



M. F. de Bracht sculp.

GEORGE
*King of Great
and Ireland,*



*D. G.
Britann. Franc.
etc*

DIEU ET MON DROIT



THE
Present State
 OF
GREAT-BRITAIN
 AND
IRELAND.

In Three PARTS.

The { I. Of South } **BRITAIN.**
 { II. Of North }
 { III. Of **IRELAND.**

CONTAINING

Miege (Bay)

An Accurate and Impartial Account of these great and famous *Islands*: Of their several Counties, and their Inhabitants; the *Advantages* and *Disadvantages* of Both, in respect to Foreign Countries; and their *Curiosities* both of Nature and Art.

Of the vast, populous, and opulent City of London, the Metropolis of *Great Britain*; and of the Famous *Universities* of the Land.

Of the *Britains* Original, Language, Temper, Genius, Religion, Morals, Trade, &c. Their Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, and Commonalty. Their Laws and Government; With a succinct *History* of all the *English Monarchs* to this time.

With the *LISTS* of the Present Officers in Church and State, Of Both Houses of *Parliament*, and of the *Convocation*.

To which is added, A *MAP* of the *Three Kingdoms*.

Also the present State of His Majesty's Dominions in *Germany*, containing an *Exact Description* of the same; and a New *MAP* of them all.

The Third Edition, Corrected.



LONDON: Printed by J. H. for J. Nisbolson, at the Queen's Arms in *Little-Britain*; A. Bell at the Cross-Keys and Bible in *Cornhill*; R. Smith at the Bible under the Piazza of the *Royal-Exchange*; and J. Round at *Seneca's Head* in *Exchange-Alley*. 1715.

To His GRACE,
The Most Reverend Father in God,

T H O M A S,

Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*,
and Primate of all *England*,

A N D

One of His Majesty's most Honourable
Privy Council.

MY LORD,

SO many Things intitle YOUR
GRACE to the Patronage of this
Work, that I flatter my self, this
Dedication will not prove Unaccepta-
ble. Your Zeal to the King, Your
Steadiness to the Constitution, Your
Moderation in all Things, YOUR
A GRACE's

The Dedication.

GRACE's great Humanity and generous Temper, Your several charitable and pious Foundations, and my deep Sense of Gratitude for Your Favours to me in particular, have all induced me to fix it upon YOUR GRACE.

And as Your Merit, MY LORD, has raised YOUR GRACE by the Divine Providence, next to the KING's Majesty, to the highest Station in the Church, of which You are the main *Pillar*, as well as the chief *Ornament*; so I heartily wish, That YOUR GRACE may long continue in that glorious Station, for the Good of Church and State, to the Comfort and Satisfaction of all Well-wishers to Both, particularly of,

MY LORD,

YOUR GRACE's

Most humble

and most obedient Servant,

GUY MIEGE.

THE
PREFACE.

I Need not inform the World what was the first Occasion of this WORK; 'tis plain, the Publick expected no less from the late compleated UNION of GREAT BRITAIN. An Union so long wished for, and so often attempted unsuccessfully, that it is a Matter of Amazement, how one Tear could produce what had proved abortive for above a Century, which was finished in the Reign of Queen Anne, 1706.

We have now, Thanks be to Heaven, the Satisfaction of seeing Two Kingdoms united into One, that have so often clashed together by their separate Interests. And whereas formerly they weakened one another, by their frequent and destructive Wars; now, by their united Strength, GREAT BRITAIN will be able to bid Defiance to the greatest Powers of Europe. Vis unita fortior.

I shall not insist any longer upon the great Advantages this Island will probably reap from this happy Union; the Scots, by their Joint-Trade with the English, and these by the Strength of the

The P R E F A C E.

Scots, who always had the deserved Character of a brave and warlike People. And God forbid but they should have all due Encouragement, suitable to the Terms of the Union, and the mutual Affection which ought to be among Fellow-Subjects, knit into the same Interest.

This is the Third Edition of this Book, and much more complete than any of the former. The First Edition containing only the Present State of Great Britain. To the Second, was added that of Ireland; with a Map of the Three Kingdoms. All which is in this Third Edition; with many Additions and Corrections; and near Four Sheets added of the Present State of His Majesty King George's Dominions in Germany, with a Map of them all; the Genealogy of that Royal Family, the Dukes of Zell, and the rest of its Illustrious Branches.

N. B. The Reader is desir'd to observe, that several Sheets of the Historical and Descriptive Part of this Edition, were printed off in the Life-time of Her late Majesty Queen Anne; so that where-ever he meets with the Words *Queen*, *Her Majesty*, or any Expressions denoting her being alive, let him read *King*, *His Majesty*, &c.

T H E

THE
CONTENTS
PART I.

- C**HAP. I. Of Great Britain in general, and the Division thereof into its Principal Parts, Pag. 1
- C**HAP. II. Of England in particular; of its Situation, Extent, Air, and Rivers, p. 8
- C**HAP. III. Of the Natural Beauty of England, and Fertility of its Soil: The Advantage it has of being free from hurtful and venomous Beasts, p. 9
- C**HAP. IV. The Principal Ornaments and Curiosities of England, p. 12
- C**HAP. V. Of the Populousness of England; the yearly Revenue of her Lands and Houses, p. 17
- C**HAP. VI. England divided into forty Counties, in a Table, shewing its Extent of each, the Number of its Parishes, Market-Towns, Members of Parliament: The Counties afterwards divided into Maritime and Inland, p. 19
- C**HAP. VII. A particular Description of each County in Alphabetical Order; wherein Notice is taken, especially of the Shire and Market-Towns, of such Places as send Members

The CONTENTS.

Members to Parliament, having a ☉ prefix'd, and of those whence Noblemen take their Titles, p. 21, to 90

CHAP. VIII. *Of the Counties of Wales, North, and South, p. 91, to 102*

CHAP. IX. *A new and exact Description of London, and Westminster, with every Remarkable in them, p. 102, to 143*

CHAP. X. *Of the English Britains: And first of their Original, Language, Complexion, Constitution, Temper, and Genius, and their most famous Men in former Ages, p. 144*

CHAP. XI. *Of the Religion of England, p. 147*

CHAP. XII. *Of the English Way of Living, as to Lodging, Food, Rayment and Fuel, Exercises and Recreations, Festivals and Fasting-Days, and some particular Customs: Their Computation of Time: The Diseases they are most subject to, p. 150*

CHAP. XIII. *Of the vast Trade of England both at Home and Abroad, p. 155*

CHAP. XIV. *Of the Coins, Weights and Measures, which by the Union with Scotland, ought to be the same all over Britain, p. 158*

CHAP. XV. *Of the Conveniencies for Travelling, of the Posts and Packets, for Intercourse of Letters, p. 161*

CHAP. XVI. *Of the several Orders and Degrees, among the English, and first of the Nobility, p. 164*

CHAP. XVII. *Of the Knights of the Garter, p. 166*

CHAP. XVIII. *Of the Genary and Inferior sort of People, p. 168*

CHAP. XIX. *Of the English Clergy, and first of Bishops, p. 170*

CHAP. XX. *Of the dignified and inferior Clergy, with an Account of the Ordinations, the Method used to get a Living, and the Maintenance of the Inferiour Clergy. Also of the Parish Church Officers, p. 174*

CHAP. XXI. *Of the several Parties that are now in England, p. 178*

CHAP. XXII. *Of the Government of England, and first of the Laws of the Land, p. 182*

CHAP.

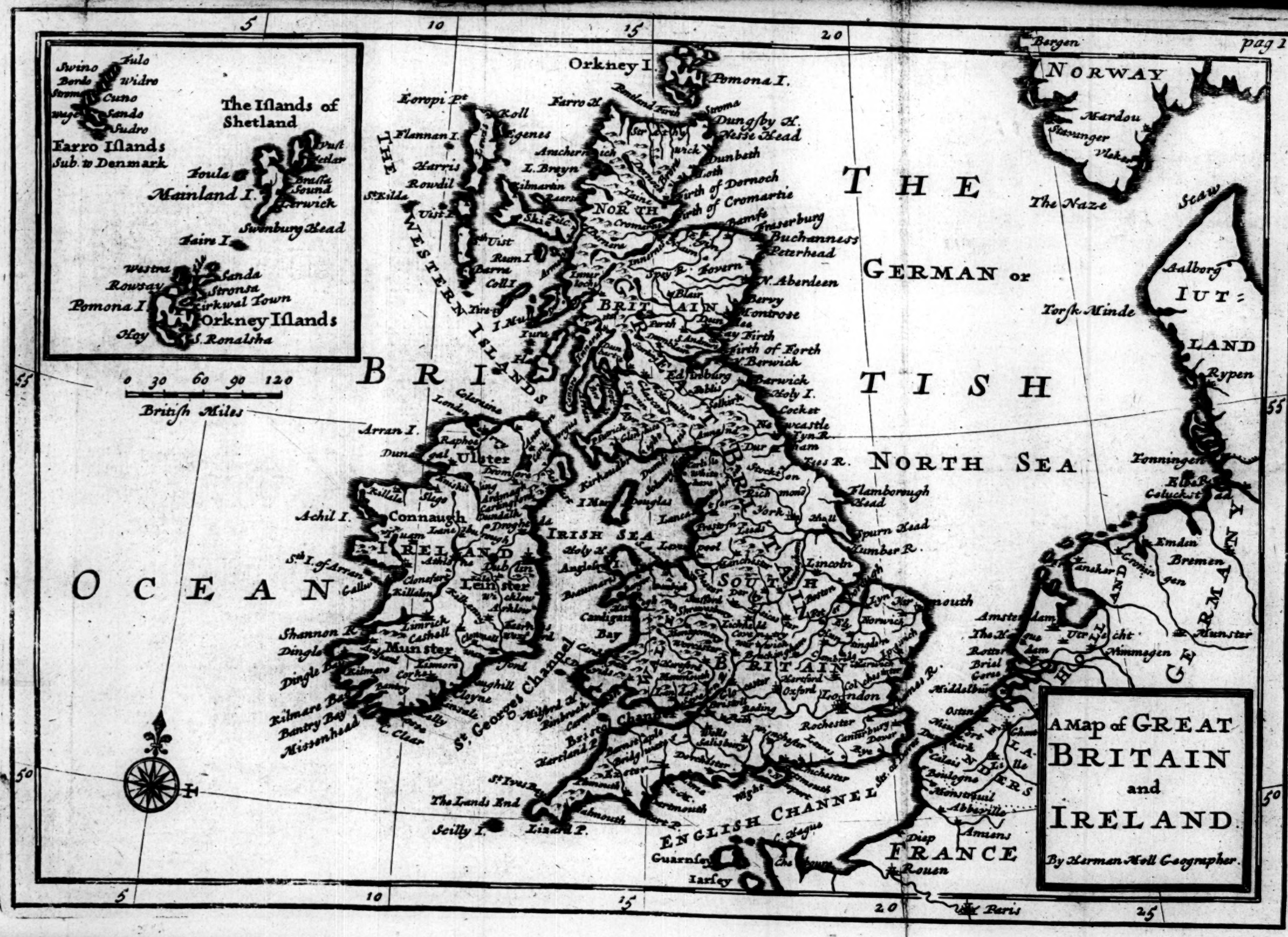
The CONTENTS.

CHAP. XXIII.	Of the King; his Greatness, the be- not absolute: The Inconveniencies of Arbitrary Power,	p. 186
CHAP. XXIV.	How the Kingdom is govern'd, during a King's Minority, Absence, or Incapacity. Of the Royal Family in general, and the Succession to the Crown,	p. 189
CHAP. XXV.	Of the Nine great Officers of State,	p. 191
CHAP. XXVI.	A short History of the Kings and Queens of England; and first of the Saxon and Da- nish Kings, till William the Conqueror,	p. 196
CHAP. XXVII.	Of the Norman Kings of England, from William the Conqueror, to James the First Mo- narch of Great Britain,	p. 202
CHAP. XXVIII.	Of the Monarchs of Great Britain, from King James I. to Queen Anne,	p. 216
CHAP. XXIX.	Of the present Princes and Princesses of the Blood-Royal of England; and the Settlement of the Succession to the Crown, in the Protestant Line,	p. 229
CHAP. XXX.	Of the Queen's Dominions, Titles and Arms,	p. 233
CHAP. XXXI.	Of the Queen's Forces both by Sea and Land,	p. 235
CHAP. XXXII.	Of the Queen's Court,	p. 242
CHAP. XXXIII.	Of Her Majesty's Revenue, and the Officers belonging to it,	p. 252
CHAP. XXXIV.	Of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, and particularly of the Three Principal Secretaries of State,	p. 258
CHAP. XXXV.	Of the Parliament of Great Britain,	p. 259
CHAP. XXXVI.	Of the Courts of Judicature: And first of the Superior Courts,	p. 276
CHAP. XXXVII.	Of the Assizes and Sessions; and therein of Constables, Coroners, Justices of the Peace, and Juries: With a particular Account of the English Way of trying Malefactors,	p. 284
CHAP.		

The CONTENTS.

CHAP. XXXVIII.	<i>Of the Courts of Sheriffs, Mayors, and Aldermen, Court-Leets, Court-Barons, and Courts of Conscience; also of the Court of Admiralty, Court Marshal, and the Forest Courts,</i>	p. 287
CHAP. XXXIX.	<i>of the Spiritual Courts,</i>	p. 290
CHAP. XL.	<i>Of the Punishments inflicted on Offenders,</i>	p. 293
CHAP. XLI.	<i>Of English Computation, Numbring, Weights, Measures, Money,</i>	p. 297

CHAP. XLII.	<i>Of the History of the Kingdom of England, and of the Succession of the Kings, from William the Conqueror, to James the First, who was the first of Great Britain,</i>	p. 303
CHAP. XLIII.	<i>Of the History of the Kingdom of England, from King James the First, to Queen Anne,</i>	p. 315
CHAP. XLIV.	<i>Of the History of the Kingdom of England, from the Death of Queen Anne, to the present Time, and the Settlement of the Succession to the Crown, in the Protestant Line,</i>	p. 329
CHAP. XLV.	<i>Of the Queen's Dominions, Territories, and Forces, both by Sea and Land,</i>	p. 337
CHAP. XLVI.	<i>Of the Queen's Court, Officers belonging to it,</i>	p. 347
CHAP. XLVII.	<i>Of the Majesty's Revenue, and the Officers belonging to it,</i>	p. 357
CHAP. XLVIII.	<i>Of the Majesty's Council, and particularly of the Privy Council, and particularly of the Lords, Bishops, and Knights of Honour, and of the Officers of State,</i>	p. 367
CHAP. XLIX.	<i>Of the Parliament of Great Britain, and of the Officers of State,</i>	p. 379
CHAP. L.	<i>Of the Courts of Judicature, and of the Officers of State,</i>	p. 387
CHAP. L.	<i>Of the History of the Kingdom of England, and of the Succession of the Kings, from William the Conqueror, to James the First, who was the first of Great Britain,</i>	p. 397
CHAP. LI.	<i>Of the History of the Kingdom of England, from King James the First, to Queen Anne,</i>	p. 407
CHAP. LII.	<i>Of the History of the Kingdom of England, from the Death of Queen Anne, to the present Time, and the Settlement of the Succession to the Crown, in the Protestant Line,</i>	p. 417



A Map of GREAT
BRITAIN
and
IRELAND.
By Herman Moll Geographer.

~~which Name very much Debate, and no Agreement has been a-
tained, the matter I cannot further deem worth debate, as
I fear the Senators who came over into this House, from the~~

... of the ... called the ... by one common Name

THE PRESENT STATE

From the other side of the hill, the view is of the city of London, the River Thames, and the Palace of Westminster. The view is of the city of London, the River Thames, and the Palace of Westminster. The view is of the city of London, the River Thames, and the Palace of Westminster.

Great Britain.

from them, who came thereby acquainted with them, but

PART I.

Of the COUNTRY, as inhabited, and Divided into Three Principal Parts, England, Scotland, and Wales.

~~in the Government of Wood County, Wisconsin. The first~~

...which was not in itself an or plainly among them.

What Clothes they wore to cover any Parts of their Bodies.

Of Great Britain in general, and the Division thereof
into its Principal Parts.

GR **REAT BRITAIN*** was by the Ancients accounted

G the greatest Island of the known World; and though it is yet certain, may be so still, notwithstanding the later Discoveries of *Madagascar* and *Fapan*, which are by some brought in Competition. It lies between the 50th and 60th Degrees of Northern Latitude, reaching near 700 Miles in Length from North to South, and about 280 Miles in the Breadth of its most extended Angles. It was by the Ancients call'd *Albion*, which seems to have been softened from *Albion*; the word *Alp* in some of the Original Western Languages, signifying generally very high Lands or Hills, as this Isle appears to those who approach it from the Continent. By the *Romans* and some time before *Cæsar*, it was call'd *Britannia*; concerning

The Present STATE of Part I.

which Name very much Debate, and no Agreement has been among the modern Learned. What seems most probable, is, That the Strangers who came over into this Island upon the score of Traffick, call'd the Inhabitants by one common Name of *Brits*, from the Custom among them of painting their naked Bodies and small Shelds with an Azure Blue, which by them was call'd *Brith*. This was universal among them, whether esteem'd an Adornment, or of Terror to their Adversaries, or to distinguish them from all their Neighbours, that came among them, as Friends or Enemies. And for the same Reason the Extra-Provincial, or Northern *Britains*, were afterwards call'd *Pids*, from their retaining the ancient Custom of painting their Skins. The Epithet of *Great* is given to *Britain*, either to distinguish it from the Province of *Britany*, or *Bretagne* in *France*, or from the other *British Isles*, particularly *Ireland*, formerly call'd *Britannia minor*.

* Sir W. Temple, *ubi supra*, p. 5. &c. *Manners of the Ancient Britains.*

The *Britains* * were little known abroad, before the first Entrance of the *Romans* into their Isle, or the Preparations and Enquiries they made in order to that Expedition. Their Coasts only opposite to *Gaul* and *Belgium* were frequented by Merchants from thence, who came thereby acquainted with them, but little with the Inland Provinces: And these were the Men from whom *Cæsar* drew his best Intelligence concerning the Country he intended to invade. The whole Country was fill'd with infinite Numbers of People, abounding in all sorts of Cattle or Beasts, both wild and tame; their Houses poorly built, and scatter'd all over the Country, without Observance of Order or Distance, as every Man was invited by the Fertility of the Soil, or the Convenience of Wood or Water. They liv'd most upon Milk, or Flesh which they got by Hunting. Little upon Corn, which was not in much Esteem or Plenty among them. What Clothes they wore to cover any Parts of their Bodies, were usually of the Skins of Beasts; but much of their Body, as Arms, Legs, and Thighs, was left naked, and in many of them, All: And what was naked, was painted with Blue. Their Towns were most upon their Coasts, and founded for the Advantage of Havens, and the Recourse of Traders from the Continent. These Inhabitants were much more civiliz'd than those of the Inland Country, by the Frequentation of other Nations, especially the *Gauls*, who had long before been civiliz'd by the *Roman* Colonies. The Commodities exported out of this Isle were chiefly *Hydes* and *Tin*; which last was peculiar to this Country, and in much use abroad. Some *Silver* they had, but not in common Use; *Pearls* they had too, but neither clear, nor colour'd like those of the *Orient*, and therefore in low Esteem among the *Romans*: But little *Iron*, and that us'd either for Arms, or for Rings, which was a sort of Money current among them; the rest was of Brass, which was brought from abroad, and employ'd only for this Use.

* W. 42 *
aliquo
Bute
to the
Their Com-
modities.

In their Religion and their Laws they were wholly govern'd *Their Religion* by their *Druids*, as were the ancient *Gauls*, who are said to have *gion*, *Ab* been furnished with the chiefest and most learned of theirs out *vernment* of *Britain*. Their Language and Customs were also generally *Language* the same with those of the *Gauls*, before the *Roman* Conquests in and *Cu* that Province, which were much earlier than in *Britain*: *stoms*. Which Affinity made them frequently assist the *Gauls* upon the Coasts, in their Wars against the *Romans*, and gave the first Occasion of *Caesar's* invading *Britain* for Revenge and Safety, as well as Conquest and Glory. Their Government was likewise, as that of the ancient *Gauls*, of several small Nations, under several petty Princes, which were the Original Governments of the World, and deduced from the natural Force, and Right of Paternal Dominion. Whether these small *British* Principalities descended by *Succession*, or were elected by the Advantages of Age, Wisdom, or Valour, in the Families of the Prince, is not recorded: But upon great or common Dangers the chief Commander of all their Forces was chosen by Common Consent in General Assemblies, as *Caesar* relates of *Cassivelaunus* against his Invasion. Women were among them admitted to their Principalities and General Commands, by the Right of Succession, Nobility of Birth, or Eminence of other Qualities.

Their *Forces* consisted chiefly in their Foot, and yet they *Their Forces* could draw great Numbers of Horse into the Field upon great *ces and* Occasions: They likewise used Chariots in Fight, which with *Arms*. their *Scythes* fasten'd to the Ends of the Axle-Trees, gave cruel Wounds, great Terror, made fierce Charges upon the Ranks of their Enemies, and were of much Force to break or to disorder them. Their common Arms were small Shields, but very large Swords, which express'd more Desire of wounding their Enemies, than defending themselves. They were esteem'd a very brave and fierce People, till their Bodies came to be softened, and their Courages debased, by the Luxury, as well as Servitude which the *Romans* introduced among them.

One Custom there was among the *Britains* which seems pe- *Their* culiar to themselves, and not found in the Stories of any other *Wives in* Nations, either civil or barbarous; which was, a Society of *common*. Wives among certain Numbers, and by common Consent. Every Man marry'd a single Woman, who was always after and alone esteem'd his Wife: But it was usual for five or six, ten or twelve, or more, either Brothers or Friends, as they could agree, to have all their Wives in common; so that Encounters happen'd among them, as they were invited by Desire, or favour'd by Opportunity. Every Woman's Children were attributed to him that had marry'd her; but all had a Share in the Care and Defence of the whole Society, since no Man knew which were his own. Such were the People and the Customs of *Britain*, when the *Romans* first invaded their Island under the Ensigns of *Julius Caesar*, whose Forces were compos'd of *Ger-* *mans*.

Cæsar's Expedition into Britain. *mans, Batavians, and Gauls, besides the best of his old Roman Legions: Yet in two Expeditions he made into this Island, he rather increas'd the Glory than the Dominion of Rome; and gave Britain the Honour of being the last Triumph of that mighty Republick, which had before subdued and reduc'd into Provinces, so many Kingdoms and Commonwealths in Europe, Asia and Africa. Those Tales we have of what pass'd here before Cæsar's Time, of Brute and his Trojans, of their many Adventures and Successions, are cover'd with the Rust of Time, or involv'd in the Vanity of Fables, or pretended Traditions; which to all Men seem obscure or uncertain, and, to the Wisest, forg'd at Pleasure, by the Wit or Folly of their first Authors, and therefore not to be regarded.*

Britain conquer'd by the Romans.

The second Expedition into Britain was made by the Emperor *Claudius*, under the Conduct of *Plautius*, and pursued under *Ostorius*, and other Roman Commanders, with great Success. *Domitian*, the seventh Emperor after *Claudius*, finish'd what this had begun, carrying the Roman Colours as far as *Edinburgh* and *Dunbarrow* in Scotland. Thus lived the Britains under the Roman Empire near 400 Years, viz. from the Reign of *Claudius*, the first Conqueror of this Island, to that of *Honorius*; when Italy being over-run by the *Goths*, the Romans were oblig'd to abandon Britain, and take Care of their own Country.

Thus the Britains recover'd their Liberty, but did not enjoy it long; for their Northern Foes the *Picts* and *Scots*, whose Enterprizes were often repress'd by the Roman Legions, finding the Country destitute of that foreign Force, and exhausted of their own bravest Youth, renewed and pursued their Invasions with greater Rage and Fury. The poor Britains sent over their miserable Epistle for Relief to the renowned *Ælius*; but having no Hopes given them by that Roman General of any Succours from that side, *Vortigern*, chosen King by the deserted and afflicted Britains, made Address for Aid to the Saxons, a People who had possess'd themselves of all those Tracts of Land in Germany that lie between the *Elbe* and the *Lower Rhine*, and extended their Seats all over the Coast of the North-West Sea, from whence they exercis'd their Arms and fierce Courages in all sorts of Spoils and Pyracies. These People were called Saxons, from a Weapon generally us'd among them, and made like a Scythe, with the Edge revers'd, which in their Language they call'd *Seax*. The Britains Desires of Relief, and Offers of Seats in Britain were soon accepted and granted by the Saxons, whose effectual Assistance was recompens'd with the Isle of *Thanet*, and afterwards with the whole County of *Kent*, one of the most considerable Counties in England. But that would not serve their Turn; and they resolv'd to extend their Limits. In short, so prodigious was the Success of their Arms, as to drive the Britains out of their own Country, and force the greatest Part of 'em to take Sanctuary in the Mountains of *Wales*; while the

And then
by the Saxons.

rest

Chap. I. GREAT-BRITAIN.

rest fled, some to *Cornwall*, and others to *Cumberland*, where they kept their Ground for some Ages.

The *Saxons* hearten'd with Success, and proud of so great Possessions, invited still greater Numbers of their own from abroad, who being of several Branches, and from several Coasts, arrived here under several Names: Among whom the *ANGLES* from *Schonen* and *Futland* swarm'd over in such Numbers, that they gave a new Name at length to this Province, which from them was call'd *Angle-Land*, and for easier Sound, *ENGLAND*. The *Saxons* having subdu'd the whole Body of the Province, establish'd in it seven several Kingdoms, which were by the Writers of those Times stil'd the *HEPTARCHY*.

These seven Kingdoms were,

Of <i>Kent</i> , Hengist the first King, Anno 455.	the first King, 427.	<i>Heptarchy</i> .
Of the <i>South Saxons</i> , Ella the first King, 488.	Of the <i>East Angles</i> , Offa the first King, 527.	
Of the <i>West Saxons</i> , Cerdic the first King, 522.	Of <i>Northumberland</i> , Ida the first King, 549.	
Of the <i>East Saxons</i> , Erchenwin	Of <i>Mercia</i> , Criodda the first King, 582.	

These several Kingdoms continued for some Ages, not without various Incroachments, till *Egbert*, King of the *West Saxons*, taking an Advantage of the Division amongst the other Kings, reduced by Force of Arms the *Heptarchy* into a *Monarchy*, and was crowned King of *England* at *Winchester*, the Royal Seat of the *West Saxons*, in the Year 819.

Thus *Britain* came to be divided into Three principal Parts, each of 'em being a Kingdom; viz.

ENGLAND, *SCOTLAND*, and *WALES*,

England of near 900 Years standing; *Scotland*, (the ancientest Kingdom) of about 2000, if we may believe their Chronicles; and *Wales* being erected into a Kingdom by *Iwallo*, Son of *Cadwallader*, the last King of the *Britains*; All three now happily united into one, under the Name of *GREAT BRITAIN*; *Wales* having been incorporated into the Kingdom of *England* in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* and *Scotland* united to it by a solemn Act of the States of both Kingdoms, in the glorious Reign of Queen *ANNE*, in the Year 1707.

CHAP.

C H A P. II.

OF ENGLAND, in particular. Of its Situation, Extent, Air, and Rivers.

THE Monarchy of *England* was no sooner settled, but the *Danes* came in with open Force to disturb its Tranquility, and get Possession of it. During no less than 15 Reigns, and the Space of 200 Years, this Kingdom was cruelly harrassed by the fierce Invasions of that Nation, till at last, Canute their King got Possession of the Crown, in the Year 1017. after the Decease of *Edmund*, the valliant *Saxon* King, surnamed *Ironside*. Then the *Saxons* and *Danes* keeping a good Correspondence, and intermixing together by Marriages, made but one Nation.

However, the Reign of the *Danes* was of no long Continuance, there having been but three Kings of *England* of that Nation, who reign'd but 25 Years. For in 1042, the *Saxons* recover'd the Throne of *England* in the Person of *Edward*, surnamed the *Confessor*, the seventh Son of King *Ethelred*, and Brother of the aforesaid King *Edmund*.

Next to King *Edward*, and *Harold* his Successor, this Kingdom fell, Anno 1066. into the Hands of the *Normans*, under *William* Duke of *Normandy*, surnamed the *Conqueror*: Who by one single Battle, in which *Harold* was slain, got Possession of the Crown of *England*.

Thus this Part of *Great Britain* was no less than four times conquer'd by four different Nations, viz. the *Romans*, *Saxons*, *Danes*, and *Normans*. But 'tis observable, that the *Saxon* and *Norman* Blood were united afterwards, in the Year 1154. in the Person of *Henry II.* from whom are descended all the succeeding Kings and Queens of *England* to this present Time.

England.

ENGLAND, the largest, richest, and most fruitful Part of *Great Britain*, and the Seat of her Monarchs, lies South of *Scotland*, North of *France*, East of *Ireland*, and West of the *Netherlands*. The River *Tweed* parts it a good way from *Scotland*; the *Channel* from *France*; the *Irish Sea* from *Ireland*; and the *German Sea* from the *Netherlands*. In reference to the Globe, *England* lies between the 50th and 56th Degree of Northern Latitude; the longest Day in the most Northern Parts being 17 Hours, 30 Minutes; and the shortest Day in the Southern Parts, almost eight Hours long.

As the Situation of *England* contributes much to its Security, so it is most advantageous and convenient for Trade, Nature having furnish'd its Sea-Coast with many good Ports and Havens: Among which *Falmouth*, *Plimouth*, *Dartmouth*, *Weymouth*, *Southampton*, and *Portsmouth* upon the *Channel*; *Bristol* near the Mouth of the *Severn*; *London* upon the *Thames*; *Yarmouth* and *Hull*

Cha
Hall
Georg
tage
high

the S
And
280.

Th
month
Peop
and
shire,
born
in the
We a
Nam
and c
not n
toget
O
Thic

1.
look
both

2.
3.

Winn
and
are v
by th
from
mon
Snow
the

4.
Met
and

M
gent
viol
And
this
of B
up
fies

T
ciall
but

Hull, upon the *German Sea*; *Liverpool* and *White-Haven* in *St. George's Channel*, are the principal. *England* has this Advantage besides, that its *Sea-Coast* is for the most Part secur'd with high *Cliffs* from the *Irruptions* of the *Sea*.

As for its *Extent*, from *Berwick* upon *Tweed* Northward, to *Exeter* of the *South Parts* of the *Isle of Wight*, it reaches about 330 Miles, *England*. And from *Sandwich* East, to the *Lands-End*, West and by South, 280.

The *Air* of *England* is generally gross, the *Winters* most commonly rainy and foggy, and the *Weather* variable. However, *England*. People live here to as advanc'd an Age as in any Part of *Europe*; and 'tis recorded, that one *Thomas Parr*, of *Alderbury* in *Shropshire*, lived 153 Years, under ten several Reigns. For he was born in 1483, in the Reign of *Edward IV.* and died in 1635, in the Reign of *Charles I.* He lies buried in *Westminster-Abbey*. We are told also of another Man in the County of *York*, whose Name was *Henry Jenkins*, who died in 1671, aged 168 Years; and of eight aged Men, Neighbours in the *West of England*, who not many Years ago danced a *Morris-Dance*, and whose Age put together made up 800 Years.

On the other hand, *England* gets great Advantages from the Thickness of her *Air*.

1. As it is apt to dissolve into *Rain*, so it makes the *Fields* look *Green*, almost all the Year round. A peculiar Advantage both to this *Island* and *Ireland*.

2. It makes *England* abound in *Pasture* for the *Cattel*.

3. The *Summer-Heat* is the less scorching, and the *Cold* in *Winter* less severe; the *Summer* less subject to great *Draughts*, and the *Winter* to hard *Frosts*. For here the *Heats* of *Summer* are very temperate, by the frequent Interposition of *Clouds*, by the *Rains* falling now and then, and by the refreshing *Winds* from the *Western Ocean*. Likewise the *Cold* in *Winter* is commonly temperate by the Dampness of the *Air*; so that deep *Snows*, or hard *Frosts*, are nothing near so frequent here, as in the *Continent*.

4. *England* is less subject than other Countries to the dreadful *Meteors* of *Hail*, *Thunder*, *Lightning*, *Thunderbolts*, *Earthquakes*, and *Hurricanes*.

Moreover, it may be observ'd, that *Rain* does generally fall gently in *England*, and not pour down, as in hot *Climates*, where violent *Showers* drown the fairest *Hopes* of the *Husbandman*. And, that if *Nature* be somewhat too prodigal of *Moisture* in this Country, she takes Care to cure it. For, after a great Glut of *Rain*, a *Wind* does commonly rise from the *West*, to dry it up. This is the *Wind* that predominates in *England*; that purifies its *Air*, and is the wholesomest.

The *Easterly Winds* are commonly drier, but unwholesome, especially in the *Spring*. As to the *North*, and *North-West Wind*, but the last especially, they commonly bring fair *Weather*.

But those opposite to them, viz. South and South-East, that blow but seldom in *England*, do for the most Part bring Rain.

Rivers.

England has no Rivers of a very long Course, none that comes near the *Danube*, or the *Rhine* in *Germany*, or the *Volga* in *Muscovy*. But there is one, the *Thames*, which carries more Wealth in the space of 25 Leagues, between its Mouth and *London-Bridge*, than all those three great Rivers in their utmost Extent.

I do not intend to make a Description of an infinite Number of Rivers with which *England* is irrigated, and which afford great Plenty of Fish: The principal are the

Thames,
Medway,

Severn,
Humber,

Trent,
Ouse.

Thames.

The *Thames* is made up of two Rivers, *Tame* and *Isis*, which join together near *Dorchester* in *Oxfordshire*; from whence it runs Eastward, parting *Buckinghamshire* from *Barkshire*, *Middlesex* from *Surrey*, and *Essex* from *Kent*. In its Course it waters *Reading* and *Windsor* in *Barkshire*, *Kingston* and *Southwark* in *Surrey*, *London* in *Middlesex*, *Barking* in *Essex*, and *Gravesend* in *Kent*. For Navigation, *Europe* does not afford a more commodious River. Its Stream is easy, its Tides convenient, and the Water wholesome. In a long Voyage, this Water purifies itself by Fermentation, and then 'tis excellent to drink. The Tide comes up this River about 100 Miles, that is, 20 Miles above *London*. In short, such is the Trade upon this River, that it swarms with Seamen, about *London* especially; and we reckon at least 20000 of them that live by this River, to which *London* owes its Greatness, and Wealth, as may be observ'd by the Answer of a Lord-Mayor of *London* to King *James I.*, to whom the City refused the Loan of a great Sum. The King resented the Refusal with so much Indignation, that he threatened the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, he would not only remove his Court, but also his Courts of Judicature, and the Records of the Tower: *Sir*, answer'd the Lord-Mayor, *'Tis the Comfort of Your Loyal City of London, that Your Majesty will leave the Thames behind You.*

Medway.

The *Medway* in *Kent*, runs through *Maidstone*, *Rockester*, and *Charbam* into the *Thames*, not far from the Mouth of it. This River being very deep, is made use of to lay up the greatest Ships of War in Winter, its Entrance being defended by a strong Fort called *Sheerness*.

Severn.

The *Severn* rises in *North Wales*, and runs from *Montgomery* in that Principality, through *Shropshire*, *Worcester*, and *Glocestershires* in *England*. In the last of these Counties it does so expatiate itself, that the Mouth of it is called the *Severn Sea*. It waters, in its Course, *Shrewsbury*, *Worcester*, and *Glocester*, and receives into its Channel several Rivers of good Note, particularly

larly the *Avon*, *Wye*, and *Usk*, abounding with *Salmons* and *Trouts*.

Humber is a *Yorkshire* River, but hath no Spring of its own, *Humber* for it is compounded of several lesser Rivers running into one Channel, viz. the *Trent*, *Ouse*, *Dun*, and *Darwent*. This River is of a great Breadth, and the famous Port of *Hull* is seated at the Mouth of it.

The *Trent* springs out in *Staffordshire*, and runs through the *Trent* Counties of *Darby*, *Nottingham*, and *Lincoln*, where it falls into the *Humber*. It waters in its Course, *Nottingham*, *Newark*, and *Gainsborough*. By this River *England* is divided into two Parts, one called the *North Side*, and the other the *South Side* of *Trent*.

The *Ouse* is another River, which begins its Course in the *Ouse* South Parts of *Northamptonshire*, and from thence runs through the Counties of *Buckingham*, *Bedford*, *Huntington*, *Cambridge*, and *Norfolk*, where it empties itself at *Lyn* into the Sea. The Towns watered by it are *Buckingham*, *Bedford*, *Huntington*, and *Ely*.

Rivers of the second Rank.

The *Tine*, famous for its *Sea-Coal-Trade*. It divides Part of *Tine*, the County of *Durham* from *Northumberland*, and runs by *Newcastle*, hence called *Newcastle upon Tine*; to distinguish it from *Newcastle under Line* in *Staffordshire*. Seven Miles below *Newcastle* it falls into the *German Sea*, at *Tinmouth*.

The *Tweed*, which parts *England* from *Scotland*, and falls into *Tweed*, the Sea near *Berwick*, upon the Borders of *Scotland*.

The *Ouse*, that runs through *York*; and another of that Name, *Ouse*, which parts *Norfolk* from *Suffolk*, and falls into the *Norfolk Ouse*.

The *Avon*, which having crossed the Counties of *Warwick*, *Avon*, *Worcester*, and *Glocester*, falls into the *Severn*, near *Temisbury*. Another of that Name, which runs through *Bath* and *Bristol*, and from hence into the Sea, at the *Severn's Mouth*. A third *Avon*, that waters *Salisbury*, and falls into the Sea near *Christ Church* in *Hampshire*.

C H A P. III.

Of the Natural Beauty of England, and Fertility of its Soil. The Advantage it has of being free from hurtful and voracious Beasts.

AS *Holland* is admired for its *Artificial*, so is *England* for its *Beauty of Natural Beauty*: For it is an open and level Country, excepting some Hills here and there, agreeably diversified with *Arable Land*, *Meadows*, and *Woods*: And its *Forests* seem to have been preserved only for the Pleasure of *Variety*, and the *Diversion* of *Hunting*. The Principal of them are *Windsor-Forest* in

in *Barkshire*, *New-Forest* in *Hampshire*, the *Forest of Dean* in the County of *Glocester*, and *Sherwood-Forest* in *Nottinghamshire*. *William the Conqueror* was so taken with the *New-Forest*, that to enlarge it, he caused several Town and Villages, with 36 Parish-Churches, to be demolished: Which Sacrilege was not left unpunished; for two of his Sons, namely *Richard* and *William*, besides *Robert* his Grandson, lost their Lives in this very Forest, which is said to be 50 Miles in Compass.

Verdure.

England is also to be admired for its excellent *Verdure*, which continues commonly nine Months together, and the great Number of her Streams make the Country fruitful and agreeable. In short, if *Italy* be the Garden of the South Parts of *Europe*, *England* may justly be called the Garden of the North.

Fertility.

England yields to no Country, in Point of Fertility; especially for Corn, Cattel, Fish and Flesh. As for its Soil, 'tis rank in some Places, in others light and sandy, and elsewhere clayish. 'Tis true, there are many *Heaths*, *Downs*, and *Plains*, that yield nothing but Grass for Sheep; but they can't be said to be altogether barren. Here is also abundance of *Hares*, wild Fowl, and Poultry. As for Variety of Fruits, and edible Roots and Herbs, no Country goes beyond it: And so constant is Plenty in this Country, by the benign Influence of the Air, that there has been no Famine in the three last Centuries.

To season the Meat, here is not only Salt made of Sea-water, but also Springs of Salt in *Staffordshire*, and the best at *Nantwich* in *Cheshire*.

As for Drink, 'tis true, we have no Wine of our own Growth, but what is made out of Curiosity. But by Navigation we have the greatest Variety of Wines that can be got. Our common Drink is *Beer* and *Ale*, which is best in *England*, especially in the Northern Parts. Besides this Liquor, great Quantities of *Cyder*, *Perry*, *Mead*, *Mum*, and *Punch*, *Cherry*, *Gooseberry*, and *Curran-Wines*, &c. are made in *England*.

Commodities.

For *Raiment*, *English-Wooll* is famous all over the World, Of which is made the best and most serviceable Cloth: And besides the great Consumption of this Commodity in *England*, vast Quantities of it are transported beyond Sea.

Fuller's-Earth, so necessary in the Manufacture of Cloth, is also most excellent, and plentiful in *England*.

'Tis the Opinion of several Authors, That the Order of the *Golden-Fleece*, in so high a Reputation in the House of *Austria*, was instituted by *Philip the Good*, Duke of *Burgundy*, in Honour of the *English Wooll*: For which the Staple was settled in his Dominions, to the great Benefit of his Subjects.

As to *Linen*, the Soil is very fit for it in many Places, especially in *Lancashire*, which yields good Hemp and Flax. But the Land is commonly improv'd to better Uses. And as for *Leather*, no Country yields better, nor in greater Quantity.

For

Chap. III. GREAT-BRITAIN.

II

For *Building*, 'tis true, here is no great Stock of Timber, which for the most Part is fetch'd from Abroad. However, *England* wants neither *Stones*, *Bricks*, *Tiles*, *Glass*, nor *Iron*. *Portland* in *Dorsetshire* is noted for its Quarry, the *Stone* whereof is almost as hard as *Marble*. *Cornwall* and *Staffordshire* have Quarries of *Marble*, and in this last, as well as *Lincolnshire*, is to be found *Alabaster*.

For *Firing*, here is *Wood*, *Turves*, and *Pit-Coals*: But the *Fewel* last is the most common *Fewel*, whose *Heat* is greater, and the *Fire* more lasting than either that of *Wood*, or *Turves*. For *Kitchen* Use it is best, because its *Heat* is more piercing and even. 'Tis true, the *Smock* of it is thicker, but less hurtful to the *Sight*, whatever it is to the *Lungs* of some *People*. In some *Inland Counties* they have a sort of *Coals* that make a very clear *Fire*, but are sooner consumed than *Newcastle* or *Sunderland Coals*, commonly called *Sea-Coal*, as coming from thence by *Sea* to *London*. In some *Counties* *Wood* is the common *Fewel*.

For *Carriage*, and other *Uses*, there's no *Country* better stock-*Horses*. ed with *Horses* than *England*, either for *Carts* or *Coaches*, *Plough* or *Pack*. To ride, no where better *Horses*, or greater *Abundance* of 'em. For *Hunting*, and *Racing*, few can match 'em. And for *Fineness*, set aside *Spain* and *Barbary*, no *Country* can shew finer, or of a greater *Mettle*. *Geldings*, are most used in *England* for the *Saddle*, because more manageable.

Here are also *Dogs* of all sorts, for *Fighting*, *Hunting*, and *Dogs*. *Fowling*: All of 'em strong, and full of *Mettle*. Our *Mastiffs*, especially those we call *Bull-Dogs*, are of an unmatchable *Courage*. One of these *Dogs* will fight any *Thing*, *Bull* or *Bear*, *Tiger* or *Lion*; and will not quit his *Hold*, till he gets the *Victory*, or loses his *Life* on the *Spot*. A *Lion* was killed by one of these *Dogs*, in the *Reign* of *King Charles II*.

There is also in *England* a *Race* of *Cocks*, which being train'd *Cocks*. up, and prepar'd for *Fighting* by a particular *Diet*, shew a peculiar *Courage* not to be found in the like *Creatures* in other *Countries*. And 'tis observable, that an *English Dog*, or *Cock*, transported beyond *Sea*, degenerates. Which is a plain *Argument*, that their *Courage* is influenced by the *Climate* of *England*.

For *Delight* and *Ornament*, *England* yields abundance and *Flowers*. great *Variety* of *Flowers*, some of 'em brought over from remote *Parts*, and others of *English Growth*.

For *Physical Uses*, here are abundance of *Simple*s, most excellent *Saffron* and *Hony*, and plenty of *Licorish*, the green *Root* whereof is best for *Physical Uses*. The *London Apothecaries* have at *Chelsea* a famous *Garden* of *Simple*s, where the curious *Botanist* may pass some *Time* very agreeably. At *Oxford* there is another, no less famous than the other.

Here

Baths and Mineral Waters. Here are also *Hot Baths* in the Counties of *Somerset* and *Darby*, and abundance of *Mineral Waters*: About *London* especially, there are several Places much resorted to, on that Account, in Summer; particularly *Hampstead*, *Islington*, *Acton*, *Dulidge*, *Richmond*, *Epsom*, *Barnet*, and *North-Hall*, besides the famed Waters of *Tunbridge*.

For other Uses, *England* is well stock'd with *Metals*, *Sussex* is noted for its *Iron Mines*, *Darbyshire* for its *Lead*, *Cumberland* and *Somersetshire* for their *Copper*, and *Cornwall* for its *Tin*, the finest in *Europe*, and next in Beauty to *Silver*.

England has also plenty of *Alum* and *Crystal* of her own Growth, *Copperas* and *Lapis calaminaris*, besides *Woad* for the Use of *Dyers*.

Another Thing *England* is happy in, is her being free from dangerous and voracious Beasts, such as *Wolves*, *Bears*, and wild *Boars*, which are so pernicious in many Regions of *Europe*. There are also but a few *Serpents*, and other venomous Creatures.

England was formerly pester'd with *Wolves*: But History tells us, that she was rid of 'em by the *Welch*; whose Prince being Tributary to *Edgar*, a *Saxon King of England*, changed that Tribute into 3000 *Wolves-Skins*. Upon which the *Welch* grew so sharp in *Wolf-Hunting*, that they cleared *England* from those ravenous Creatures: So that the *Sheep* keep the Field Day and Night without any Danger from them.

C H A P. IV.

The principal Ornaments and Curiosities of England.

France may boast of her *Versailles*, *Spain* of her *Esturial*, *Italy* of an infinite Number of magnificent Palaces, and curious Monuments of *Roman Antiquity*: In those Respects I own they surpass *England*; but *England*, on the other Side, has the Advantage of 'em in many Things.

Churches. As to Churches, besides *St. Paul's*, *London*, which comes but little short of *St. Peter's* at *Rome*, where shall one find finer Cathedrals than at *York*, *Salisbury*, *Winchester*, *Lincoln*, and *Glocester*? *England* has also many fine Collegiate Churches, particularly at *Westminster*, *Rippon* in *Yorkshire*, and *Manchester* in *Lancashire*. What can be neater than the Parish-Churches of *London* built since the Fire, namely, *St. Brides*, *St. Andrew Holbourn*, *St. Clement*, *St. Anne*, and *St. James*; besides *St. Paul Covent-Garden*, *Christ-Church*, and several others? In the Country there are also many fine Parish-Churches, as *St. Nicholas* of *Newcastle* in *Northumberland*, and that of *Kendal* in *Westmoreland*, more like Cathedral than Parochial-Churches.

Chapels. For Chapels, I shall only name *Henry the Seventh's Chapel* at *Westminster*, the Chapel of *Windsor Castle*, and that Master-piece of Workmanship, *King's-Chapel* at *Cambridge*.

There

There are also a great many *Steeple*s of curious Architecture, *Steeple*s particularly those of *St. Bride's* and *Bow-Church* at *London*; *Salisbury-Steeple*, whose *Spire* is the highest of any in *England*; those of *St. Nicholas* at *Newcastle*, and *Grantham* in *Lincolnshire*. Which last is so lofty, and artificially built, that to any Beholder it seems to stand awry, and ready to fall. In the County of *Northampton*, one may see 20 or 30 *Steeple*s at once.

What Country in *Europe* can shew two such *Universities*, as *University* of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, adorned with so many and richly endow'd Colleges? And, amongst *Lawyers*, where shall one see such Societies, as our *Inns of Court* at *London*?

As for *Publick Halls*, there is no Country like *England*. Wit- *Publick* *ness Westminster-Hall*, a Prodigy of Art, the *Middle-Temple-Hall*, *Halls*. *Lambeth-Hall*, *Guild-Hall*, and so many others belonging to the several Companies of *Tradesmen*.

If we come to *Hospitals*, few will be found more stately than *Hospitals* those of *Greenwich* and *Chelsea*, the first for *Invalids* and *superannuated Soldiers*, the other for *disabled Seamen*; that of *St. Thomas* in *Southwark*; and *Bedlam* the *Hospital* for *Lunaticks* in *London*.

But *England* is noted besides for the vast Number and Beauty *Stone* of her *Stone-Bridges*. Particularly that of *London* on the *Thames*, *Bridges*. where the *Sea* flows and ebbs continually; *Rochester-Bridge*, on the *Medway*; *Bristol-Bridge*, on the *Avon*; and that of *Burton*, upon *Trent*.

At *Coventry*, in the County of *Warwick*, is to be seen the finest *Cross* at *Cross* perhaps in *Europe*, it being a Piece of an extraordinary *Coventry* Beauty.

The *Kings* of *England*, in former Ages, had in most Counties *Royal* a *Castle*, or *Royal House*, with a *Park*, or *Forest*, for their Enter- *Houses*. *tainment*. At this very Day the *Queen* has several *Palaces* in the Country, at *Kensington* two Miles from *St. James's Westminster*, at *Hampton Court* 10 or 11 Miles, and *Windsor-Castle* 20 Miles, which are the most remarkable. But there are others inferiour to those, at *Richmond* in *Surrey*, *Winchester* in *Hampshire*, another at *Greenwich* in *Kent*, and *Audley-Inn* in *Essex*. I pass by *Newmarket-House*, built by *King Charles II.* only to lodge in at the Time of *Horse-Racing*.

No Country in *Europe* is so full of stately Country-Seats as *Country* *England*, considering its Extent; witness, amongst others, *Bel-Seats*. *voir* in *Lincolnshire*, *Chatsworth* in *Darbyshire*, *Boughton* and *Burleigh-House* in *Northamptonshire*, *Petworth* in *Sussex*, &c. But of all the Counties of *England*, none are so full of 'em as *Yorkshire*, *Chehire*, and *Northamptonshire*.

Amongst the *Curiosities* of *England*, I reckon *Salisbury-Plain* in *Plains*. *Wiltshire*, and that of *Newmarket*, upon the Borders of *Sussex* and *Cambridgeshire*. The first, being of a vast Extent, feeds Multi- *tudes* of *Sheep*; and *Newmarket-Plain* is noted for the *Horse* *Races*.

In

Stone-benge. In *Salisbury-Plain* is to be seen that remarkable Monument of Antiquity, call'd the *Stone-benge*, Lat. *Mons Ambrosii*. It consists of 3 Rows of prodigious huge Stones, some of them 28 Foot high, and 7 broad, with others laid cross on the Top, and fram'd into them. According to *Canden*, these Stones are artificial, and were made upon the Spot. He says, the Ancients had the Art of making Stones with Sand, and a strong sort of Lime. And that which makes it most probable, is the vast Bigness of these Stones, hardly capable of any Land-Carriage, and that they stand up in a Plain, which for some Miles round scarce affords a Stone, great or small.

Roll-rich-Stones. Near *Winney* in *Oxfordshire*, is a *Trophy* call'd *Roll-rich-Stones*, not much unlike the *Stone-benge*.

At *Boskenma*, in *Cornwall*, is to be seen another *Trophy*, of 18 huge Stones in a Circle, at 12 Foot Distance from each other, with another Stone in the Center, over-topping them all. In *Cleer-Parish*, in the same County, there stands up in a Plain 6 or 8 Stones of a prodigious Bigness, but so artificially set together, that it is hard to find out their just Number; for every time they are told over, they will be found either more or less than before.

Other Trophies. The *Main-Amber*, near *Maiden-Bay*, is a main Rock, which being mounted upon lesser Rocks with a Counterpoize, may be stir'd, but not remov'd out of its Place.

Near *Salteld*, in *Cumberland*, is a *Trophy* erected, vulgarly call'd *Long-Meg and her Daughters*, consisting of 77 Stones, *Long-Meg* 15 Foot above Ground, and the rest but 10.

In *Westmorland*, not far from the River *Lowther*, there is a Row of *Pyramidal Stones*, 8 or 9 Foot high, pitch'd directly in a Row, for a Mile together, and plac'd at equal Distances from each other.

Marsley-Hill in Herefordshire. Who would not be amaz'd to hear of a *Travelling-Hill*? a thing averr'd by the most famous Authors. This Prodigy happen'd by an Earthquake in *Herefordshire*, in the Month of *February*, 1574. when 26 Acres of Ground mov'd from their Place, with a roaring Noise, for the Space of three Days together. By which Motion a Steeple, and several Trees fell down, two High-ways were turn'd the East Part to the West, and the West to the East; Pasturage being left in the place of Tillage, this in the place of Pasturage. This Hill is call'd *Marsley-Hill*.

Caves in Wiltshire. At *Badmington*, in *Wiltshire*, there have been found Nine Caves all in a Row, but of different Dimensions, the least of them 4 Foot wide, some 9 or 10 Foot long, two long Stones being set upon the Sides, and the Top cover'd with broad Stones. Spurs, Pieces of Armour, and the like have been found in these Caves; which is a sufficient Ground to believe, that they were Tombs of some ancient Heroes, *Romans*, *Saxons*, or *Danes*.

Vault at Rygate. At *Rygate*, in *Surrey*, are still to be seen the Ruins of an ancient Castle, with a long Vault under Ground, and a Room at the End of it, where the Barons met in Council during their War against King *John*.

In
ries, a
apt to
three
but w
hangin

In
Founta
Day.

Ne
called

1179.
a mar

wards
Oun

so call
thence

Th
of a w

mong
Scrofu

have a
four

One
the H

Spring

merly
are th

last ha

King's
hot Sp

er. E

cation

ters, a

of Fo

stands

At

of fre

dim E

Wo

Cure

small

the ni

Spring

same C

other

Hand

Kedlas

even I

In *Darbyshire* is the *Peak*, famous for its *Lead-Mines*, *Quartz-Peak* of *ries*, and wonderful *Caves*. These last are of a large Extent, and *Darby-* apt to strike with Horror all that come into them. There are *shire*. three of these *Caves*, one of them called *Elden-Hole*, very spacious, but with a low and narrow Entrance, the Inside full of *Isicles*, hanging down like so many *Tapers*.

In *Westmorland*, not far from the River *Lowther*, is a *Well* or *A Well in* *Fountain*, which (*Euripus* like) ebbs and flows many Times in a *West-* *Day*.

Near *Oxenhall*, in the County of *Durham*, there are three *Pits*, *Hell-Ket-* called *Hell-Kettles*, occasion'd (as 'tis said) by an Earthquake in *ies in* *1179*. *Tunstall*, Bishop of *Durham*, had the Curiosity to throw *Durham*. a marked Goose into one of these *Pits*, which was found after- wards alive in the River *Tees*, not far from the said *Pits*.

Oundle, in *Northamptonshire*, is noted for its *Drumming-Wells*, *Drum-* so called from a Noise of Drums coming now and then from *ming Wells* thence, which is said to be ominous.

The City of *Bath*, in *Somersetshire*, is noted for its *Springs*, thamp- of a wonderful Virtue for the Cure of many Diseases, and a *tonshire*. mongst others the *Palsy*, *Rheumatism*, *Weakness of the Nerves*, and *Baths in* *Scrofular Diseases*, &c. The Waters are of a bluish Colour, *Somer-* have a strong Scent, and send forth thin Vapours. There are *setshire*. four *Hot-Baths*, with Stone-Seats, for such as use the Waters. One *Triangular*, being 25 Foot long, and as broad at one End; the Heat of it is gentler than the rest, because it has fewer *Springs*. This is call'd the *Cross Bath*, from the Cross that for- merly stood in it. Another is the *Hot Bath*; and the other two are the *King's* and *Queen's Baths*, parted only by a Wall; the last having no Spring in it, but receiving the Water from the *King's Bath*: which is about 60 Foot square, and has several hot Springs in the Middle of it, which make its Heat the great- er. Each of these two Baths has a Pump for the Use of Embro- cations. The ancient *Romans* had a great Value for these Wa- ters, and had here a Temple dedicated to *Minerva*, the Goddess of Fountains, in the very Place where the Cathedral now stands.

At *Ailwinston*, in *Huntingtonshire*, there are two Springs, one *Springs in* of fresh, and the other of brackish Water. The first good for *Hunting-* dim Eyes, the other for curing of Scales and Leprosy. *tonshire*.

Wonderful is the Virtue of *Buxton-Wells* in *Darbyshire*, in the *Buxton-* Cure of many Diseases. Nine Springs issue out of a Rock, at a Wells in small Distance from each other, eight of which are warm, and *Darby-* the ninth exceeding cold. About 100 Yards off is another hot *shire*. *Spring*, and near it a very cold one. Near *Wirksworth*, in the

same Country, there are also two Springs, one warm, and the other cold, but so near one another, that one may put one Hand in the warm, and the other in the cold, at the same time. *Kedleston-Well* is said to be singular for the Cure of Ulcers, and even Leprosy itself.

Other Wells. As for *Quarndon-Springs* near *Darby*, *Tunbridge-Wells* in *Kent*, *Scarborough* in *Yorkshire*, and *Stanley-Wells* in *Glostershire*, they are much of the same Nature, strong of the Mineral, and effectual in the Operation.

Astroits or Star-Stones. At *Lassington* near *Glocester*, there are found certain *Stones*, about the Breadth of a *Silver-Penny*, and the Thickness of a *Half-crown*. They are flat, and five-pointed, like a *Star*; whence the Name of *Astroits*, or *Star-Stones*. They are of a greyish Colour, and the flat Sides of them naturally engraven in fine Works. At *Whitby* in *Yorkshire*, 'tis said, there are to be found at the Foot of some Rocks, *Stones* naturally as round as a *Bullet*; which being broken, *Stony-Serpents* are found in them, but for the most part headless.

Other remarkable Stones. *Gotham*, in *Nottinghamshire*, yields a sort of rugged *Stones*, but with such delicate Veins, as exceed the Beauty of *Marble*. I have already observed, that *Cornwall* and *Staffordshire* have Quarries of *Marble*, and that *Alabaster* is to be found in *Lincolnshire*. But *Cornwall* particularly is of special Note, for its *Diamond-like Stones*, found in Rocks, ready shap'd, and polished by Nature; and wanting nothing but Hardness to bear the Price of *Diamonds*. *St. Vincem's Rock*, near *Bristol*, is also noted for yielding Plenty of *Crystal*.

Piſts Wall. The *Piſts Wall* is worth our Notice, being a Piece of *Roman* Antiquity, little of which is now remaining. When the *Romans* settled here by Force of Arms, they were always harraſſed by the *Piſts*, on the ſide of *Scotland*. To ſtop their Inroads, the Emperor *Hadrian* cauſed a Wall of Earth to be built, extending from the *German* to the *Iriſh-Sea*, the Space of 80 Miles, or 27 *French Leagues*, and cauſ'd it to be paliffado'd, Anno 123. *Severus* the Emperor built it up of Stone, with Turrets from Mile to Mile, and a Garrison therein. But the *Piſts*, nevertheless, broke in through this Wall more than once. At laſt, *Exius*, a *Roman General*, rebuilt it of *Brick* in 430, but 'twas not long before it was pull'd down by the *Piſts*. The ſame was 8 Foot thick, and 12 Foot high from the Ground; ſome part of it is ſtill to be ſeen, both in *Northumberland* and *Cumberland*.

Vortimer's Sepulchre in the Iſle of Thanet. At *Stonar*, the chief Place of the *Iſle* of *Thanet* in *Kent*, is to be ſeen the Sepulchre of *Vortimer*, King of the ancient *Britains*, who having vanquiſhed the *Saxons* in many Battles, and at laſt driven them out of the *Iſland*, order'd, before his Death, that he ſhould be buried here, on a ſond Conceit, that his Corps would fright them from Landing any more upon this Coaſt. In that *Scipio-like*, who having had a fortunate Hand againſt the *Carthaginians*, order'd his Tomb to be turned towards *Africa*, to fright them from the Coaſt of *Italy*. But the *Britains* found the Difference between a King in the Field, and one in the Grave.

Chap

Al
fingle
ſurnat
for fo
Armi
they
dom
mud
nute
King
fough
Blood
Th
only
havin
Henry
great
Iſles
the Iſ
King
Iſland
with
the Iſ
In
the
near
ſpear
The
was in

Of

T
and t
Comm
Streng
The
rope
that
The
Quary
All R
Share

Chap. V. GREAT BRITAIN.

Alney, in the *Severn*, is an *Island* famous in History, for the single Combat fought in it betwixt the Saxon King *Edmund*, surnamed *Ironside*, and *Canute* King of *Denmark*, his Competitor for the Crown of *England*, in the View of their respective Armies: In which *Canute* being over-match'd by *Edmund*, they fell embracing each other, and agreed to divide the Kingdom between them, the South of *England* being allotted to *Edmund*, and the North to *Canute*. *Edmund* dying soon after, *Canute* seiz'd upon the Whole, and was the first of the three Danish Kings that wore the Crown of *England*. This Royal Duel was fought in 1016, after several Battles, and great Effusion of Blood on both Sides.

The *Isle of Wight*, near *Portsmouth* in *Hampshire*, is noted not only for its Fruitfulness, and excellent Wool, but also for its having been once advanc'd to the Title of a Kingdom, by King *Henry VI.* in behalf of *Henry Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, his great Favourite; who was crowned King of *Wight*, and of the *Isles of Jersey* and *Guernsey* in 1445. But dying two Years after, the *Isle of Wight* lost by his Death the Title of a Kingdom. For King *Edward IV.* the next Successor to *Henry*, bestowed this *Island* upon his Father-in-Law, *Richard Woodville* Earl *Rivers*, with the Title of Lord of *Wight*, as the Earl of *Darby* is Lord of the *Isle of Man*.

In the Times of *Papery* here were several Abbeys, two among the rest, chiefly to be mentioned, one called *Langley Abbey*, near *Waxford* in *Hartfordshire*, the Birth-Place of *Nicholas Breakspear*, who being elected Pope, took the Name of *Hadrian IV.* The other was the *Abbey of St. Edmund-Bury* in *Suffolk*, which was incomparable, for its Magnificence and Revenues.

CHAP. V.

Of the Populoufness of *England*. The Yearly Revenue of her Lands, and Houses.

IT IS doubtless a great Advantage for a Country to be populous, especially so plentiful a Country as *England* is, and that in several Respects. 1. For the Consumption of its Commodities. 2. For the Improvement of Trade. 3. For the Strength and Wealth of the State.

The Republick of *Holland*, the most populous State of *Europe*, considering its Extent, is so well convinc'd of this Truth, that she freely receives all Strangers that come thither to settle. The Magistrates take Care of all poor Families that seek a Sanctuary there, till they be in a Condition to support themselves. All Religions are tolerated, tho' none but Protestants have a Share in the Government.

'Tis true, *England* is not altogether so populous, but comes little short of it: Tho' great Numbers of Men, Women, and Children, transport themselves yearly into foreign Parts, especially to the Plantations in *Asia*, *Africa*, and *America*, most of whom live and die there. But then their Rooms are happily supply'd, by a perpetual Concourse of Foreigners: Otherwise *England* would go near to be unpeopled in less than half an Age. 'Twas happy for *England*, that the *Saxons* and *Danes* agreed at last together, and intermarried; Next to whom the *Normans* came in, who contributed to People the Country. In the Reign of *Henry III.* this Nation swarm'd with *Poitevins*, whom that Prince took into his Protection. In *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign, when the *Low-Countries* groaned under the Persecution of their *Spanish* Governour, above 30000 *Flemings* came to take Sanctuary here. And when *James I.* came from *Scotland* to take Possession of the Crown of *England*, he drew after him an infinite Number of *Scots* into *England*. From that time to this, *London* particularly has been constantly supply'd with Foreigners from most Parts of *Europe*, but above all with *French*, of whom we reckon at least 30000 who fled from their Country, to avoid the cruel Persecution of a Prince, who was set on the Throne of *France* by that very Party which he persecutes to this Day.

To be convinc'd of the Populousness of *England*, 'tis but computing its Towns and Cities, particularly those we call *Market-Towns*. First, there are 28 *Cities*, or *Bishops Sees*, tho' there be but 26 *Dioцesses*. The Reason of it is, that *Bath* and *Wells* are both one *Bishop's See*, *Litchfield* and *Coventry* another's.

Amongst those *Cities*, *London* alone, considered in its whole Extent, according to the *Bills of Mortality*, does probably contain one Million of Souls, as will appear in my Description of *London*. Next to which, *York*, *Norwich*, *Salisbury*, *Exeter*, *Canterbury*, *Bristol*, *Shrewsbury*, *Glocester*, *Worcester*, *Oxford*, and *Chester*, are the most considerable.

Note, That all *Cities* are privileged to send Members to Parliament, who are called *Citizens* from *Cities*; and the other Towns having that Privilege, are properly called *Boroughs*, and their Members *Burgesses*.

As for *Market-Towns*, there are above 650: besides many good Towns in which no Market is kept, and an infinite Number of Villages.

The Yearly Rent of all the Lands in *England* and *Wales* is computed to be Ten Millions Sterling. And that of Houses not let with the Lands, Two Millions. In all 12 English Millions.

I pass by the prodigious Wealth of *England* in Jewels, Plate, Hoards of Money, rich Moveables, Merchandise, &c.

CHAP. VI.

England divided into 40 Counties, in a TABLE, shewing the Extent of each, the Number of its Parishes, Market-Towns, and Members of Parliament. The Counties afterwards divided into Maritime, and Inland.

WHEN the Romans were possessed of this Country, they did not divide it into Provinces or Counties, but distinguished it by the different Names they gave to its Inhabitants. As that of

- | | |
|--|--|
| ATREBATHI, to the Inhabitants of Barkshire. | CORNAVII, of Cheshire, Stafford, Warwick, Wilts, and Worcester-Shires. |
| BELGÆ, to those of Wiltshire, Somersetshire, & Hampshire. | DAMMONII, of Cornwall, and Devonshire. |
| BRIGANTES, of Yorkshire, Lancashire, Durham, Westmoreland, and Cumberland. | DOBUNI, of Gloucester, and Oxfordshire. |
| CANTIANI, of Kent. | DUROTRIGES, of Dorsetshire. |
| CATIEUCHLANI, of Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, and Hartfordshire. | OTTADINI, of Northumberland. |
| CORITANI, of Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Rutland, Nottingham, Northampton, and Darby-Shires. | REGNI, of Sussex and Surrey. |
| | TRINOBANTES, of Essex and Middlesex. |

Alfred, one of the Saxon Kings, did first divide England into Counties, of which here follows an Alphabetical List.

	Length.	Breadth.	Parishes.	Market-T.	Memb. of P.
Barkshire.	45m.	25m.	140	11	9
Bedfordshire.	24	14	116	9	4
Buckinghamsh.	40	18	185	15	14
Cambridgeshire.	35	20	163	7	6
Cheshire.	45	25	81	12	4
Cornwall.	70	40	161	27	44
Cumberland.	50	28	58	14	6
Darbyshire.	30	25	106	11	4
Devonshire.	50	45	394	38	26
Dorsetshire.	45	25	248	22	20
Durham.	35	30	118	9	4
Essex.	45	26	415	27	8
Glostershire.	50	26	280	27	8

The Present STATE of Part I

	Length.	Breadth.	Parishes.	Market-T.	Memb. of P.
Hampshire.	46m.	30m.	250	20	26
Hartfordshire.	30	27	120	18	6
Herefordshire.	35	30	176	8	8
Huntingtonsh.	22	18	79	6	4
Kent.	50	47	408	31	10
Lancashire.	45	32	61	27	14
Leicestershire.	30	25	192	11	4
Lincolnshire.	60	35	630	39	12
Middlesex.	29	16	200	7	8
Monmouthshire.	25	20	127	7	3
Norfolk.	50	35	660	33	12
Northamptonsh.	45	20	136	13	9
Northumberl.	40	30	460	12	8
Nottinghamsh.	40	20	168	8	8
Oxfordshire.	40	20	280	12	9
Rutland.	12	9	48	2	2
Shropshire.	34	25	170	16	12
Somersetshire.	50	40	385	35	18
Staffordshire.	44	27	130	19	10
Suffolk.	45	30	55	21	16
Surrey.	34	22	140	11	14
Sussex.	60	20	312	17	20
Warwickshire.	35	26	158	14	6
Westmoreland.	32	24	26	8	4
Wiltshire.	40	20	304	21	34
Worcestershire.	35	25	152	12	9
Yorkshire.	80	70	363	58	30

Of all which Counties the last is of the greatest Extent, reaching in Length 80 Miles, or 27 Leagues, at three Miles a League. Cornwall is 70 Miles long; Lincolnshire and Sussex, 60. Cumberland, Gloucestershire, Kent, Norfolk, and Somersetshire, about 50 Miles each.

The Word *Shire*, which terminates the Names of most Counties, signifies originally a Partition, or Division. But, being used alone, 'tis a synonymous Word with *County*.

To the Members of Parliament there are to be added 45 from Scotland, and 24 from Wales, making in all 558, which is the Number of the present House of Commons since the UNION.

Seven of the foresaid Counties lie upon the German Sea, viz.

Northumberland,	Lincolnshire,	Suffolk,
Durham,	Norfolk,	Essex,
Yorkshire,		

Six upon the Channel, viz.

Kent,	Hampshire,	Devonshire,
Sussex,	Dorsetshire,	Cornwall.

Two at the Severn's Mouth, viz.

Somersetshire,

Monmouthshire.

And Four upon the Irish Sea, or St. George's Channel, viz.

Cheshire,

Cumberland,

Lancashire,

Westmorland.

The Inland Counties are

Barkshire,

Hereford,

Rutland,

Bedford,

Huntington,

Shropshire,

Buckingham,

Leicester,

Stafford,

Cambridge,

Middlesex,

Surrey,

Darby,

Northampton,

Warwick,

Glocester,

Nottingham,

Wiltshire,

Hartford,

Oxford,

Worcestershire.

CHAP. VII.

A particular Description of each County in the Alphabetick Order: Wherein Notice is taken, especially of the Shire and Market-Towns, of such Places as send Members to Parliament, having a © prefixt; and of those whence Noblemen take their Titles.

THE Advantages of England over most Countries in Europe, and her Populoufness, cannot be better made out, than by a particular Description of her Counties. I therefore thought it proper to give the following succinct Account of them, for the Satisfaction of those who aim at a perfect Knowledge of this Country.

BARKSHIRE, or the County of BERKS.

AN Inland County, in the Diocess of Salisbury, and a pleasant Country, 120 Miles in Circumference, contains about 527000 Acres, and 16906 Houses; where the Air is good, and the Soil fruitful. It yields Plenty of Corn, Cattel, Wild-Fowl, Wool, and Wood, Oak especially. The Thames, and Kennet, are its principal Rivers.

The same gives the Title of Earl to Henry Howard, the present Earl of Barkshire, descended from Tho. Howard who was created Earl of Barkshire, Viscount Andover, and Baron of Charleton, by King James I.

Market-Towns.

◎ **READING**, the Shire-Town, Saturday.

◎ **Abington**, M. & F. **Hungerford**, Wedn. **East-Isley**, Wednesd.

◎ **Windsor**, Saturd. **Newbury**, Thursd. **Langbourn**,

◎ **Wallingford**, T. & F. **Faringdon**, Tuesd. **Oakingham**, Tuesday.

Maidenhead, Wednesd. **Waring**, Saturday.

Reading. *Reading*, 32 Miles West of *London*, seated at the Fall of the *Kenet* into the *Thames*, consists of 3 *Parishes*, and is pretty populous: Noted for its Trade in *Mals* and Manufacture of *Cloth*.

Abington. *Abington*, on the *Thames*, 5 Miles from *Oxford*, is a neat Town, having two *Parishes*, a *Grammar-School*, an *Hospital*, and a *Town-house* in the *Market-place*. This is one of those few *Borough-Towns* that send but one *Member* to *Parliament*, whereas the greatest Part send two, and *London* four. It gives the Title of an *Earl* to *Montague Bertie*, Son of *James Bertie*, who was created *Earl of Abington* by *King Charles II.* in 1682.

Windsor. *Windsor*, also on the *Thames*, 20 Miles from *London*, stands upon a *Hill*; on the Top of which is the *Castle of Windsor*, a Royal and most stately *Palace*; to which belongs a fair *Chapel*, wherein are installed the *Knights* of the most Noble Order of the *Garter*; and a magnificent *Hall* for the *Installation-Feast*. What is remarkable besides, is the great and spacious *Terrass* on one side of the *Castle*, yielding a most pleasant Prospect of several *Counties*. This *Terrass* was finished in the Reign of the late *King Charles*, who kept his Court here, and laid out vast Sums of Money to beautify this *Palace*: In the *Chapel* whereof *Henry VIII.* and *Charles I.* are intombed.

Wallingford. *Wallingford*, also on the *Thames*, has been a Town of great Note, the *Guallena* of the *Ancients*, and the chief Place of the *Atrebati*. In the *Saxons* Time it was fortify'd with a good Wall and *Castle*, and had 12 *Parish-Churches*. But now there is but one Church, and of its Wall and *Castle* nothing to be seen but their Ruins.

Maidenhead. *Maidenhead* is on the *Thames*, *Hungerford* and *Newbury* upon the *Kenner*. *Hungerford* noted especially for the Goodness of its *Trouts*, and Plenty of *Craw Fish*. *Faringdon*, for its *Cloathing*; *Oakingham* and *Newbury* for the Title of *Baron*, they give the first to his late Royal Highness *Prince George of Denmark*, and the last to the *Duke of Southampton*.

BEDFORD

BEDFORDSHIRE,

AN Inland County, in *Lincoln* Diocese, 73 Miles in Circumference, contains about 260000 Acres, and about 12170 Houses; is a fruitful Country, well stored with Corn and Cattle, especially the North-Parts of it.

Market-Towns.

© **BEDFORD**, the Shire-Town, Tuesd. and Sat.

<i>Dunstable</i> , Wed.	<i>Leighton</i> , Tues.	<i>Biggleswade</i> , Tuesd.
<i>Woburn</i> , Frid.	<i>Luton</i> , Mond.	<i>Posson</i> , Saturday.
<i>Amptill</i> , Thurs.	<i>Shefford</i> , Frid.	<i>Tuddington</i> , Saturd.

Bedford, upon the *Ouse*, 38 Miles North of *London*, contains *Bedford*, five *Parishes*. Anno 1548. King *Edward VI.* created *John Russel* Earl of *Bedford*, who was then Baron of *Tavestock*, Lord President of the Council, and Lord High Admiral: Which Dignity continued in a direct Line, till the late King *William* dignify'd *William Russel* with the Title of Duke of *Bedford*, now enjoy'd by *Wriothesly Russel*, his Grandson.

Dunstable, supposed to be the ancient *Magiovinium*, is noted *Dunstable* for its excellent *Larks*; *Woburn*, for its *Fuller's Earth*; and *ble*, *Amptill*, a Mannor belonging to the Crown, for the Title of Viscount it gives to the Earl of *Ailesbury*.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, or the County of BUCKS

ANother Inland County in *Lincoln* Diocese, 138 Miles in Circumference, contains about 441000 Acres, and 18390 Houses; is very plentiful both in Corn and Pasture, particularly the *Vale of Ailesbury*, which feeds an infinite Number of Sheep, yielding excellent Wool. The *Tame*, *Ouse*, and *Coln* are its principal Rivers,

John Sheffield, the present Duke of *Buckingham* and *Normanby*, was advanced to that Dignity by Queen *ANNE*.

Market-Towns.

© **BUCKINGHAM**, the Chief, Saturday,

© <i>Ailesbury</i> , Saturd.	<i>Newport Pagnel</i> , Sat.	<i>Chebam</i> , Wedn.
© <i>Higb Wicomb</i> , Fri.	<i>Colebrook</i> , Wednesd.	<i>Risborough</i> , Sat.
© <i>Marlow</i> , Saturd.	<i>Stony Stratford</i> , Frid.	<i>Ivingo</i> , Friday.
© <i>Wendover</i> , Thursd.	<i>Oulney</i> , Monday.	<i>Winsom</i> , Thurs.
© <i>Amershan</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Beaconsfield</i> , Thursd.	

Buckingham. *Buckingham*, 44 Miles from *London*, stands upon the *Ouse*, over which it has three Stone-Bridges. *George Villiers* was created by King *James I.* Earl, Marquis, and, at last, Duke of *Buckingham*; which Title lay extinct upon the Decease of *George Villiers*, the last Duke of that Name, who died without Issue in the Reign of the late King *James*. But Her present Majesty has since reviv'd it in the Person of *John Sheffield*, Duke of *Buckingham* and *Normanby*.

Ailesbury *Ailesbury*, gives the Title of Earl to *Thomas Bruce*, the present Earl of *Ailesbury*: Which Title devolved upon him by his Father's Death, *Robert Bruce*, Earl of *Elgin* in *Scotland*, created Earl of *Ailesbury* by King *Charles II.* He died in the Post of Lord Chamberlain, under the Reign of the late King *James*.

Eaton. There is also in this County a Place called *Eaton*, situate upon the *Thames*, over against *Windsor*, noted for its College and School, founded by King *Henry VI.* In this School, now in great Repute, there are 70 Scholars, maintained gratis, and sent by degrees to the Universities, as Vacancies happen there.

Ascot. *Ascot*, a Mannor in this Shire, gives the Title of Viscount to the Earl of *Carnarvan*.

C A M B R I D G E S H I R E,

AN Inland County, in the Diocese of *Ely*, 130 Miles in Circumference, contains about 570000 Acres, and 17347 Houses; abounds in Corn and Pasture, Fish, Wild-Fowl, and Saffron. 'Tis true, the North Parts of it, called the *Ile of Ely*, are full of Marshes, and subject to be overflowed by the *Ouse* and other Rivers, which make 'em unhealthful, and yield but little Corn: But this Defect is abundantly supply'd by their Plenty of Cattel, Fish, and Wild-Fowl.

In this County, not far from *Cambridge*, are the Hills called *Hoz-mageg Hills*, fortify'd by the *Danes* with three Intrenchments, part of which are still to be seen.

Market-Towns.

© C A M B R I D G E S H I R E, the Shire-Town, *Saturd.*

<i>Ely</i> , Saturday.	<i>Lincoln</i> , Thursday.	<i>Wisbich</i> , Saturd.
<i>Caxton</i> , Tuesday.	<i>Merebe</i> , Friday.	<i>Soham</i> , ©
<i>Newmarket</i> , Tuesday.	<i>Royston</i> , Wednesday.	

**Cam-
bridge.**

Cambridge, upon the *Cam*, 44 Miles North of *London*, is the *Caniboritum* of the *Ancients*, now called *Canabrigia*. In the *Romans* Time, *Cambridge* was one of their Colonies, and of the 28 Cities

Cities of Britain: Which Roman Colonies had their Schools of Learning, in which both the Roman and British Youth were taught several Arts and Sciences. Lucius, a British King, and the first Christian King, was instructed in the Christian Faith by the Doctors of Cambridge, among whom were Elnanus and Meduinus, sent by the King to Rome, for his fuller Satisfaction in Matters of Faith. Whether it was King Lucius, or Pope Eleutherius, that granted great Privileges to this University, I shall not determine. Certain it is, that it is most ancient, it being counted an University from the latter-end of the second Age, when both Lucius and Eleutherius were living. 'Tis true, it came to Ruin by the Invasion of the Saxons and Danes, by whom the Muses were soon put to Flight; but they were afterwards recalled. Thus we must look upon Cambridge, 1. as a Town, and, 2. as an University.

As a Town, it consists of 14 Parishes. In Point of Situation, and good Air, 'tis granted, that Oxford has the Advantage of Cambridge: But 'tis governed (as Oxford) by a Mayor, in Subjection to the University: To which he takes a solemn Oath, when he enters upon his Office, that he shall maintain the Privileges, Liberties, and Customs thereof.

As for Honourary Titles, Cambridge has been dignify'd, not only with the Title of an Earldom in several eminent Persons, but also that of a Dukedom in three Sons of the late King James, who died in their Infancy. But Her present Majesty was pleas'd to revive it in the Person of George Augustus, the Electoral Prince of Hannover; whom she lately created Baron of Tewksbury, Viscount North-Allerton, Earl of Milford Haven, Marquis and Duke of Cambridge.

As an University, which is the Glory of Cambridge, here are 12 Colleges, and four Halls, all endowed, which the Halls in Oxford are not; and whereas Oxford is an University within a Town, Cambridge, on the contrary, is a Town within an University; most of its Colleges being seated in the Skirts of the Town, which afford them the more delightful Walks and Gardens.

The Names of the Colleges.

Peter-House,	Founded in	1284, by Hugh de Balloam, Bishop of Ely.
Corpus Christi, or Bennet- College,		1346, by Henry of Monmouth, Duke of Lancaster.
Gonville and Caius,		1348, and so named from its Founders.
King's-College,		1441, by King Henry VI.
Queen's-College,		1448, by Margares, Wife to Henry VI.
Jesus-College,		1497, by L. L. D. Bp. of Ely.
		Christ's

<i>Christ's-College,</i>	} Founded in	1506, by <i>Margaret Countess of Richmond,</i> and Mother of <i>Henry VII.</i>
<i>St. John's-College,</i>		1506, by the same.
<i>Magdalen-College,</i>		1542, by <i>Edw. Stafford,</i> the last Duke of <i>Buckingham</i> of that Name.
<i>Trinity-College,</i>		1546, by King <i>Henry VIII.</i>
<i>Emanuel-College,</i>		1584, by <i>Sir Walter Mildman,</i> Chancellor of the Exchequer.
<i>Sidney Sussex College.</i>		1598, by <i>Frances Sidney,</i> Countess of <i>Sussex.</i>

Of all which Colleges, *Trinity* and *St. John's* College are the most beautiful. But *King's-College* out-does 'em all by its most stately chapel, one of the finest Pieces of Architecture in the World.

The Halls.

<i>Clare-Hall,</i>	} Founded in	1343, by <i>Richard Badew.</i>
<i>Pembroke-Hall,</i>		1347, by <i>Mary de St. Paul,</i> Countess of <i>Pembroke.</i>
<i>Trinity-Hall,</i>		1353, by <i>William Bateman,</i> Bp. of <i>Norwich.</i>
<i>Catharine-Hall,</i>		1459, by <i>Robert Wood,</i> Chancellor of the University.

By the Foundations of the aforesaid Colleges and Halls, a certain Number of Fellows and Scholars are kept and maintain'd by each College or Hall: And each of these is ruled according to the Rules and Statutes of the Founder.

Over each College and Hall there is a *Head,* called *Master*; except the *Head* of *King's College,* who goes by the Name of *Provost*; and the *Head* of *Queen's College,* by that of *President.*

Over the whole University, there is, first, a *Chancellor,* chosen by the University, who is usually one of the Prime Nobility. A new *Chancellor* may be chosen at *Cambridge* every three Years, or continue in the same Office *durante tacito Consensu Senatus Cantabrigiensis*; But the *Chancellor* of *Oxford* is *fo durante Vita.* Under the *Chancellor* there is a *Commissary,* who holds a Court of Record for all privileged Persons and Scholars under the Degree of *Master of Arts,* where all Causes are tried and determined by the Civil and Statute-Law, and by the Customs of the University.

Next to the *Chancellor* is the *Vice-Chancellor,* who actually governs in his Stead the University. He is yearly chosen upon the 3d of *November.*

Chap. VII. GREAT-BRITAIN.

27

As to the *Proctors*, and other *Officers* of the University, wherein *Oxford* and *Cambridge* agree, I refer the Reader to my Description of *Oxford*.

At *Cambridge* the *Bachelours* of *Arts* compleat their Degree in *Lent*, beginning at *Ash-Wednesday*. And the first *Tuesday* of *July* is always *Dies Comitiarum*, or the *Commencement*, wherein the *Masters* of *Arts*, and the *Doctors* of all *Faculties* compleat their respective Degrees. Here three Years after a Man has taken the Degree of *Bachelour*, he may take that of *Master* of *Arts*; seven Years after which he may commence *Bachelour* in *Divinity*; and at the expiration of three Years more he may go out *Doctor*.

A LIST of the Heads of Colleges and Halls in Cambridge.

Of	Peter-House, Dr. Richard-son.	Of	Magdalen-College, Doctor Quadring.
	Corpus Christi, or Bennet-College, Dr. Green.		Trinity-College, Dr. Bentley.
	Gonville and Caius, Sir John Ellis, M. D.		Emanuel-College, Dr. Balderston.
	King's-College, Dr. Adams.		Sidney-Sussex-College, Dr. Fisher.
	Queen's-College, D. James.		Clare-Hall, Dr. Blithe.
	Jesus-College, Dr. Ashton.		Pembroke-Hall, Dr. Lany.
	Christ College, Dr. Couell.		Trinity-Hall, Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, Kt.
	St. John's-College, Dr. Gower.		Catharine-Hall, Sir Will. Daws, Arch-B. of York.

Magistrates.

Chancellor of the University, Charles Duke of Somerset.	Hall, and Mr. Davies of Queen's-College.
High-Steward, Charles Earl of Manchester.	Taxers, Mr. Ashburner of Pembroke-Hall, and Mr. Morison of Corpus Christi College.
Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Adams.	
Proctors, Mr. Laughton of Clare-	

Professors.

Queen's Professor of Divinity, Dr. James.	Mathematical-Professor, Mr. Whiston.
Margaret-Professor, Dr. Gower.	Hebrew-Professor, Dr. Bouquet.
Casistical-Professor, Dr. Colbatch.	Arabick-Professor, Dr. Wright.
Physick-Professor, Dr. Green.	Greek-Professor, Mr. Pilgrim.
Law-Professor, Dr. Aylloffe.	
Publick-Orator, Dr. Aylloffe.	

Scarles.

Scarlet-Days.

All-Saints,
Christmas-Day,
Easter-Day,
Ascension-Day,
Whitsunday,
Trinity-Sunday Commencement.
The Restauration-Day, May 29.

At the two Fairs Proclaiming,
 in June and September.
Michaelmas-Day, September the
29th.
Gun-Powder-Treason-Day, No-
vember the 5th.

To Funerals, Clerums, and Supplications,
 All Doctors go as to Congregations.

That is, in their ROBES.

Ely.

Ely, is a Bishop's See, erected by King Henry I. in 1109. and taken out of the Bishoprick of Lincoln: Harvey, Bishop of Bangor, was the first Bishop of this See; whose Bishops had formerly the Power and Rights of Counts Palatine, till the Reign of Henry VIII. However, the Revenue of this Bishoprick is very considerable. As to the Town, its Situation in a Isle, made by several Rivers, renders it unhealthful. Nor is it considerable, either for Extent or Beauty; and its Cathedral, the Work of several Bishops, is its only Ornament.

CHESHIRE, or the County of CHESTER,

A Maritime County, in the Diocess of Chester, 112 Miles in Circumference, contains about 72000 Acres, and 24054 Houses. It yields more Pasture than Corn, and is for the most part level; its greatest Hills being those which part it from Stafford and Derby Shires. There are in it several Forests, particularly Delamere and Macclesfield Forests: And so great a Number of Parks, that few Gentlemens Country-Seats are without one.

There are also many Heaths, in which both Sheep and Horses feed; and some mossy Plots, the Moss whereof serves to make good Turves.

Its principal Rivers are the Dee, which waters the South-West Parts; the Weaver, running through the Middle; and the Mersey Northward. The first has this Singularity in it, that it swells little in a Glut of Rain; but is most apt to swell and overflow, when the Wind is a long Time South.

Cheese and Salt are the chief Product of this County, and both in great Request all over England.

But I must not pass by its Privilege of being a County Palatine, the Earls whereof were anciently vested with so great a Power, that

that they lived more like Princes than Subjects. The first Count (or Earl) of this Order was a Nephew of *William the Conquerour*; and the last was *Simon of Montford*, Earl of *Leicester*: After whose Decease, in the 12th Century, this County was re-annex'd to the Crown; so that the Prince of *Wales* is by Birth-Right Earl of *Chester*, as he is Duke of *Cornwall*. However, this County enjoys to this Day its ancient Privileges, and the Palatine Courts are still kept at *Chester*, the Shire-Town, for Administration of Justice to the People of this County.

Market-Towns.

* *CHESTER*, the Capital, Wednesd. and Saturd.

<i>Nantwich</i> , Saturd.	<i>Congleton</i> , Saturd.	<i>Altringham</i> , Tuesd.
<i>Middlewich</i> , Saturd.	<i>Frodesham</i> , Wednesd.	<i>Malpas</i> , Monday.
<i>Northwich</i> , Friday.	<i>Stockport</i> , Friday.	<i>Knotsford</i> , Friday.
<i>Macclesfield</i> , Mond.	<i>Sandwich</i> , Thursd.	<i>Tarvin</i> .

Chester, 150 Miles North-West of *London*, stands upon the *Dee*, 25 Miles from its Fall into the *Irish Sea*. Over that River is a fair *Stone-Bridge*, with eight Arches, and one Gate at each End of it. The Town is well inhabited, and drives a good Trade with *Ireland*. It contains ten Parishes; and as it is the most usual Place where People take Shipping for *Ireland*, there is always a great Concourse of Strangers going to, or coming from *Dublin*. The principal Streets have the Convenience of dry Walks, or Galleries, that shelter one from the Rain. This is a defensible Place, fortify'd with good Walls, with Towers and Battlements, and a strong Castle on the South-Side. Upon the Dissolution of the Monasteries by King *Henry VIII.* it became one of the six new Bishopricks; the other five being *Oxford*, *Westminster*, *Bristol*, *Glocester*, and *Peterborough*: Amongst which, *Westminster* was since made a Collegiate Church, by Queen *Elizabeth*. The Cathedral stands on the North-Side, with the Bishop's Palace, and the Prebends Houses. 'Twas in this City that the *Saxon King Edgar* had his Barge rowed (by way of Homage) by 7 petty *British Kings*, himself, as supreme Lord, holding the Helm.

Nantwich, *Middlewich* and *Northwich*, are noted for their *Salt-Nantpits*; but the first especially, which yields the best Salt. *Macclesfield* has given the Title of an *Earl* to *Charles Gerard*, created *Middle-Earl of Macclesfield*, by the late King *Charles*, in 1679. also to *wich*. *Brandon* and *Fison*, his two Sons, by whose Death without Issue, *North-the Title* lies extinct. *Burton's* are the chief Manufacture of *wich*. this Place, and *Gloves* that of *Congleton*.

Malpas gives the Title of *Viscount*, and *Cholmondeley* that of *Malpas Earl* to *Hugh Cholmondeley*, raised of late to this Dignity by Queen *Anne*.

CORNWALL.

CORNWALL.

A Maritime County, in the Diocese of Exeter, is the most Western County of England; surrounded with the Sea on the North, South, and West, and parted from Devonshire, Eastward by the Tamer, all but a small Tract of Land; so that 'tis a perfect Peninsula, 150 Miles in Circumference. It contains about 96000 Acres, and 23374 Houses, but is none of the most fruitful Parts of England. 'Tis true, its Valleys are plentiful of Corn and Pasture, and the Hills famous for their Tin and Copper-Mines; and it abounds in wild Fowl, Woodcocks especially; and the Seas thereof, in Fish. Here is the great Fishing of Pilchards, between July and November; of which, vast Quantities are exported into France, Spain, and Italy. It yields also plenty of *Sampshire*, *Eringo*, fine *Slate*, and *Marble*.

The People of this County are accounted the strongest in England, most skilful in Wrestling, and much addicted to that Exercise.

In short, this County is full of Wonders, mention'd in the 4th Chapter, to which I refer the Reader. Here is the famous Port of Falmouth, the Lizard Point, (being the *Ocimum*, or *Demonium Promontorium* of the Ancients) and the Lands-End, *Boleum Promontorium*. Between these two stands St. Michael's Mount, a lofty Hill, which gives its Name to *Mounts-Bay*. A Sandy Plain parts it from the Continent; which may be passed on Foot at low Water. There is an old Fort on the Top of this Mount.

Of all the Counties of England, Cornwall, Cumberland and Monmouthshire, have most of British Blood. The first was a long time governed by its own Princes, called *Earls of Cornwall*, till Egbert, the first Monarch of England, made a Conquest of it in 809. Being re-annex'd to the Crown in the Reign of Edward III. this Prince made his eldest Son Edward, called the Black-Prince, Duke of Cornwall; and ever since the eldest Son of England has born that Title, without Creation.

Market-Towns.

● LAUNCESTON, the chief, Saturday.

- | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| ● Liskeard, Saturd. | ● Westton, or Port | ● Fowey, Saturd. |
| ● Lestwithiel, Frid. | ● Piggam, | ● Kellington, |
| ● Truro, W. & Sat. | ● Grampound, Sat. | ● Bossiney, |
| ● Bodmin, Saturd. | ● Eastton, | ● St. German, Frid. |
| ● Helston, Saturd. | ● Penryn, W. F. & S. | ● St. Michael, |
| ● Saltash, | ● Tregony, Saturd. | ● Newport, |
| ● Camelford, Frid. | ● St. Ives, W. & F. | ● St. Maw's, |

St. Austel,

St. Austel, Market-Few, Thursd. Redruth,
 Boscastle, Padstow, Saturd. Warbridge,
 St. Columb, Thursd. Penzance, Thursd. Straton, Tuesd.
 Falmouth, Thursd.

Launceston, or Dunbruid, is a goodly Town, 170 Miles from Launce-
 London, near the Tamer, which severs this County from Devon-
 shire.

Falmouth is one of the best Ports of England, called Falmouth Fal-
 from its Situation at the Fale's Mounth. This is the Station of mouth.
 our Packet-boats for Lisbon. The same gives the Title of Vis-
 count to the Duke of Northumberland, a Natural Son of King
 Charles II. who created him Baron of Pomfret, Viscount Fal-
 mouth, and Duke of Northumberland.

Over-against Falmouth stands the Castle of Pendennis, built by Penden-
 Henry VIII. for the Security of this Coast. nis-Castle.

Truro gives the Title of Viscount, and Bodmin that of Baron, to
 the Earl of Radnor. 'Tis a pretty good Harbour, as well as Truro.
 Fouay, St. Ives, and Penzance.

Isles of Scilly.

These Isles, called in Latin *Silarum Insulae*, and supposed by
 some to be the *Cassiterides* of the Ancients, lie about 60 Miles
 from the Lands-End, and are a Cluster of small Islands, to the
 Number of 145; one of 'em called Scilly, which gave Name to
 the rest, was then counted the chiefest: But St. Mary has got
 since the Pre-eminence, as the largest and most fruitful; yet it
 is but nine Miles about. But it has a very good Harbour, for-
 tify'd with a Castle, built by Q. Elizabeth. These Isles were con-
 quer'd by Ethelstan, one of the Saxon Kings of England, from
 which Time to this they have been look'd upon as Part of
 Cornwall.

CUMBERLAND.

A Maritime County in the North of England, and in the Dio-
 ceses of Chester and Caerlisle, is bounded Northward with
 Scotland, and Westward with the Irish Sea. It is 168 Miles in
 Circumference, contains about 1040000 Acres, and 14825
 Houses: As far North as it lies, 'tis a fruitful County; whose
 Hills yield good Pasture, and the Valleys Plenty of Corn. There
 is abundance both of wild Fowl, and Fish. For Fewel, it yields
 Pit-Coal; and for other Uses, there are large Mines both of
 Copper and Lead.

Wry-Nose, one of its highest Hills, is remarkable for its three
 Shire-Stones, one Foot from each other: One in this County,
 another in Westmorland, and the third in Lancashire.

Besides

Besides its *Rivers*, of which *Eden* is the principal, here are several *Meers*, or small *Lakes*; particularly one called by the Name of *Ulles Water*, bordering upon *Westmorland*, and noted for yielding a most dainty Fish, called *Charr*.

'Tis Matter of Wonder, that in so Northern a County more *Roman* Antiquities should be found than in any other. See Chapter IV.

Northward is a Tract of Land called *Gillesland*, which gives the Title of *Baron* to the Earl of *Caerlisle*.

'Tis observable, this County was possessed by the old *Britains* till the Reign of the Saxon King *Edmund*, *Ethelstan's* Son, by whom 'twas conquer'd in 946.

The same gave the Title of a Duke to his late R. H. Prince *George* of *Denmark*, who was created by the late King *William*, Anno 1688. *Baton* of *Ockingham*, Earl of *Kendal*, and Duke of *Cumberland*.

Market-Towns.

© CARLISLE, the Chief, Saturday.

© Cocker-mouth, Tuesd.	Holm, Saturd.	Kirk-Oswald, Thursd.
Whitehaven, Thursd.	Egermont, Saturd.	Longtown, Thursd.
Keswick, Saturd.	Alston-Moor, Tuesd.	Ravenglas, Saturd.
Penrith, Tuesd.	Ireby, Thursd.	Wigton, Tuesd.
Brampton, Tuesd.		

Caerlisle. *Caerlisle*, upon the *Eden*, 235 Miles from *London*, is a Bishop's See. The same is a Peninsule, surrounded on all Sides, but Southward, with the River *Eden*, besides the *Caud* and the *Potterill*, which fall there into the *Eden*. This Town being ruined by the *Danes*, continued in that State till the Reign of *William II.* surnamed *Rufus*, who rebuilt it. *Henry*, his next Successor, made it an Episcopal See. Now it has a good Wall, fortify'd with a great Castle on the West, and a Cittadel Eastward, built by *Henry VIII.* This City gives the Title of an *Earldom* to a Branch of the Duke of *Norfolk's* Family; *Charles Howard*, descended from the Lord *William Howard*, third Son of *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, being created Earl of *Caerlisle* by King *Charles II.* in 1661. Who was sent by that King two Years after, with the Character of an Ambassador Extraordinary to *Alexey Michailovitz* Czar of *Muscovy*, *Charles* King of *Sweden*, and *Frederick* King of *Denmark*. He had a Son, *Edward* by Name, who succeeded him; and another named *Frederick*, born at *Copenhagen* in the last Embassy, who was killed in the Trenches at the Siege of *Luxemburg*. *Charles*, Son of *Edward*, is now in Possession of the Titles and Estate of this Family.

Whiteha- *Whitehaven* is a noted Port, especially for its Salt and Coal-
ven. Trade. *Penrith* has a great many Tanners, and *Keswick* abundance of good Lead.

The

The Isle of Man.

The Situation of this *Isle* is in the *Irish Sea*, 10 Leagues from *Cumberland*. It reaches about nine Leagues in Length, and three in Breadth. The *Air* of it is cold, and the *Soil* yields abundance of Oats. Here is also Plenty of Cattle, wild Fowl, and Fish. It contains 17 Parishes, has five Towns, and two Castles. There is a Hill in it, of special Note for yielding from thence a Prospekt of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*. The *Earl of Darby* is Lord of the *Isle of Man*, but he holds it in Fee of the Crown. There is a *Bishop of Man*, but he is no Peer of the Realm, as other Bishops, because he does not hold his Bishoprick immediately of the Crown, but of the Lord of the *Isle*, by whom he is chosen; he is confirm'd by the King of *Great Britain*, and consecrated by the Archbishop of *York*.

D A R B Y S H I R E,

AN Inland County Northward, in the Diocese of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, 120 Miles in Circumference, contains about 680000 Acres, and 21155 Houses, is a plentiful Country of Pasture, Corn, and Wood, especially on the East and South-Side. Here are also Quarries of *Free-Stone*, and *Marble*, abundance of *Mill*, *Lime*, and *Whet-stones*, with *Coal*, *Lead*, and *Iron-Mines*. It yields likewise both *Crystal* and *Alabaster*.

The River *Darwent*, which glides through this County from North to South, and falls into the *Trent*, divides it into two Parts, one *East*, and the other *West*.

North-Westward is the *Peak*, so famous for its Caves, Quarries, and Lead-Mines: As for its Medicinal Waters, see Chap. IV.

Market-Towns.

⊙ *DARBY*, the Shire-Town, Friday.

<i>Chesterfield</i> , Sat.	<i>Ashebourne</i> , Sat.	<i>Winster</i> ,
<i>Wirksworth</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Bakewell</i> , Mond.	<i>Tiddeswall</i> , Wednesd.
<i>Bolsover</i> , Frid.	<i>Dronfield</i> , Thursd.	<i>Drawfield</i> .
<i>Alfreton</i> , Mond.		

Darby, upon the *Darwent*, is a good Town, populous, and *Darby*. rich by its Trade. It consists of five Parishes. Over the River there is a fair Stone-Bridge. The Steeple of one of its Churches is both very beautiful, and extraordinary high. The Hall, wherein the Assizes are kept, is a fair Building of *Free-Stone*.

In the Year 1486. *Thomas Lord Stanley*, Lord High Constable of *England*, was created Earl of *Darby* by *Henry VII.* Which Title does still continue in the same Family, in the Person of *James Stanley*, the present Earl of *Darby*, and Lord of the *Isle of Man*.

Chesterfield. *Chesterfield* gives the Title of an *Earldom* to *Philip Stanhope*, the Son of *Philip*, whose Grand-Father *Philip*, Lord *Stanley* of *Shelford* in *Com. Not.* was created Earl of *Chesterfield* by King *Charles I.*

Scarsdale. This Town is situate in a Valley called *Scarsdale*, which gives the Title of an Earl to *Francis Leake*, Lord *Deyncourt* of *Sutton*, created Earl of *Scarsdale* by King *Charles I.* in 1645. To whom succeeded *Nicholas*, his Son, Father to *Robert Leake*, the late Earl, who was succeeded by his Nephew, *Nicholas Leake*, Son and Heir to *Richard Leake*, second Son to *Nicholas* Earl of *Scarsdale*.

Wirksworth. *Wirksworth* is noted for its great Trade in Lead.

DEVONSHIRE, or the County of DEVON,

A Maritime County in the Diocese of *Exeter*, 200 Miles in Circumference, contains about 1920000 Acres, and 56310 Houses. It lies in the West of *England*, borders upon *Cornwall*, and is watered on two Sides with the Sea, viz. North and South. The Air is very good, and the Soil for the most Part fruitful; but there are both Hills and Woods. This County does abound chiefly in Corn, Pasture, Wool, Wild-Fowl, and Sea-Fish. There are also Tin and Lead-Mines. Its chief Manufactures are *Kerseyes*, *Serges*, and *Lace*.

The same has given the Title of an *Earldom* to three several Families, viz. the *Rivers*, *Courney*, and *Cavendish*. *William*, Lord *Cavendish* of *Hardwick*, was created Earl of *Devonshire* by King *James I.* in 1618. From whom descended in a direct Line *William Cavendish*, late Lord Steward of the Queen's Household, who was created Duke of *Devonshire* by the late King, and is succeeded in his Honours and Estate, by *William* the present Duke of *Devonshire*.

The People of this County are, with the *Cornish* Men, accounted the strongest in *England*.

Market-Towns.

⊙ *EXETER*, the Capital, Wednesday. and Saturday.

⊙ *Barnstable*, Friday.

⊙ *Clifton* *Dartmouth* *Hardnes*.

⊙ *Honiton*, Saturday.

⊙ *Okehampton*, Saturday.

⊙ *Plimpton*, Saturday.

⊙ *Tavestock*, Saturday.

⊙ *Tiverton*, Tuesday.

⊙ *Plimouth*, M. & Th.

⊙ *Tonnes*, Saturday.

⊙ *Ashburton*, Saturday.

⊙ *Borlston*,

Biddisford, Tuesday.

Torrington, Saturday.

Topsam,

Axminster,

<i>Axminster</i> , Sat.	<i>Columpton</i> , Sat.	<i>Kingsbridge</i> , Sat.
<i>Autrey</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Combmartin</i> ,	<i>Kirton</i> ,
<i>Bampton</i> ,	<i>Culliton</i> , Thursd.	<i>Modbury</i> ,
<i>Bow</i> ,	<i>Dodbrook</i> , Wedn.	<i>Moreton</i> , Saturd.
<i>Bradwich</i> ,	<i>Hariland</i> ,	<i>Newton</i> ,
<i>Brent</i> ,	<i>Hatherly</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Sheepwash</i> ,
<i>Chagford</i> ,	<i>Houldsworth</i> ,	<i>Sidmouth</i> ,
<i>Chimleigb</i> ,	<i>Ilfarcomb</i> ,	<i>S. Moulton</i> .
<i>Chudleigb</i> , Sat.		

Exeter is so called from the River *Ex*, upon which it is situated, with a fair Stone-bridge over it, 138 Miles from *London*. 'Tis one of the principal Cities in *England*; by its Greatness, Trade, and Wealth. 'Tis said this City trades in *Serges* for 10000 *l.* a Week, one with another. It contains 15 Parishes: It is fortify'd with a good Wall and a Castle, and was made an Episcopal See in the Reign of *Edward the Confessor*, by whom the two Bishopricks of *St. Germain* in *Cornwall*, and *Kirton* in this County, are removed to *Exeter*.

This City gave first the Title of *Duke*, next that of *Marquis*, and at last the Title of an *Earl* to several Persons of distinguished Character. *Thomas Cecil*, Lord *Burleigh*, was created *Earl of Exeter* by King *James I.* in 1605. which Title is now enjoy'd by *John Cecil*.

Plimouth is one of the best and most famous Ports in *England*, *Plimouth* seated on the Mouth of the *Plim*, whence it got the Name of *Plimouth*. There are in it three Forts, a Castle, and a Citadel, this last built by the late King *Charles*, with a Chain for the Harbour's Safety, in time of War. 'Twas from this Town Sir *Francis Drake* set Sail in 1577. to sail round the terrestrial Globe. It gives the Title of an Earldom to *Osber Windsor*, Son of *Thomas Windsor*, created *Earl of Plimouth* by King *Charles II.*

Dartmouth, so call'd from the River *Dart*, on which it is situate, it is also a very good Port, defended by two Forts. It contains three Parishes. King *Charles II.* created *William Leg* Baron of *Dartmouth*, whose Son *William* was lately advanced to the Dignity of an *Earl* by her present Majesty, and is now possess'd of that Title.

Topsham is the Port-Town for *Exeter*, about four Miles from *Topsham*. it. *Torrington*, upon the *Turridge*, gives the Title of an *Earl* to *Arthur Herbert*, created *Earl of Torrington* by the late King *William*.

Bidiford and *Barnstaple* are two Inland Ports, Northward. *Bidiford*. The first on the *Turridge*, and the last upon the *Tam*, which meet *Barnstaple* together three Miles from the Sea, and fall in one Channel into the Sea. These two Towns drive a pretty Trade, and have fair Stone-bridges, particularly *Bidiford*, the Bridge whereof is of that Height, that a Ship of 60 Tuns may safely pass under it.

Torbay. Some Miles North of *Dartmouth* is *Torbay*, upon the Channel; the usual Rendezvous of the Royal Navy, when sailing near this Coast, and forced back by contrary Winds. The *Start-Point* is not far from it.

Lundy-Island.

This Island lies 50 Miles from *Devonshire*, Northwestward, and is much more remote from any other Continent. 'Tis but five Miles long, and two broad; but so surrounded with inaccessible Rocks, that there is but one small Entrance into it, where two Men can scarce go a-breast. What is most surprising, is, that lying so far in the Sea, it has the Advantage of several Springs of fresh Water.

DORSETSHIRE,

A Maritime County, upon the *Channel*, lies East of *Devonshire*, in the Diocese of *Bristol*, 150 Miles in Circumference, contains about 772000 Acres, and 21944 Houses. 'Tis a pleasant and fruitful Country, yielding Plenty of Corn, Pasture, Cattel, Wild-Fowl, and Fish. It yields also abundance of Hemp, and Quarries of Free-stone and Marble.

This County has given the Title of an *Earl*, and *Marquis*, to several Families. That of *Marquis* being extinct by the Death of *Henry Duke of Suffolk*, beheaded in the bloody Reign of *Queen Mary*, King *James I.* revived the Earldom in the Person of *Tho. Sackville*, Lord *Buckhurst*, whom he created *Earl of Dorset*, in 1603. from whom is descended in a direct Line, *Lionel Cranfield Sackville*, the present *Earl of Dorset* and *Middlesex*.

Market-Towns.

© **DORCHESTER**, the Capital, Saturday.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| © <i>Weymouth</i> , Tuesd. | © <i>Pool</i> , Mon. & Th. | <i>Cerne</i> , Wednesd. |
| and Frid. | © <i>Warham</i> , Saturd. | <i>Evershot</i> , |
| © <i>Lyme</i> , or <i>Iyme</i> | © <i>Corfe-Castle</i> , Th. | <i>Frampton</i> , Thursd. |
| <i>Regis</i> . | <i>Cranborn</i> , Wednesd. | <i>Sherborn</i> , Tues. & Sat. |
| © <i>Melcomb Regis</i> , | <i>Blandford</i> , Saturd. | <i>Milton</i> , |
| Tuesd. and Frid. | <i>Bemister</i> , | <i>Stalbridge</i> , |
| © <i>Bridport</i> , | <i>Abbotsbury</i> , Thursd. | <i>Winbourn</i> , Friday. |
| © <i>Shaftsbury</i> , Sat. | <i>Bere</i> , | <i>Sturminster</i> , Thursd. |

Dorchester.

Dorchester, the Ancients *Durnovaria*, is pleasantly seated on the *Frome*, 10 Miles from the Mouth of it, and 85 from *London*. But it has been so ruined by the *Danes*, and next by the *Normans*, that it feels the Effect of it to this Day. The same was lately erected into a *Marquisate* by the present Queen, in the

the Person of *Evelyn Pierpoint*, Earl of *Kingston*, and Marquis of *Dorchester*.

Weymouth, between *Dorchester* Northward, and the Isle of *Wey-Portland* Southward, is a good Port, at the Mouth of the River *Wey*, whence the Name of *Weymouth*. This Town gives the Title of a Viscount to *Thomas Thynne*, the present Viscount *Weymouth*.

Pool is another Port, rich and well built, almost surrounded *Pool*. with an Arm of the Sea, called *Luxford-Lake*, so that there is but one Entrance into it on the Land's-side. Here the Tide ebbs and flows four times in 24 Hours.

Lyme, on the side of *Devonshire*, is another Harbour, the *Lyme*. Town built on an Eminence of difficult Access, and not much resorted to, except by Fishermen. Here the Duke of *Monmouth* landed, coming from *Holland*, to oppose King *James II.* but his Attempt proving unsuccessful, he lost his Head upon a Scaffold.

Bridport, East from *Lyme*, was the only Place formerly for *Bridport*. the Twisting of Ropes for the Royal Navy; and 'tis used still for that Purpose, the neighbouring Lands yielding Plenty of Hemp.

Shaftsbury, or *Shafton*, has a fair Prospect, and has been formerly a Place of Importance, when it had ten Parishes, now reduced into three. There are in it about 500 Houses, all built of Stone. And it gives the Title of an Earl to *Anthony Ashley Cooper*, derived to him from his Great Grandfather of that Name, created Earl of *Shaftsbury* by the late King *Charles*, in 1672.

Sherborn is noted for the fine Structure of its Church; and *Sherborn*. *Bindon* for the Title of an Earldom, lately conferred on the Lord *Walden*, now Earl of *Suffolk*.

The ISLES of PORTLAND, and PURBECK.

These Isles I subjoin here as belonging to *Dorsetshire*. *Portland*, some Miles South of *Dorchester*, is of no great Extent, but very fruitful, and of chief Note for its Quarries of Free-Stone, almost as durable as Marble. There is in it a Castle, called *Portland-Castle*, built by *Henry VIII.* and on the Land-Side another, called *Sanford-Castle*. These two Castles command all the Ships that pass into this Road, called the *Race of Portland*, the Sea having a strong Current here. This Island gives the Title of an Earldom to — *Beninck*, whose Father was created Earl of *Portland* by the late King *William*.

Purbeck, East of *Portland*, is about ten Miles long, and six broad. Here is found the Marble, commonly called *Purbeck Stone*; and excellent Clay for making *Tobacco-Pipes*, sold at *London* for 30 s. a Tun. In this Island is the Town of *Cors*, with a Castle upon a Hill.

D U R H A M,

A Maritime and Northern County, commonly called the *Bishoprick of Durham*, 107 Miles in Circumference, contain 610000 Acres, and 15984 Houses. As it lies not far from *Scotland*, so the Air of it is the colder, and the Soil less fruitful. The *East-Side* is the best, the *South* full of Marshes, and the *West* of Rocks. The greatest Advantage this County has, consists in its *Coal*, *Iron*, and *Lead* Mines. See its *Caves* called *Hell-Ketles*, Ch. 4.

This is a *County Palatine*, the Bishop whereof had formerly a Right of Sovereignty, keeping his Courts of Justice, both Civil and Criminal. But most of those Rights are returned to the Crown. The Bishop however is still Earl of *Sadberg* in this County, and takes Place in the Episcopal College next to the Bishop of *London*.

Market-Towns.

© D U R H A M, the Capital, Saturd:

<i>Aukland</i> , Thursd.	<i>Darlington</i> , Mond.	<i>Bernard-Castle</i> , Wed.
<i>Stockton</i> ,	<i>Hartlepool</i> ,	<i>Wolsingham</i> .
<i>Sunderland</i> , Frid.	<i>Stainthorp</i> ,	

Durham. *Durham*, upon the *Ware*, is 200 Miles from *London*. It stands upon several Hills, enjoys a pure Air, and has Plenty of Provisions. Here excellent Bread is made. Its greatest Ornaments are the Castle, in which the Bishop resides, and the Cathedral near it, both on the Top of a Hill.

Aukland. *Aukland*, or Bishop's *Aukland*, on the *Ware*, is pleasantly situated, in a good Air, upon the Ascent of a Hill. The Bishop has here a stately Palace, and a fine Chapel, raised from its Ruins by Dr. *Cosins*, late Bishop of *Durham*.

Sunderland. *Sunderland*, at the *Ware's* Mouth, is surrounded with the Sea, at high Water, whence the Name of *Sunderland*. A Town noted for its Sea-Coal Trade. The same gives the Title of an Earl to *Charles Spencer*, the present Earl of *Sunderland*, Son of *Robert* the late Earl, who was Son of *Henry Lord Spencer*, created Earl of *Sunderland*, by King *Charles I.* in 1643, but slain the same Year in the first Battle of *Newbury*.

Hartlepool. *Hartlepool*, upon a narrow Neck of Land shooting forth into the Sea, by which 'tis invironed on all Sides but the *West*.

Bernard-Castle. *Bernard-Castle*, gives the Title of a Baron to the Lord *Christophers Vane*, as *Raby-Castle* (also in this County) gives the same Title to *Tho. Wentworth*, Lord *Raby*, now Earl of *Sirafford*, promoted to that Dignity by Her present Majesty.

At the Mouth of the *Tine*, which parts *Durham* from *Northumberland*, is *Sheals*, the Station of the Sea-Coal Fleets.

Farrow,

Jarrow, the Birth-Place of Venerable *Beda*, stands a little *Jarrow* higher on the same River. And, over against *Newcastle* in *Northumberland*, *Gateshead*, the Receptacle of the Coal-Pit-Men Gate-in these Parts. Between these two Towns there is a *Swane-shead*. Bridge upon the River, with an Iron Gate in the middle, serving as a Boundary between these two Counties.

ESSEX,

A Maritime County in the East Parts of England, and the Diocese of London, called *Essex* from the East-Saxons, by whom it was inhabited. It is 146 Miles in Circumference, contains about 1240000 Acres, and 34819 Houses. Here the Air is temperate, but near the Sea and the Thames very moist, and the Inhabitants in those Parts subject to Agues. The Soil yields Plenty of Corn, Cattle, and Wood. Here is also abundance of Fish, and Wild-Fowl. In the North Parts Saffron grows to Admiration: And there are some Parts, the Soil of which is so rank, that after three Crops of Saffron, it yields good Barley for near 20 Years together, without Compost.

This County is water'd by a great Number of Rivers. Besides the Thames that parts it from Kent, the *Stoure* from Suffolk, the *Lea* from Middlesex, and the little *Stoure* from Hertfordshire; here's the *Coln*, *Chelmer*, *Crouch*, *Roding*, and many other Rivers, all yielding Plenty and Variety of Fish.

Lastly, This County has given the Title of an Earldom to several Families, particularly the *Mandevilles*, *Bobuns*, and *Bourchiers*. Also to *Thomas Lord Cromwell*, to *William Lord Parr*, and the *Devereux*. *Robert Devereux*, Earl of Essex, and Viscount Hereford, was General of the Parliament's Forces in the Reign of Charles I. Which Title being extinct by the Death of that Earl's Son, King Charles II. revived it in the Person of *Arthur Capel*, Baron of *Wadham*, whom he created Earl of Essex, and Viscount Malden. His Grandson, is now possessed of the Title.

Market-Towns.

⊙ COLCHESTER, the Shire-Town, Saturd.

⊙ Harwich, Tuesd.	Ingerstone,	Halsted, Friday.
⊙ Malden, Saturd.	Harlow,	Haverill,
Chelmsford, Friday.	Bradfield,	Horndon, Saturd.
Barking, Saturday.	Braintree, Wedn.	Raleigh, Saturd.
Hatfield, Saturday.	Billerica, Tuesd.	Maningtree, Tuesd.
Rochford,	Burnwood, Thurs.	Walbam-Abbey, Tues.
Rumford, Wednesd.	Dunmore, Saturd.	Thaxted, Friday.
Walden, Saturday.	Cogshall, Saturd.	Wisbam,
Epping, Th. and Frid.	Grays, Thursd.	Sudbury, Saturday.

Colchester.

Colchester, on the *Coln*, lies 43 Miles North-East from *London*, and seven Miles from the Sea. This is a Town of great Antiquity, if the Tradition be true, viz. that it was built by *Coilus*, a British Prince, who reigned in the second Age. 'Tis also pretended to be the Birth-Place of *Lucius* the first Christian King, of *Constantine* the Great, the first Christian Emperor, and of *Helena* the first Christian Empress. The Town is large and populous, and drives a good Trade in Woollen Manufacture. Its large and excellent *Oysters*, so much in request among the Ancient Romans, are to this Day accounted the best in England. Its Walls and Castle shew it to be ancient. This Town was very severely used by the Parliament's Forces in the Reign of King *Charles I.* It was reduced to great Straights by Famine, and the chief Commanders thereof, Sir *Charles Lucas*, and Sir *George Lisle*, shot to Death for having held out to the last. Lastly, 'tis noted for giving the Title of *Viscount* to the Earl *Rivers*.

Harwich.

Harwich, is a Sea-Port Town, at the *Stoure's* Mouth, upon the Borders of *Suffolk*. This is the Station of our *Pacquet-Boats* for *Holland*. Its Situation is very advantageous, being almost surrounded with the Sea; but the Harbour is not fit for great Ships.

Malden.

Malden, the Ancient's *Camalodunum*, stands upon the *Chelmer*, 10 or 12 Miles from *Colchester*, and much about the same Distance from the Sea. *Claudius*, a Roman Emperor, took this Town, made it a Roman Colony, and caused Money to be coined with this Inscription, COL. CAMALODUN. The same gives the Title of a *Viscount* to the Earl of *Essex*.

Rochford.

Rochford, gave the Title of an Earl to *William Zulestein*, created Earl of *Rochford*, by the late King *William*, and lately succeeded by his Son.

Chelmsford.

At *Chelmsford* the *Affizes* are usually kept. *Walden* is noted for the Plenty of *Saffron* that grows in its Neighbourhood, and for the Title of a *Viscount* it gives to the Earl of *Suffolk*.

Walden.
Tilbury-Fort.

Upon the *Thames*, against *Gravesend* in *Kent*, there is a Fort, called *Tilbury-Fort*, which commands the River there.

Ithancester.

But *Ithancester* must not be forgotten, the *Orbona* of the Ancients, long since fallen to Ruin. In which the Romans kept a strong Garrison, for the Security of these Parts, infested by *Saxon* Pyrates.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE,

AN Inland County, in the Diocese of *Glocester*, contains about 80000 Acres, and 26764 Houses, and is a fine, fruitful, and delightful Country. There are Hills on the East-side of it, called *Corswold*, which feed innumerable Flocks of Sheep, the Wool whereof is very much esteemed. The middle Parts

Chap

Parts
very m
and th
with V
good
Bes
South,
Wye w
Stroud,
chiefly
For
which
of Ap
In fl
Iron an
Woolle
made.

© Cire
© Tew
Blackley
Dursley
Campde
Neronb
Stroud,
Cbilten
Lechlad

Gloce
stands
North.
taining
Castle
made i
a Bisho
thedral
Conquer
inhume
veral P
was Wil
11 Yea

Ciren
is seat
the Tin
Saxons
ancient

Chap. VII. GREAT-BRITAIN.

41

Parts are level, and water'd by the *Severn*, which contributes very much to their Fertility. Westward 'tis a woody Country, and there is *Dean-Forest*, which formerly was much more stocked with Wood than at present, the *Iron Mines* having consumed a good Part of it.

Besides the *Severn*, which crosses this County from North to South, here is the *Avon* that parts it from *Somersetshire*, the *Wye* which partly divides it from *Monmouthshire*, besides the *Stroud*, and the *Iffs*. All very fishy Rivers, and the *Severn* chiefly yields great Plenty of *Salmon*.

Formerly the *Vales* of this County were full of *Vineyards*, which have been since converted into *Orchards*, yielding Plenty of Apples for *Cyder*.

In short, this County abounds chiefly in *Corn*, *Wool*, *Wood*, *Iron* and *Steel*, *Cyder*, and *Salmon*. Among its *Manufactures*, the *Woollen* is the most considerable. Here is also very good *Cheese* made.

Market-Towns.

© *GLOUCESTER*, the Capital, Wedn. and Sat.

© <i>Cirencester</i> , Mon. & Frid.	<i>Marbfield</i> ,	<i>Painswick</i> , Tuesd.
© <i>Tewksbury</i> , Saturd.	<i>Colford</i> ,	<i>Stow</i> , Thursd.
<i>Blackley</i> , Wednesd.	<i>Dean</i> ,	<i>Stanley</i> ,
<i>Dursley</i> , Thursd.	<i>Fairsold</i> ,	<i>Tedbury</i> , Wedn.
<i>Campden</i> , Wednesd.	<i>Hampton</i> ,	<i>Wickware</i> , Mond.
<i>Newnham</i> , Frid.	<i>North-leech</i> ,	<i>Tiburnbury</i> , Sat.
<i>Stroud</i> , Frid.	<i>Newent</i> , Frid.	<i>Winchcomb</i> , Sat.
<i>Chiltenham</i> , Thursd.	<i>Morton</i> ,	<i>Wotton</i> , Frid.
<i>Lechlade</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Sudbury</i> , Thursd.	

Glocester, the *Clandia Castra*, or *Glevum* of the Ancients, *Glocester* stands upon the *Severn*, 80 Miles from *London*, West and by North. 'Tis a most ancient City, large, and populous, containing 12 Parishes. Fortify'd of old with a good Wall, and a Castle of Free-Stone, but both fallen to Ruin. *Henry VIII.* made it an Episcopal See, or rather re-establish'd it, for it was a Bishop's See in the Time of the Ancient *Britains*. The Cathedral is stately, in which *Robert*, eldest Son of *William the Conqueror*, and *King Edward II.* two unfortunate Princes, lie inhumed. This City has given the Title of a *Dukedom* to several Princes of the Blood. The last who enjoy'd that Title was *William*, the present *QUEEN's* only Son, who died aged 11 Years, July 29. 1700.

Cirencester, the *Corinium*, or *Durocornoveum* of the Ancients, *Cirencester* is seated upon the *Gburn*, 12 Miles South-East of *Glocester*. In the Time of the *Romans* this was an important Place, but the *Saxons* and *Danes* so defaced it, that it could never recover its ancient Lustre.

Tewksbury,

Tewksbury.

Tewksbury, the *Theocicuria* of the Ancients, is situate at the Influx of the *Avon* into the *Severn*, nine or ten Miles North of *Gloucester*, and drives a considerable Trade with its Woollen Manufacture. The same gives the Title of *Baron* to the Electoral Prince of *Hanover*, lately created by Queen *ANNE*, *Baron of Tewksbury*, *Viscount of North-Alerton*, *Earl of Milford-Haven*, *Marquis* and *Duke of Cambridge*.

Stroud.

Stroud is a goodly Town, upon the River of that Name, over which it has a Bridge, and on the Banks of it many *Fulling Mills* for Scarlet, the *Stroud Water* having a peculiar Quality to give the right Tincture.

Berkley.
Dursley.

Berkley and *Dursley* do not lie far asunder, nor far from the *Severn*. *Berkley* gives the Title of an *Earl*, and *Dursley* that of a *Viscount* to *Charles Earl of Berkley*, Son of *George*, created *Earl of Berkley* by *Charles II.* in the Year 1679.

Alney.

Alney, a small Island in the *Severn*, ought to be taken Notice of, for the famous Duel fought in this Island by two Kings. See p. 17.

HAMPSHIRE, or HANTSHIRE, otherwise called the County of SOUTHAMPTON,

THIS is a Maritime County, upon the Channell, between *Sussex* on the East, and *Dorsetshire* on the West, in the Diocese of *Winchester*, 100 Miles in Circuit, contains about 1312500 Acres, and 26851 Houses. It is a pleasant and fruitful Country, yielding Plenty both of Corn and Grass, Wool, Wood, and Iron; and particularly noted for the Excellency of its Honey, and Bacon.

On the West-Side 'tis watered by the *Avon*, and the *Stoure*, that meet together near the Sea; and on the East by the *Test* and the *Itchen*, that join near *Southampton*. In this County is also the *New-Forrest*, for which see p. 10.

Market-Towns.

- | | | |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| ① SOUTHAMPTON, the Shire-Town, Tuesd. & Frid. | | |
| ① Winchester, Wedn. and Saturd. | ① Whitchurch, | Havant, |
| ① Portsmouth, Thursd. and Saturd. | ① Tarmouth, | Kingsclere, Tuesd. |
| ① Andover, Saturd. | ① Newport, | Ringwood, Wednesd. |
| ① Christ-Church, | ① White-Church, | Brading, |
| ① Alton, Saturd. | | Odiam, Saturd. |
| ① Farnham, | | Rumsey, Saturd. |
| ① Lemington, Sat. | Basingstoke, Wedn. | Waltham, |
| ① Petersfield, Sat. | Fordingbridge, | Alcoston, Thursd. |
| ① Stockbridge, | | |

Southampton,

Southampton, Lat. *Hantonia*, the *Clausentum*, or *Trifantonum* *Southampton* of the Ancients, is 60 Miles from *London*, situate at the Mouth of the *Hampton*; that is, the *Test* and the *Itchin*, so call'd where they run in one Channel. The *Haven* is good, and has a fair Key to it, but its Trade very much decay'd. It has now five Parishes. This is one of those Towns which are call'd *County-Towns*, and are independent from the Lord-Lieutenant of the County. In 1547, *Edward VI.* created *Earl of Southampton*, *Thomas Wriothesley*, Lord-High-Chancellor of *England*, which Title devolv'd in his Family upon three of his Successors, the last of which (being Lord-High-Treasurer) died without Issue-Male, in 1667, and so the Title was extinct. Now *Southampton* gives the Title of a *Duke* to *Charles Fitzroy*, Natural Son of *Charles II.* who was created by that King *Baron of Newberry*, *Earl of Chichestre*, and *Duke of Southampton*, in 1675.

Winchester, Lat. *Wintonia*, the *Venta Belgarum* of the Ancients, is a Bishop's See, yielding the greatest Revenue of any *See* in *England*, viz. about 8000 *l.* a Year. It stands upon the Banks of the *Itchin*, in a Vale between two Hills, 12 Miles from *Southampton*. In the *Romans* Time, *Winchester* pass'd for one of the chief Cities of *Britain*; and in the *Heptarchy*, was the Royal Seat of the *West-Saxons*. This City has now five Parishes, and is adorn'd with a fair Cathedral, dedicated to the *Trinity*. In which lie interr'd many *Saxon* Kings with their Queens, two *Danish*, and two *Norman* Kings. Here is also a fair Hall, wherein the *Affizes* and *Sessions* are kept, and King *Arthur's* round Table, a Piece of great Antiquity, hangs up. A fine College, with a Publick School for 70 Scholars, taught here and maintain'd gratis, from whence they go to *New-College* in *Oxford* University; both which Colleges were founded by *William of Wickham*. *William Pawlet* *Earl of Wiltshire*, Lord-High-Treasurer of *England*, was created *Marquis of Winchester* by King *Edward VI.* And now 'tis the second Title of *Charles Pawlet*, Son of *Charles*, advanc'd to the Dignity of a *Duke*, by the late King *William*, by whom he was created *Duke of Bolton*.

Portsmouth, Lat. *Portus Magnus*, is one of the most famous Ports of the *Island*, and a Place of great Strength. It stands in the *Ile of Portsley*, which is 14 Miles about. Tho' its Air be unhealthy, and fresh Water scarce, this Town, nevertheless, is very populous, a Place of good Trade, and a Nursery of Seamen; and *Spithead*, in its Neighbourhood, the general Rendezvous of the Royal FLEET, sailing Westward, or returning Eastward. There is a Dock for building Men of War, and Storehouses to fit them out. This Town gives the Title of a *Duchess* to *Louise de Querouaille*, the present *Duke of Richmond's* Mother, who was created by King *Charles II.* in 1673. *Baroness of Petersfield*, *Countess of Farnham*, and *Duchess of Portsmouth*, all three in this County.

Andover gives the Title of *Viscount* to the *Earl of Berkshire*. *Andover*.

The

The Isle of WIGHT.

This *Isle*, called in *Latin*, *Vectis*, makes Part of *Hampshire*, and lies South-West of *Portsmouth*, being 60 Miles about, and containing 36 Parishes. 'Tis both a very delightful, and fruitful *Isle*. It abounds in Corn and Pasture, Wild-Fowl, Fish, Hares, and Rabbits; and its Wool is counted almost as fine as that of *Lempster* in *Heresfordshire*. In short, this *Isle* may be called the Garden of England.

There are two Market-Towns in it, both privileg'd to send Members to Parliament, viz. © *Newport*, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and © *Yarmouth*.

Newport. *Newport*, the chief of the *Island*, is a pretty large Town, and well Peopled. *Yarmouth* lies North-Westward, and is built of Free-Stone. There is a Castle, and other Pieces of Fortification.

Cowes. At the Entrance of *Newport-Haven* lies *Cowes*, a noted Place for harbouring of Ships, the Town and Haven being defended by a Castle. West of *Newport* there is another Castle, called *Carisbrook* Castle, where King *Charles I.* was some time kept Prisoner.

Sandham. South-East from this *Island* is *Sandham*, whence the Neighbouring Bay is called *Sandham-Bay*, also fortify'd with a Castle.

Spithead. Between *Portsmouth* and this *Isle* is *Spithead*, and two Leagues from thence *St. Helen*; which Road is much frequented by the Royal NAVY.

Lastly, This *Isle* is of that Importance, that it was formerly erected into a Kingdom by *Hen. VI.* as was already observed, p. 17.

HARTFORDSHIRE,

AN Inland County, in the Dioceses of *London* and *Lincoln*, 130 Miles in Circumference, contains about 451020 Acres, and 16569 Houses, is a fine and delightful County, bordering upon *Middlesex*. Here the Inhabitants breathe a wholesome Air, and the Soil yields Plenty of Corn, Grass, and Wood. The *Lea* and *Coin* are its principal Rivers; Wheat, Barley, and Malt, its chief Commodities.

Market-Towns.

© *HARTFORD*, the Chief, Saturday.

© <i>St. Albans</i> , Sat.	<i>Buntingford</i> , Mon.	<i>Standon</i> , Frid.
<i>Barnet</i> , Mond.	<i>Barkway</i> ,	<i>Stevenidge</i> , Frid.
<i>Ware</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Baldock</i> , Thursd.	<i>Storrford</i> ,
<i>Berkhamsted</i> , Mon.	<i>Hitchin</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Tringe</i> , Frid.
<i>Rickmansworth</i> , Sat.	<i>Hodsdon</i> , Thursd.	<i>Watford</i> , Tuesd.
<i>Hatfield</i> , Thursd.	<i>Royston</i> ,	<i>Hempsted</i> , Thursd.

Hatfield,

Hartford, upon the *Lea*, 20 Miles from *London*, a very ancient but decay'd Town, since the High-way was turn'd through *Ware*. There is a Castle in it, and three Parishes. 'Tis noted particularly for giving the Title of an Earl to the Duke of *Somerset*.

St. Albans, on the *Ver*, was raised out of the Ruins of *Verulamium*, a strong Place of old, that stood on the other side of the River. It got the Name of *St. Albans*, from a Citizen of *Verulamium* of that Name, the Proto-martyr of *Britain*, under the Empire of *Dioctlesian*. To perpetuate the Memory of this Saint, the *Britains* built a Church here, which they call'd by his Name. *St. Albans Church* being destroy'd by the *Pagan Saxons*, *Offa* King of *Mercia*, erected here a Monastery in Honour of that Saint, Anno 793, whose *Abbot* obtain'd from Pope *Hadrian*, the Precedency of all other *Abbots* in *England*. 'Twas near this Town, that *Richard*, Duke of *York* routed *Henry VI.* and took him Prisoner; and that *Henry* recover'd his Liberty four Years after, by the Victory he obtain'd in this very Camp. *Francis Bacon*, Lord-High-Chancellour of *England*, in the Reign of King *James I.* was created by that Prince, Baron of *Verulam*, and Viscount *St. Albans*. There have been since three Earls of *St. Albans*, the last of which was *Henry Fermyn*, Lord-Chamberlain to the late King *Charles*. This Town, at present, gives the Title of a Duke to *Charles Beauclair*, a Natural Son of that Prince, who created him first Earl of *Burford*, and afterwards Duke of *St. Albans*.

Barnet is noted, both for its Mineral Waters, and the Victory *Barnet* gain'd here by the House of *York*, over that of *Lancaster*; *Berkhamsted*, for its ancient Castle, in which the Duke of *Cornwall* did formerly reside; *Hitchin*, for its School; and *Ware*, upon the *Lea*, for its artificial River, supplying a good Part of *London* with fresh Water, tho' at 20 Miles Distance. The same is of note besides, for the fine Road from it to *London*, being gravelly, large, and smooth, with near Towns and Villages upon it, from Mile to Mile, and many Country-Seats.

Hatfield and *Hodsdon* are also seated on the *Lea*. The first in a most pleasant Situation, near *Hatfield-House*, once a Royal Palace, but King *James I.* exchanged it with the Earl of *Salisbury* for *Theobalds*, near *Hodsdon*, in the same County.

Royston stands partly in this County, and partly in that of *Royston*. *Cambridge*. It drives a great Trade in Malt.

Near *Watford* stood formerly *Langley-Abbey*, the Birth-place of *Nicholas Breakspere*, who being advanced to the Papal Dignity, assumed the Name of *Hadrian IV.*

HEREFORDSHIRE,

AN Inland County, in *Hereford* Diocese, towards *Wales*, 100 Miles in Circumference, contains about 660000 Acres, and 15000 Houses, abounds in all Things necessary for Life, particularly Corn, Wool, Salmon, and Cyder. Its Wool and Cyder are counted the best in *Great-Britain*; and yet this Cyder is made of the *Red-streak* Apple, scarce eatable, but growing no where so well as in this County.

This County is noted besides for its famous *Hill*, called *Mar-sley-Hill*; for which, see p. 14.

Market-Towns.

© *HEREFORD*, the Shire-Town, Wedn. Frid. Sat.

© *Lempster*, Frid. *Ross*, Thursd. *Leadbury*, Tuesd.

© *Weobly*, Thurs. *Pembroke*, Tuesd. *Bromyard*, Mond.

Kymeton, Wednesd.

Hereford *Hereford*, 150 Miles from *London*, stands upon the *Wye*, in a very fruitful Soil. This Town was built out of the Ruins of *Atriconium*, which stood where *Kenobester* now is, not far distant from it. It had formerly a *Castle*, built by the *Normans*, but since fallen to Ruin. It was formerly honoured with the Title of an *Earldom*, and afterwards with that of a *Dukedom*. At present, it gives the Title of a *Viscount* to the Lord *Price Devereux*.

Lempster *Lempster* is noted for the Goodness of its Bread and Wool, and for the Title of a *Baron* it gives to the Lord *Thomas Farmer*.

HUNTINGTONSHIRE,

AN Inland County, in the Diocese of *Lincoln*, (called by some, in a jocular Sense, *Willowshire*, for its Plenty of *Willows*) is 67 Miles in Circuit, contains about 240000 Acres, and 8217 Houses, and was formerly a very woody Country, and consequently most proper for Hunting, whence the Name of *Huntingtonshire*. Now 'tis an open Country, marshy on the North-East Side, but plentiful of Pasture. In general, 'tis a pleasant Country, diversify'd with Hills, and yielding Plenty both of Corn and Cattle. Amongst its Rivers, the *Ouse* is the principal.

Market-Towns.

© *HUNTINGTON*, the Chief, Saturd.

S. Ives, Mond.

S. Neots, Thursd.

Yaxley, Tuesd.

Kimbolton, Frid.

Ramsay, Wednesd.

Huntington,

Huntington, upon the *Ouse*, 30 Miles from *London*, is a plea- Hunting-
fant Town, which formerly consisted of 15 Parishes, now re- ton.
duced to four. Over the River it has a *Stone-Bridge*, leading
to *Goldmanchester*, on the other side of the River. There is a good
Publick School. Anno 1529, *George Hastings* was created Earl
of *Huntington* by King *Henry VIII.* which Title continues to
this Day in that Family.

St. Ives and *St. Neots* are noted for their medicinal Waters. *St. Ives*.
The first is of note besides, as well as *Kimbolton*, for the Title *St. Neots*.
Of Baron they give, *St. Ives* to the Earl of *Sandwich*, and *Kim-*
bolton to the Earl of *Manchester*. *Ramsay* was famous of old for
its rich Abbey.

KENT, Lat. Cantium.

A Maritime County, at the East-Part of the Channel, in
the Dioceses of *Camberbury* and *Rockester*, is 160 Miles in
Circumference, and contains about 1248000 Acres, and 39242
Houses. According to the different Nature of its Soil, 'tis di-
vided into three Parts, viz. the *Downs*, which have Health
without Wealth; the *Marshy Parts*, that have Wealth without
Health; and the *Middle*, that has Health and Wealth. One
part of this County is *Woody*, another plentiful of *Corn*, and the
third of *Pasture*. Its Soil yields Plenty of *Wheat* in some Places,
in some *Barley*, and in others, excellent *Cherries* and *Pippins*.

Besides the *Thames* that parts it from *Essex*, here is the *Med-*
way, the *Stoure*, and other Rivers. The *Medway* Salmon is ex-
cellent, and the *Trouts* of *Fordwich*, near *Camberbury*, are of a
prodigious Size.

'Twas in this County the *Saxons* got their first Footing, and
embrac'd the Christian Faith, by the Preaching of *Austin* the
Monk. In the Time of the Heptarchy, this County alone made
one of the seven Kingdoms.

When the *Normans* invaded *England*, *William* the Conqueror
confirm'd the ancient Privileges of the *Kentish-Men*, call'd *Ga-*
velkind; by which, First, the Heir-Males share all the Lands a-
like; 2dly, tho' the Father be convicted of Treason, or the like,
yet the Sons enjoys his Inheritance; whence the Proverb, *The*
Father to the Bough, and the Son to the Plough*.

This County has given the Title of an *Earl* to several Fami-
lies. *Edmund Grey*, Lord *Rutben*, was created Earl of *Kent*
by *K. Edward IV.* in 1465, which Title has continu'd ever since
in his Family, till Her present Majesty *Q. ANNE* was pleas'd to
improve it into that of a *Duke*, in the Person of *Henry Grey*, late
Lord-Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household.

Markes.

Market-Towns.

© CANTERBURY, the Capital, Wednesd. and Sat.

© Rochester, Frid.	Bromley, Thursd.	Lid, Thursd.
© Maidstone, Thurs.	Cranbrook, Saturd.	Sevenoke, Sat.
© Dover, W. & Sat.	Cray, Wednesd.	Tenterden, Frid.
© Sandwich, W. & S.	Dartford, Saturd.	Malling, Saturd.
© Rumney, Thurs.	Eltham, Mond.	Milton, Saturd.
© Queenborough,	Faversham, W. & Sat.	Tunbridge, Frid.
Smarden, Frid.	Folkstone, Thursd.	Westram, Wednesd.
Hythe, Saturd.	Goodhurst,	Woolwich, Frid.
Appledore,	Gravesend, W. & Sat.	Wrotham, Tuesd.
Athford,	Lenham, Tuesd.	Wye, Thursd.

Canterbury.

Canterbury, Lat. *Canuaria*, upon the *Stoure*, is 54 Miles from London. 'Tis a very ancient, and has been a fair and flourishing City; the Beauty and Glory whereof decay'd much, ever since the rich Shrine of Archbishop *Becket* was pulled down, since the Subversion of *S. Austin's* Monastery, and the Loss of *Calais*.

One Ornament only remains, viz. the Cathedral Church, in which eight Kings of *Kent* lie interr'd, and *Becket's* Tomb is to be seen. It has the Honour of being the See of the Primate of England, as London was in the Time of the Christian Britains. In 568, the See was settled here in the Person of *S. Austin* the Monk, after he had converted the *Kentish Saxons* to the Christian Faith, which afterwards spread itself among the other Saxons of the *Heptarchy*. The Archbishop had a Palace here, which having been ruin'd, the Archbishops now reside at *Lambeth-House* on the *Thames*, over against *Westminster*. Canterbury consists of about fourteen Parishes. Here is a Royal School, and several Hospitals. And the Town is partly inhabited by *Walloons*, an industrious People, in their Manufacture of Stuffs.

Rochester.

Rochester, Lat. *Rossa*, on the *Medway*, is 27 Miles from London. This is also an ancient City, and an Episcopal See, whose Revenue is but small; and therefore, the Deanry of *Westminster* is always annex'd to it. Here is one of the fairest Bridges in England, built by Sir *Robert Knolls*, in the Reign of *Henry IV.* *William the Conqueror* built a Castle in this Town, now fallen to ruin. It gives the Title of an Earldom to *Henry Hyde*, the first Earl of *Clarendon's* Grandson.

Maidstone.
Dover.

Maidstone, Lat. *Madus*, *Vagniacum*, on the *Medway* is one of the best Towns in *Kent*, in which the Assizes are held.

Dover, Lat. *Dubris*, anciently *Darvernum*, or *Durovernum*, is a Sea-Port Town, over against *Calais* in France, from which 'tis but 7 Leagues distant. This is the Station for the *Pacquet-Boats* that

Chap. VII. GREAT BRITAIN.

that are appollated for *France* in time of Peace, which makes *Dover* a great Thorough-fare. There is a *Mole*, that has been long repairing; and on the Top of a high and steep Rock stands *Dover-Castle*, commanding this Road, and supposed to have been built by the *Romans*. *Dover* is one of the *Cinque-Ports*, which enjoy great Privileges, and whose Members of Parliament are called *Barons* of the *Cinque-Ports*. To which, three others have been annexed, making the Number Eight, four whereof are in this County, viz. *Dover*, *Sandwich*, *Rumney*, and *Hythe*, and the rest in *Suffex* viz. *Hastings*, *Winchelsea*, *Rye*, and *Seaford*. *Dover* has formerly given the Title of an Earldom to *Henry Carey*, and *John Carey* his Son; now it gives the Title of a *Baron* to the Lord *Henry Fermin*.

Sandwich, one of the *Cinque-Ports*, was built out of the Ruins of *Rhusupie*, a famous Town in the Time of the *Romans*. It decay'd in the *Saxons* Time, and was utterly ruin'd by the *Danes*. Being rais'd again from its Ruins, it had the Misfortune to be reduced into Ashes in King *John's* Reign; after which, it was rebuilt: But in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, the Mouth of its Haven was so choak'd up by a Ship of great Burden which sunk in it, that it prov'd incurable. Anno 1660, the late King *Charles* created *Edward Montague* Baron of *S. Neots*, Viscount *Hinchinbrook*, and Earl of *Sandwich*, who was slain in 1672, in a Sea-Fight against the *Dutch*. To whom succeeded *Edward*, his eldest Son; and next to him, the present Earl of *Sandwich*.

Rumney one of the *Cinque-Ports*, has given the Title of an Earldom to *Henry Sidney*, created Earl of *Rumney* by the late King *William*; by whose Death the Title is extinct. In *Rumney-Marsh*, as in other Parts of *England*, there are found great Timber-trees lying along under-ground, as black as *Ebony*, and fit for Use when dryed in the Sun.

Faversham gave the Title of an Earl to *Lewis Duras*, Marquis of *Blansfort* in *France*, naturalized in *England* by Act of Parliament, who died in the Year 1709.

Gravesend upon the *Thames*, 20 Miles from *London*, is a great Thorough-fare betwixt *London* and *Dover*.

Tunbridge is noted for its Mineral Waters, not far from it; which Place is much resorted unto, in the Summer, by Persons of Quality, and others. *Bromley*, for its College, or Hospital, founded by Dr. *Warner*, Bishop of *Rocheſter*, for the Maintenance of 20 poor Ministers Widows. Here each Widow has her Apartment, and 20 l. per Annum duly paid. For their publick Devotion, there is a Chaplain provided with fair Lodgings, and 50 l. a Year.

Woolwich, upon the *Thames*, is of note only for its Royal Wool-Docks. *Wye*, and *Sevenoke*, for their Grammar-Schools; this last wick also, for its Hospital.

E

But

Faver-
ſham.Graves-
end:
Tun-
bridge.

- But, besides all those Market-Towns, there are other Places worth taking notice of; particularly,
- Chatham** *Chatham*, on the *Medway*, adjoining to *Rochester*; in which are several Docks and Store-houses for Ships of War, and where the biggest of 'em are laid up in Winter. This Place gives the Title of a Baron to the Duke of *Argyle*.
- Deptford** *Deptford* upon the *Thames*, in which are also several Docks, and Store-houses for the Royal Navy.
- Greenwich** *Greenwich*, also on the *Thames*, 3 Miles East of *London-Bridge*; a very delightful Place. Here is an old *Royal-House*, in which *Henry VIII.* was born, and his Son *Edward VI.* died, with a fine Park belonging to it. But nothing sets off this Place with greater Advantage, than the stately *Hospital* built there, founded by the late King *William* and Queen *Mary*, for disabled Seamen. By which Foundation, Provision is also made for the Widows and Children of such as happen to be slain, or drowned in Sea-service. Lastly, *Greenwich* gives the Title of an Earldom to his Grace the Duke of *Argyle*, created by the Queen Earl of *Greenwich*, and Baron of *Chatham*.
- Deal** *Deal* in the *Downs*, much resorted unto by Mariners, and fortified with a Castle.
- Sheerness** *Sheerness*, a strong Fortress, situate at the influx of the *Medway* into the *Thames*, and commanding all Ships that go in and out.

The Isles of Thanet, and Shepey,

- These two Isles belong to this County, and are much of the same extent; that is, 8 Miles in length, and 6 or 7 in Breadth.
- Thanet** *Thanet* is plentiful both of Corn and Pasture. This is the Place in which the Saxons set their first Footing in Britain. The same gives the Title of an Earl to *Thomas Tuston*, a fourth Son of *John Tuston*, Son of *Nicholas Lord Tuston*, who was created Earl of *Thanet* by King *Charles I.* 1628. *Stonar*, a Sea-Port Town, is the chief Place of it. See p. 16.
- Shepey** *Shepey*, the *Toliapis* of the Ancients, seems to be so called from the word *Sheep*, this Island feeding a vast Multitude of 'em.
- Queenborough** *Queenborough*, on the West-side of it, is its chief Place, and is Privileged to send two Members to Parliament.

LANCASHIRE, or the Duchy of LANCASTER,

A Maritime County in the Diocese of *Chester*, bounded Westward with the *Irish Sea*, is 170 Miles in Circumference, and contains about 1150000 Acres, and 40202 Houses. Here the Air is very good, of all Maritime Counties the least subject

to Fog
Soil is
of Wh
Oats.
and a

In f
good
whole
Cambde

The
running
the *Ir*
the *So*
the *Lo*

This
and *M*
and fo
parate
is very
ing, t
breeds
cularly
where
Cumbe

Ho
for th
forts

Fish;
a pro
Fo
Coal,
upon
Flax

Of
Catho
Witch
Fair
char

La
a Du
Flam

Four
to H
unde
the
its p

Chap. VII. GREAT-BRITAIN.

to Fogs, and the Inhabitants generally strong-body'd. The Soil is partly upon the level, yielding for the most part Plenty of Wheat and Barley, and the Bottom of the Hills excellent Oats. But the Hilly Parts Eastward are generally stony, and barren.

In the flat Country there are Marshes that yield very good Turfs for Fewel. And there are found sometimes whole Trees growing under Ground, and other Plants, as *Cambden* tells us.

The *Mersey*, *Ribble*, and *Lon*, are its principal Rivers, all running from East to West, and emptying themselves into the *Irish Sea*. The first parts this County from *Cheshire* on the South, the *Ribble* waters the Middle Parts of it, and the *Lon* its Northern Parts.

This County has also several Meers in it, of which *Minander Meers*, and *Merton* are the principal. The first is about 10 Miles long, and four broad, the biggest standing Water in *England*, and separates Part of *Lancashire* from *Westmoreland*. The Water of it is very clear, and the Bottom full of Pebbles; whence the Saying, that *Minander-Meer* is all paved with Stone. The same breeds abundance of Trouts, Pikes, and Pearches; and particularly a most dainty Fish, called *Charr*, not to be found elsewhere, except in *Ulls-Water*, another Meer bordering upon *Cumberland* and *Westmoreland*.

How barren soever some Parts of this County be, it yields for the most part Plenty of Corn and Grass, and in general all sorts of Provisions. It abounds especially in Wild-Fowl and Fish; and the *Lancashire Oxen*, as those of *Somersetshire*, are of a prodigious Bigness.

For Fewel, it yields both Turfs, and abundance of Pit-Coal, of which many curious Urenils are made, as fine to look upon as Jett. For Building, here are several Quarries: And Flax thrives here to Admiration.

Of all the Counties in *England*, none has so many *Roman Catholics*. If we believe common Report, here are also many *Witches*, by which perhaps, in a jocular Sense, are meant the *Fair Sex*, this County being noted for breeding Women of a charming Beauty.

Lastly, this is a *County-Palatine*, which has given the Title of a Duke to several Princes of the Blood: Particularly to *Henry Plantagenet*, who died of the Plague in 1362. to *John of Gaunt*, Fourth Son of *Edward IV.* who marry'd the Heiress of *Henry*; to *Henry of Bullingbrook* his Son, afterwards King of *England*, under the Name of *Henry IV.* who re-annex'd this *Duchy* to the Crown, but left the Government of it (as before) to its proper Officers.

Market-Towns.

© LANCASTER, the Chief, Saturday.

© Clithero, Saturd.	Cartmel, Mond.	Garstang, Thursd.
© Liverpool, Saturd.	Colne, Wednesd.	Kirkham, Tuesd.
© Preston, W.F.&S.	Bury, Thursd.	Hornby, Mond.
© Wigan, M. & Fr.	Burnley,	Leigh,
© Newton,	Cbarnley, Tuesd.	Ormkirk, Tuesd.
Manchester, Saturd.	Dalton, Saturd.	Poulson, Mond.
Warrington, Wedn.	Eccleston,	Prestor, Tuesd.
Bolton, Mond.	Hawthhead, Mond.	Ulverston, Thursd.
Blackbourn, Mond.	Hastlingden, Wedn.	Rostdale, Tuesd.

Lancaster *Lancaster*, the *Mediolanum*, or (according to *Cambden*) the *Longovicum* of the Ancients, lies 187 Miles from *London*, and five from the *Irish Sea*. 'Tis called *Lancaster*, or *Loncaster*, from the River *Lon*, on which it is situate, and over which there is a fair Stone-Bridge, with five Arches. Upon a Hill, near the River, stands a small Castle, which is now the County-Goal, and wherein are held the Assizes. The Town has only one Parish; but the Church is fair and spacious.

Manchester.

Manchester, Lat. *Mancunium*, does much excel *Lancaster*, it being a fair, rich, and populous Place, seated upon the *Speldens*, in the Borders of *Cheshire*. Here is a very fair College, and Market-Place. But its Collegiate-Church, with a Chair of excellent Workmanship, are the greatest Ornament of this Town; which thrives very much by its Manufacture of Woollen, Cottons, and Linnen. The same is dignify'd with the Title of an Earldom in the Person of *Charles Montague*, the present Earl of *Manchester*, being descended from *Henry Lord Montague*, who was created by *Charles I. Viscount Mandeville*, and Earl of *Manchester*, in 1625. He was then President of the Council, and Lord-High-Treasurer.

Liverpool.

Liverpool is a Sea-Port Town, at the *Mersey's* Mouth, and a Place of good Trade. On the South-Side 'tis fortify'd with a Castle, built by King *John*; and on the West with a fair and strong Tower upon the River.

Preston.

Preston, upon the *Ribble*, is one of the principal Towns, both for Extent and Beauty. Therefore 'tis honoured with the Court of *Chancery*, and the Offices of Justice for *Lancaster*, as a County-Palatine.

Warrington.

Warrington, upon the *Mersey*, is a goodly Town, with a fair Stone-Bridge over the River, leading to *Cheshire*. It gives the Title of an Earl to *George Booth*, Son of *Henry*, Baron *de la Mere*, who was created Earl of *Warrington* by the late King *William*.

Wigan.

Wigan has a good Living, annex'd to the Bishoprick of *Cheshire*. And *Hornby* is noted for its Castle, in which the Lord *Morley* and *Mounteagle* did formerly reside.

To

To the Towns aforesaid I shall add here *Ribchester*, not far from *Preston*, supposed to be the *Bretenomacum* of the Ancients. A Town which, in its flourishing Time, went for the richest Town in *Christendom*. Certain it is, that so many Pieces of *Roman* Antiquity have been dug up in its Neighbourhood, that it was probably a Place of great Importance among the ancient *Romans*.

LEICESTERSHIRE,

AN Inland County, in the Diocese of *Lincoln*, is 96 Miles in Circuit, contains about 56000 Acres, and 98700 Houses, enjoys a good Air, and abounds in Corn and Pasture. Pease and Beans particularly thrive here to Admiration. It yields also Plenty of Sea-Coals, and the Wool of its Sheep is the largest in *England*. Its principal Rivers are the *Stoure*, *Reek*, and *Swift*.

Market-Towns.

LEICESTER, the Shire-Town, Saturd.

Ashby de la Zouch, Sat. *Hallaton*, Thursd. *Milton*, Tuesd.
Bilsdon, Frid. *Hinkley*, Mond. *Mount-Sorrel*, Mond.
Bosworth, Wedn. *Lutterworth*, Thurs. *Kegworth*,
Harborough, Tuesd. *Loughborough*, Thurs. *Walsbam-Would*, Th.

Leicester, upon the *Stoure*, 80 Miles from *London*, is pleasantly seated, and adorned with several fair Buildings. It consists of five *Parishes*. It has been formerly a large, rich, and populous Town. It had a Collegiate-Church, an Abbey, and for its Defence, a Castle: But it was dismantled by *Henry II.* who besieged and took it, upon a Rebellion raised against him by *Robert Crouch*, Earl of *Leicester*. Here the *Nero of England*, *Richard III.* was interred, being slain at *Bosworth Fight*. The Dignity of Earl of *Leicester*, is ancients than the Conquest of *England* by the *Normans*; there having been three Earls of *Leicester* in the *Saxons* Time; viz. *Leofrike*, *Algar*, and *Edwin*. After the Conquest, *Henry I.* created *Robert de Bellamont* Earl of *Leicester*; which Title passed from him to three of his Family: From whence it went to several others, before it came to the Family now in Possession of it, by the Favour of King *James I.* who created *Robert Sidney* Baron of *Pemburst*, Viscount *Lisle*, and Earl of *Leicester*, Anno 1618. From whom is descended in a direct Line, *Robert*, the present Earl of *Leicester*.

Ashby de la Zouch is noted for its fine Tower. And *Bosworth* *Ashby de la Zouch* for *Redmore-Battle*, fought near it, Aug. 22. 1486. between *Richard III.* of the House of *York*, and his Successor *Henry VII.* of the House of *Lancaster*.

Lutter-
worth.

Lutterworth, noted only for *Wicliff*, Parson of this Place, who in the 14th Century, long before the Reformation, preached vehemently against the Corruptions and Errors of the Church of *Rome*.

L I N C O L N S H I R E,

A Maritime County, in the Diocese of *Lincoln*, bounded Eastward with the *German Sea*, is 180 Miles in Circuit, and contains about 1740000 Acres, and 40590 Houses. The North and West Parts of it are most fruitful, but the East and South marshy, yet abound in Fish and Wild-Fowl.

The *Humber* that parts it from *Yorkshire*, and the *Trent* from *Nottinghamshire*, are its principal Rivers. Besides which, the *Wribham*, *Nen*, and *Weland*, water the Inland Parts.

This County, being one of the largest, is divided into these three Parts, called *Lindsey*, *Holland*, and *Kesteven*. *Lindsey* takes up the North Parts, and almost half the County; *Holland* lies South East, and *Kesteven* West from it.

Of these three Parts *Lindsey* gives the Title of Marquis to *Robert Bertie*, Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*, Son of *Montague Bertie*, and this Son of *Robert* Lord Willoughby of *Eresby*, created Earl of *Lindsey*, in 1621. by *James I.* and afterwards slain at the Battle of *Edge-Hill*, October 26. 1642. 'Tis but lately the present Great Chamberlain was made a Marquis by *Queen ANNE*.

Holland gives the Title of an Earl to *Edward Henry Rich*, Earl of *Warwick* and *Holland*. The first of this Family who was possessed of this Title, was *Henry Rich*, Lord *Kensington*, created Earl of *Holland* by King *James I.* in 1624.

Market-Towns.

L I N C O L N, the Chief, Frid.

○ *Boston*, W. & Sat. *Kirton*, Saturd. *Louth*, Wed. & Sat.

○ *Grantham*, Sat. *Burgh*, Thursd. *Sleaford*, Mond.

○ *Stamford*, M. & F. *Bourn*, Saturd. *Salisbury*, Sat.

○ *Spalding*, Wednesd. *Deeping*, Thursd. *Spalding*, Tuesd.

Gameborough, Tuesd. *Donington*, Saturd. *Salsby*, Mond.

Bullingbrook, Tuesd. *Crowland*, Thursd. *Ratby*, Sat.

Bimbrook, Wednesd. *Folkingham*, Thursd. *Stanton*, Mond.

Afford, Tuesd. *Holbeck*, Thursd. *Tattershall*, Frid.

Burton, Mond. *Hornestie*, Saturd. *Wainfleet*, Saturd.

Barton, Mond. *Lytton*, Saturd. *Caster*, Sat. *Spilsby*, M.

Lincoln, on the *Wribham* stands upon the Afcnt of a Hill, 104 Miles from *London*. 'Tis said to be built out of the Ruins of

of *Lindum*, an ancient City among the *Romans*. This was a large, populous, and rich City, in *William the Conqueror's* Time, who built a Castle in it, to awe the Inhabitants; and *Remigius*, Bishop of *Dorchester*, removed his See thither, where he built the Cathedral, one of the finest Fabricks in *Christendom*. Tho' this City has suffer'd much by the Wars, 'tis to this Day of a considerable Extent. The same has given the Title of an Earl to several Families, before *Queen Elizabeth* dignify'd with it, in 1565. *Edward Fiennes*, Lord *Cilmor*, High-Admiral, now devolved upon *Francis*, the present Earl of *Lincoln*.

Boston, near the *Witban's Mouth*, is a very good Port. There *Boston* is a Tower, look'd upon as the finest in *England*.

Grantham, upon the same River, is a good Town, and a great Thorough-fare to such as travel to the North, or from thence to the South. The Steeple of its Church is so high, that to a Beholder, it seems to stand awry. The late King *William* conferr'd the Title of Earl of *Grantham* upon my Lord *Aucher*, *querque's* eldest Son, which he now enjoys.

Bolingbroke, an Honour of the Crown, was the Birth-Place of *Boling-Henry IV.* and gives at present the Title of a Viscount to *Henry broke*. *Sr. John*, lately created Viscount *Bolingbroke* by Her present Majesty.

Ganesborough, upon the *Trent*, is one of the chief Towns of *Ganesbo-* this County. It gives the Title of an Earldom to *Baptist Noel*, rough. the present Earl of *Ganesborough*.

Stamford, the *Durobriva* of the Ancients, stands upon the *Wa-* *Stamford*. land, and borders upon three Counties, viz. *Lincolnshire*, *Rut-* land, and *Northamptonshire*. It has several Bridges over the River, and most of its Buildings are of Stone. It contains six Parishes. *Henry*, Lord *Grey*, of *Groby*, was made Earl of *Stam-* ford by King *Charles I.* in 1628. and *Tho. Grey*, his Grandson, does now enjoy the Title.

Wainfleet, towards the Sea, is noted for being the Birth-Place *Wain-* of that famous Bishop of *Winchester*, *William* of *Wainfleet*, the Foun- fleet. der of *Magdalen-College* in *Oxford*, and of a *Grammar-School* here.

Grimsby and *Kirton*, of note for their fair Churches.

Grimsby.

Here is also *Axholm*, an Isle made by several Rivers, especi- *Kirton*. ally the *Trent* and the *Dun*. The same is about 10 Miles long, *Axholm*. and four broad; yields *Alabafter*, and a sweet Shrub, called *Gall*.

MIDDLESEX,

AN Inland County, in the Diocese of *London*, the Metro- polis of *Great-Britain*, is 81 Miles in Circumference, con- tains about 247000 Acres, and above 100000 Houses, including *London* and *Westminster*. It has a sweet and wholesome Air, and fertile Soil, much improved by the Compost (or Dung) of

London. The *Thames* that waters it, and separates it from *Surrey*, is its principal River.

Market-Towns.

© *LONDON*, the Metropolis.

© *Westminster*, *Stanes*, Frid. *Enfield*, Saturd.
Brentford, Thursd. *Uxbridge*, Thursd. *Edgeworth*, Thursd.

I shall speak hereafter of *London* and *Westminster*, two Cities reduced into one, but not under the same Magistracy.

Brentford *Brentford* is seven Miles West from *London*; and has formerly given the Title of an *Earldom*.

Stanes. *Stanes* is upon the *Thames*, and *Uxbridge* on the *Coln*. *Enfield* and *Edgeworth* are the least considerable.

Uxbridge. But there are about *London*, both in this County and *Surrey*, many pleasant Towns and Villages, and in them fair Country-Houses. In this County, particularly, there is *Islington*, *Highbury*, *Hampstead*, *Kensington*, *Chelsea*, *Kensington*, *Fulham*, *Hammer-smith*, *Twickenham*, &c.

MONMOUTHSHIRE,

A County in the Diocese of *Landaff*, formerly counted part of *Wales*, and now reckon'd among the Counties of *England*, lies Westward, on the Borders of *Wales*, watered on the South-Side by the *Severn*, which falls there into the Sea. It is 80 Miles in Circuit, and contains about 340000 Acres, and 6490 Houses. Here the People speak both *English* and *Welsh*, the Language of the ancient *Britains*.

As woody and hilly as this County is, 'tis nevertheless very plentiful; to which the Rivers *Usk* and *Wye*, *Monnow* and *Rumney*, contribute very much. The *Usk* and *Wye* yield Plenty of *Salmons* and *Trouts*.

Market-Towns.

© *MONMOUTH*, the Shire-Town, Saturd.

Abergavenny, Tuesd. *Chepstow*, Saturd. *Pontpool*, Saturd.
Caerleon, Thursd. *Newport*, Saturd. *Usk*, Mon. & Frid.

Monmouth.

Monmouth, 100 Miles from *London*, is a Town pleasantly seated between the *Wye* and the *Monnow*, with a Bridge over each River. It was formerly fortify'd with a stately Castle, in which *Henry V.* who conquer'd *France*, was born; whence he was called, *Henry of Monmouth*. The Castle is fallen to Ruin; but part of the Wall, and three Gates, are standing. King *Charles II.* created *JAMES*, one of his natural Sons, Duke of *Monmouth*;

mouth; who put in fair for the Crown, but lost his Life upon a Scaffold, in the Reign of *James II.* Now it gives the Title of an Earldom to *Charles Mordant*, created Earl of *Monmouth* by the late King *William*; and who succeeded not long after to the Title of Earl of *Peterborough*, by his Uncle's Death.

Abergavenny, the *Gobanium* of the ancient *Romans*, is so called *Aberga-* from the River *Gavenny* on which it is situate, at its Fall into *venny*. the *Usk*. This also is a goodly Town, well built, and which drives a great Trade in Flannel. 'Tis encompass'd with a Wall, and fortify'd with a Castle. The first Baron of *England*, *George Nevil*, bears the Title of Baron of *Abergavenny*.

Caer-leon, the *Ista Silurum* of the Ancients, stands upon the *Usk*, *Caer-* and was of old a Place of Importance, garison'd by the second *leon*. *Roman Legion*, called *Augusta*, to keep the *Silures* in awe. In the Time of the *Britains*, this was a kind of University, and the See of an Archbishop, which was afterwards removed to *St. Davids*.

Chepstow, Lat. *Strigulia*, is seated on the *Wye*, over which it *Chepstow* has a fair Bridge, at some distance from its Influx into the *Severn*. It was formerly walled about, and defended by a great Castle. To this Day, 'tis one of the best Towns of this County.

Newport and *Usk* are both situate on the River *Usk*. The last *Newport* of these Towns was formerly fortify'd with a strong Place, but *and Usk* since fallen to Ruin.

Pont-pool is noted for its forging Mills. *Pent-pool*

NORFOLK,

A Maritime County, in *Norwich* Diocese, bounded on the North and East with the *German Sea*, is 140 Miles in Circumference, and contains about 1148000 Acres, and 47180 Houses. Its Soil is in some Places fat, in some sandy, and others heavy. Towards the Sea 'tis level, and yields Plenty of Corn. In other Parts, you will find Woods, and Heaths. Those feed abundance of Cattel, and these infinite Numbers of Sheep, and Conies. Its principal Rivers are the *Ouse*, *Waveney*, *Tare*, and *Thryn*: Its Commodities, *Corn*, *Wool*, *Honey*, and *Saffron*, the best *Saffron* growing near *Walsingham*: Its Manufactures, *Stuffs*, and *Stockings*. The neighbouring Sea swarms with *Herings*. *Fett* and *Amber* are sometimes found upon the Coast.

The Inhabitants are accounted a litigious People, and 'tis said they have amongst them no less than 1500 Attorneys, who cut out more Work for the Judges in their Circuit, than any three other Counties.

Lastly, *Norfolk* gives the Title of a *Duke* to the eldest Branch of the *Howard's* Family. *John* Lord *Howard* was the first *Duke* of *Norfolk*, being descended from the Lady *Margaret*, Duchess of *Norfolk*, and Daughter of *Thomas de Brotherton*, Son of *Edward I.* Which Title is now enjoy'd by *Tho. Howard*, a *Roman* Catholick.

Market-

Market-Towns.

© **NORWICH**, the Chief, Wednesd. Frid. Sat.

© <i>Lyn</i> , Tuesd. & Sat.	<i>Walsbam</i> , Frid.	<i>Disf</i> , Frid.
© <i>Yarmouth</i> , Saturd.	<i>Windbam</i> , Frid.	<i>Harlston</i> , Wednesd.
© <i>Thetford</i> , Saturd.	<i>Repebam</i> , Saturd.	<i>Herling</i> , Tuesd.
© <i>Castle-rising</i> ,	<i>Snasbam</i> , Frid.	<i>Hickling</i> ,
<i>Ayleborough</i> , Thursd.	<i>Swasbam</i> , Saturd.	<i>Holt</i> , Saturd.
<i>Alesbam</i> , Saturd.	<i>Fakenbam</i> , Thursd.	<i>Merbwould</i> ,
<i>Buckenbam</i> , Saturd.	<i>Foulbam</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Lodden</i> ,
<i>Burnbam</i> , Saturd.	<i>Hingham</i> , Saturd.	<i>Wotton</i> , Wednesd.
<i>Derebam</i> , Frid.	<i>Caston</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Worsted</i> , Saturd.
<i>Downbam</i> , Saturd.	<i>Clay</i> ,	<i>Sechy</i> , every 2d Mond.
<i>Walsingbam</i> , Frid.	<i>Cromer</i> , Saturd.	

Norwich. *Norwich*, Lat. *Norvicum*, or *Nordovicum*, stands in the Middle of the County, where the *Windsor* falls into the *Tare*, 90 Miles from *London*. 'Tis said, this City was built by the Saxons out of the Ruins of *Venta Icenorum*, now called *Caster*, where several Roman Urns were found some Years since. In the Time of the Saxons, *Norwich* was the principal Seat of the *East-Angles*. The same was afterwards reduced to Ashes by *Sueno*, King of the *Danes*. Being raised again, Famine compell'd it to submit to *William* the Conquerour. The Rebellion raised by *Kett*, a Tanner of *Windbam*, in the Reign of *Edward VI.* brought this Town to Ruin again: But it was happily restor'd by Queen *Elizabeth*, who sent hither part of the *Flemings* that came over for Shelter from the cruel Persecution of the Duke of *Alva*, in the *Netherlands*. These *Flemings* settled here the Manufacture of *Stuffs*, of which there is yearly Vent, to the Sum of 100000 l. Sterling. Thus this City became flourishing, in which there are now reckon'd 7000 Houses, and at least 30000 Souls. In short, 'tis one of the largest and fairest Cities of *England*; and the See of the Bishop of *Norwich*, removed from *Thetford* hither, in 1088, by *Herbert*, Bishop of this Diocese. Its principal Buildings are the Cathedral, the Duke of *Norfolk's* House, the Bishop's Palace, and the Hospital. It gives the Title of an Earldom to the Duke of *Norfolk*, who is Earl of *Arundel*, *Surrey*, and *Norwich*.

Lyn. *Lyn*, or *Lyn-Regis*, is a Sea-Port Town, at the Mouth of the *Ouse*. 'Tis large, rich, and well-inhabited; fortify'd with a large Ditch, and two Forts.

Yarmouth. *Yarmouth*, the *Gariannonum* of the Ancients, is the best Haven in this County, seated at the *Tare's* Mouth, whence the Name of *Yarmouth*. 'Tis also called *Great-Yarmouth*, in Opposition to *Yarmouth* in the Isle of *Wight*. The Herring-Fishing in September makes this Town flourishing. 'Tis pretty large, well built, and fortify'd both by Nature and Art. But there is but one Church,

Church, noted for its lofty Spire. This Town gives the Title of an Earl to *William Paston*, devolved unto him from *Robert* his Father, who was created Earl of *Yarmouth* by *Charles II.*

Thetford, a most ancient Town, stands upon the lesser *Ouse*, *Thetford*, which separates *Norfolk* from *Suffolk*. This Town was raised from the Ruins of the ancient *Stomagus*, that was destroy'd by the *Danes*. The Episcopal See of the *East-Angles* was removed from *Norh-Elmham* hither, and afterwards from hence to *Norwich*. *Thetford* was a great Loser by this Change. But to make it some amends, the *Lent-Assizes* are usually held here.

Castle-rising, is an ancient, but decay'd Town, near the Sea. *Castle-rising*, in the Northern Parts, was a famous Place in the sing. Times of Popery; such was the Concourse of People to it from *Walsingham*-all Parts, to worship the Blessed *Virgin*, hence called *Our Lady* of *ham*. *Walsingham*; who had a Chapel here near two Wells, called to this Day, *Virgin Mary's Wells*.

Near *Hickling*, North-Eastward, stood formerly the famous Abbey of *St. Bennet in the Holm*, founded by King *Cnut*, and afterwards so fortify'd by its Monks, that it look'd more like a Fortress than a Monastery. Yet it was betray'd by a Monk to *William the Conqueror*.

Brancafter, in the North-West Parts, is supposed to be the *Branca-Branodunum* of the Ancients, a Town in great Esteem among ster. the *Romans*.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE,

AN Inland County, in *Peterborough* Diocese, 126 Miles in Circuit, contains about 550000 Acres, and 24808 Houses; is one of the best Counties in *England*, has a healthful Air, a rich, fruitful Soil, abundance of Inhabitants, and claims the Honour of having more Noblemens Seats than any other County. It abounds in Corn and Cattle, Wood, and Salt-Petre. Its principal Rivers are the *Ouse*, the *Weland*, and the *Nen*, all rising in this County.

Market-Towns.

© **NORTHAMPTON**, the Shire-Town, Saturd.

© <i>Peterborough</i> , Sat.	<i>Rockingham</i> ,	<i>Wellingtonborough</i> , Wedn.
© <i>Brackley</i> , Wedn.	<i>Ourile</i> , Saturd.	<i>Kettering</i> , Frid.
© <i>Higham-Ferrers</i> ,	<i>Towcester</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Ibrapston</i> , Tuesd.
<i>Daventry</i> , Wednesd.	<i>Rothwell</i> , Mond.	<i>Cliff</i> , Tuesd.

Northampton, upon the *Nen*, 55 Miles from *London*, is one of *Nor-*the prettiest Towns in *England*. Upon the third of *September* *thampton* 1675. it had the Misfortune to be burnt down, and reduced to Ashes; but by a generous Contribution, it was soon after raised

sed up again, much finer, and more uniform than before. Anno 1618. *William Lord Compton*, was created Earl of *Northampton* by *James I.* which Title has continu'd ever since in the Family, *George Compton* being now possessed of it.

Peterborough.

Peterborough, upon the *Nen*, is one of the six Bishopricks erected by *Henry VIII.* after the Dissolution of the Monasteries. In 1627. *John Lord Mordant* was created Earl of *Peterborough* by *King Charles I.* which Title passed from him to his Son *Henry*, and from *Henry* to *Charles Mordant* his Nephew, the present Earl of *Peterborough* and *Monmouth*.

Berkley.

Brackley, *Higham-Ferrers*, *Oundle*, and *Wellingborough*, are of note for their *Grammar-Schools*; *Oundle*, upon the *Nen*, is of some note besides for its fair Church, but chiefly for its *Drumming-Wells*, for which See p. 15.

Towcester.

Towcester, according to *Camden*, is the *Tripontium* of the Ancients, so called from its three Bridges. It was formerly a Place of such Strength, as to baffle the *Danes*, who were forced to raise the Siege of this Place after several furious and violent Assaults.

Fotheringhay-Castle.

Besides those Towns, I shall take notice here of *Fotheringhay-Castle*, in which *Mary Queen of Scots* was beheaded, under the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth*; Of *Naseby*, in the Neighbourhood of which was fought the famous Battle, *June 14 1645.* in which *King Charles I.* lost the Day; And of the Castle of *Holdenby*, where the King was kept Prisoner some Months together.

Grafcon.

At some distance from *Towcester* there is a Royal Mannor called *Grafcon*, giving the Title of a Duke to *Charles Fitz-Roy*, Son of *Hen. Fitz-Roy*, natural Son of the late *King Charles* by the Dutches of *Cleveland*, created by that Prince Duke of *Grafcon*, in 1675.

NORTHUMBERLAND,

A Maritime and Northern County, in *Durham Diocese*, and bordering upon *Scotland*, is 143 Miles in Circumference, and contains about 1370000 Acres, and 22741 Houses. 'Tis none of the most fruitful, but there are some Parts of it very good, especially towards the Sea-side. Here are several Lead and Coal Mines: *Wild-Fowl* and *Fish* abound in this County, which has given the Title of an *Earl* to several Families, the *Piersies* last of all. *Focelyn*, the last of this Family, died at *Turin*, without an Heir-Male, in 1670, and so the Title was extinct: But four Years after his Death *King Charles II.* created *George Fitz-Roy*, one of his Natural Sons by the Dutches of *Cleveland*, Baron of *Pontefract*, Viscount *Falmouth*, and Duke of *Northumberland*.

Market

Market-Towns.

© NEWCASTLE, the Chief, Tues. and Sat.

⊙ Berwick, Sat.	Billingham,	Haltwistle,
⊙ Morpeth, Wed.	Helleston,	Rothbury,
Alnwick, Sat.	Haxham, Tues.	Weller, Thurs.
Beltingham,	Learmouth.	

Newcastle upon the *Tyne*, 7 Miles from the Sea, and 212 from New-London, is built upon the Ascent of a Hill, with a Key by the castle. River-side for the convenience of Ships that come up to it. 'Tis a large, populous, rich, trading Town. Here the Houses are for the most part built of Stone, and most of the Streets very steep: The Town-House, not far from a Stone-Bridge over the River, with an Iron-Gate in the Middle, parting this County from *Durham*. This is the great Place of Trade for Sea-coals, it being almost surrounded with Coal-pits, which commodity is fetch'd from this Place, for *London* especially, where 600000 Chaldrons are yearly spent, at 36 Bushels a Chaldron. Therefore, here are always great Coal-fleets, sometimes 3, 4 or 500 Sail, whose Station is at *Sheals*, at the Rivers Mouth. It consists of 4 large Parishes, each having its proper Church; the principal of which is that of *St. Nicholas*. This Town was formerly fortify'd with a great Castle, the Walls of which are yet standing. Its ancient Name was *Monk-Chester*, but was call'd *Newcastle* upon the building of the Castle by a Son of *William* the Conqueror. This Town enjoys great Privileges, by the Favour of Queen *Elizabeth*, being one of those call'd *County-Towns*, or *Counties Corporate*, governing themselves independently from the Lord Lieutenant. Here are plenty of all Things, and Provisions cheap. Anno 1664, King *Charles II.* conferr'd the Title of Duke of *Newcastle*, upon *Henry Cavendish*, (Son of *William*, Marquis of *Newcastle*) who died without Heir-Male, and his Title with him. But the late King *William* revived it in the person of *John Holles*, late Duke of *Newcastle*.

Berwick upon Tweed, is a Frontier-Town, which formerly be-
long'd to *Scotland*. It lies 40 Miles North of *Newcastle*, situate on an Eminence that shoots forth into the Sea, and watered Southward by the River, which makes it a Peninsula. The Town is large, well inhabited, and fortify'd: Its Castle was built by *Henry II.* to which Queen *Elizabeth* added some new Works. So that, when the *Scots* invaded *England*, in 1640, tho' they took *Newcastle*, yet durst not venture on *Berwick*. Heretofore this Town had often changed Masters, sometimes falling to the Share of the *English*, and sometimes to that of the *Scots*, till the Reign of *Edward IV.* when Sir *Thomas Stanley* retook it the last time from the latter. It is a County Town, independent from the Lord Lieutenant of the County. It gives the Title

Title of a Duke to *James* commonly call'd Duke of *Berwick*, a natural Son of the late King *James*, who raised him to that Dignity.

Morpeth. *Morpeth* is a good by Town, seated on the *Wensbeck* 10 Miles North of *Newcastle*, and giving the Title of Viscount to the Earl of *Carlisle*.

Hexham. *Hexham*, Lat. *Axelodunum*, 14 Miles West of *Newcastle*, was formerly a Bishop's See, till *Henry VIII.* annex'd it to that of *Durham*. Its Cathedral was stately, before it came to be partly ruin'd by the *Scots*.

Of the Isles of Northumberland, particularly *Holy-Island*.

Near the Coast of this County there are three Isles, the principal of which is called *Holy-Island*, and the two others, *Cocket* and *Farn*.

Holy-Island. *Holy-Island* is not far from *Berwick*, and was formerly known by the Name of *Lindisfarne*, before it took the Name of *Holy-Island*, as a retiring Place for Bishops, Monks, and others, who being weaned from the World, made this their Sanctuary. *S. Aidan*, one of the first Apostles of this Country, made Choice of it, in 635, for his Episcopal See, near 400 Years before it was removed to *Durham*. It is but a small Island, the Air of which is not wholefom, nor the Soil fruitful. 'Tis therefore but thinly inhabited, there being but one Town, with a Castle and a Church. The Haven is pretty good, and defended with a Fort.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE,

AN Inland County, in the Diocese of *York*, 110 Miles in Circuit, contains about 560000 Acres, and 17554 Houses; has a wholefom Air, and different Sorts of Soil; for the South-East Parts are fertile, the Western woody, and yield abundance of Pit-coals. Here is the famous Forest of *Sherwood*. Besides the *Trent*, which parts this County from *Lincolnshire*, here's the *Idle*, &c.

Market-Towns.

© **NOTTINGHAM**, the Shire Town, *Wed. Frid. Sat.*

© *Newark*, *Wed.* *Southwell*, *Sat.* *Tuxford*, *Mond.*
© *Retford*, *Sat.* *Bingham*, *Thurs.* *Worksop*, *Wednes.*
Mansfield, *Thurs.*

Nottingham. *Nottingham*, on the *Lea*, 96 Miles from *London*, is a pleasant and well-built Town, consisting of 3 Parishes, and having one

of the finest Castles in *England*. This Town has given the Title of Baron, and next, that of an Earl to several Families. At present, *Daniel Finch* is Earl of *Nottingham*, being eldest Son of *Henry Finch*, Lord High-Chancellor of *England* in the Reign of the late King *Charles*, who made him Earl of *Nottingham* soon after the Descease of *Charles Howard*, by which the Title lay extinct.

Newark, upon the *Trent*, took that Name from a stately Castle, *Newark*, erected here by *Alexander Bishop of Lincoln*, in the Reign of King *Stephen*. Its Walls, still to be seen, are a plain Demonstration of its former Magnificence. There is in this Town a fair Church, with a Steeple of curious Workmanship. The same gives the Title of Viscount to the *Marquis of Dorchester*.

Mansfield is noted for its *Malt-Trade*, and *Workshop* for its *Mansfield & Workshop*. *Licorish*.

OXFORDSHIRE, or the County of OXON,

AN Inland County, in *Oxford-Diocese*, 130 Miles in Circumference, contains about 534000 Acres, and 19007 Houses; and has a sweet healthful Air, and a Soil fertile in Corn and Fruits, and rich in Pasture. Besides the *Thames*, made of the *Tame* and *Isis*, that water this County, here's the *Cherwel*, *Windrush*, *Evenlode*, &c.

Market-Towns.

© *OXFORD*, the Capital City, *Wed.* and *Sat.*

© <i>Woodstock</i> , <i>Tues.</i>	<i>Witney</i> , <i>Thurs.</i>	<i>Tame</i> , <i>Tues.</i>
© <i>Banbury</i> , <i>Thurs.</i>	<i>Chipping-Norton</i> , <i>W.</i>	<i>Bistow</i> ,
<i>Burford</i> , <i>Sat.</i>	<i>Deaddington</i> , <i>Sat.</i>	<i>Fairford</i> ,
<i>Henley</i> , <i>Thurs.</i>	<i>Bicester</i> , <i>Frid.</i>	<i>Coleford</i> .
<i>Wharlington</i> , <i>Sat.</i>	<i>Bampton</i> , <i>Wed.</i>	

Oxford, or *Oxon*, seated at the Influx of the *Cherwel* into the *Oxford*; *Isis*, is both a fair City, and a famous University. *Henry VIII.* made it a Bishop's See, and *St. Frideswide's Church* its Cathedral, under the Name of *Christ-Church*, by him endowed out of the Lands belonging to the dissolved Monasteries of *Abingdon* and *Osney*. The Chapter consists of a Dean, and 8 Prebendaries. Besides the Cathedral, here are 13 Parish Churches, so that *Oxford* is one of the largest Cities in *England*. And in point of Situation, it has the Advantage of *Cambridge*, both for Health and Pleasure. As a City, 'tis govern'd, as *Cambridge*, by a Mayor and Aldermen, but in Subjection to the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor of the University, whose Orders the Mayor must obey in all Affairs of Moment, tho' concerning the City it self. In token of this Submission, the Mayor, with the principal Citizens

zens of *Oxford*, and the High Sheriff of *Oxfordshire*, take an Oath yearly to maintain the Rights and Privileges of the University; which Oath is tendred to them by the Vice-Chancellor. And the Day of *Scholastica*, being the 10th of *February*, the Mayor and 62 of the chief Citizens, do solemnly pay each a Penny at *St. Mary's Church*, in lieu of a great Fine formerly laid upon 'em for an Outrage committed by the Citizens in *Edward the III's* Reign, against the Persons and Goods of some Students.

In the Year 1155. *Aubrey de Vere* was created Earl of *Oxford* by *Henry II.* In whose Line the Title continu'd above 500 Years, till the late Reign, when *Aubrey de Vere*, the 20th Earl of *Oxford*, died without Issue Male, and with him the Title was extinct.

As an University, except her Sister *Cambridge*, the World cannot shew such another Nursery of Learning as *Oxford*, nor such stately, or so well endow'd Colleges. Nor is there any where else a greater Opportunity for Scholars to improve themselves, by conversing with Men of Learning, or the Use of Libraries.

Here are 18 endow'd Colleges, and seven Halls not endow'd; each of 'em under a Head, called *Master, Warden, President, Regent, Principal, or Provest.*

The Colleges are,

University	872	The Saxon King <i>Alfred.</i>
Baliol	1262	<i>John Baliol</i> , Father of <i>John Baliol</i> , King of <i>Scots.</i>
Merton	1274	<i>Walter de Merton</i> , Ld. High Chancellor of <i>England</i> , and Bp. of <i>Rochester.</i>
Exeter	1316	<i>Walter Stapleton</i> , Bishop of <i>Exeter.</i>
Oriel	1337	King <i>Edward II.</i>
Queen's	1340	<i>Rob. Eaglesfield</i> , B.D.
New	1375	<i>William of Wickham</i> , Bp. of <i>Winchester</i> , and Lord High Chan. of <i>England.</i>
Lincoln	1420	<i>Richard Fleming</i> , Bishop of <i>Lincoln.</i>
All-Souls	1437	<i>Hen. Chicheley</i> , Arch-Bp. of <i>Canterbury.</i>
Magdalen	1459	<i>William of Wainfleet</i> , Bp. of <i>Winchester</i> , and Lord High Chan. of <i>England.</i>

Brazen-

Chap.VII. GREAT-BRITAIN.

63

<i>Brazen-Nose</i>	1515	<i>William Smith, Bp.</i>
		<i>of Lincoln, and</i>
		<i>Rich. Sutton, Esq;</i>
<i>Corpus-Christi</i>	1516	<i>Rich. Fox, Bp. of Win-</i>
		<i>chester, and Lord</i>
		<i>Privy-Seal.</i>
<i>Christ-Church</i>	1549	<i>King Henry VIII.</i>
<i>Trinity</i>	College, 1555	<i>Sir Thomas Pope.</i>
<i>St. John's</i>	Founded in 1557	<i>By Sir Thomas White,</i>
		<i>Merchant-Taylor</i>
		<i>of London.</i>
<i>Jesuit</i>	1572	<i>Queen Elizabeth.</i>
<i>Wadham</i>	1613	<i>Nich. Wadham, Esq;</i>
<i>Pembroke</i>	1620	<i>Tho. Teisdale, Esq;</i>
		<i>and Rich. Whit-</i>
		<i>wick, B. D.</i>

The Halls.

<i>St. Edmund</i>	Hall, belong- ing to	<i>Queen's</i>	Colleges
<i>St. Alban</i>		<i>Merton</i>	
<i>Hart</i>		<i>Exeter</i>	
<i>St. Mary</i>		<i>Oriel</i>	
<i>New-Inn</i>		<i>New</i>	
<i>Magdalen</i>		<i>Magdalen</i>	
<i>Glocester</i>		<i>St. John's</i>	

University-College was founded for 12 Fellows, and 17 Scholars, and the rest for more or less, being all liberally maintained out of the Revenues of the respective Colleges they belong to. As for the Halls, the Students thereof live together in Society, as they do in the Inns of Court and Chancery in London. As they are not endow'd, so their Students live upon their own Means, except some Exhibitions, or yearly Pensions annex'd to one or two Students.

There are reckon'd in Oxford 1000 Students, that live upon the Revenues of the Colleges; and of other Students, that have the Benefit of Learning, but pay for their Maintenance, about twice as many. Besides Stewards, Munciples, Butlers, Cooks, Porters, Gardeners, &c.

Every College and Hall is tied to certain Statutes, for the better Government thereof. And, for the Students publick Exercises, the Year is here divided, as by Lawyers, into four Terms, viz. Michaelmas-Term, beginning October 10, and ending Decem-ber 17. Hilary (or Lent) Term, beginning Jan. 14. and ending the Saturday before Palm-Sunday.

Epist.

The Present STATE of Part I.

Easter-Term, beginning 10 Days after *Easter*, and ending the *Thursday* before *Whitsunday*.

Trinity-Term, beginning the *Wednesday* after *Trinity-Sunday*, and ending after the *Act* sooner or later, as the Vice-Chancellor and Convocation think fit.

During these Terms, the Students have within their own Walls Lectures and Disputations. And in some of them they have publick Lectures for all Comers, with large Salaries for the Readers. The Times when Professors read, are as follow;

Divinity, Friday, 9 in the Morning.

Law, Thursday, 10 Morning.

Physick, Tuesday, 8 Morning.

Margaret Prof. Divinity, Thursday, 9 Morning.

Savil Geometry, Saturday, 8 Morning.

Savilian Astronomy, Monday, 8 Morning.

Natural Philosophy, Saturday, 8 Morning.

Moral Philosophy, Frid. 8 Morn.

History, Friday, 1 Afternoon.

Metaphysick, Friday, 8 Morning.

Greek, Saturday, 1 Afternoon.

Grammar, Tuesday, 8 Morning.

Logick, Monday, 8 Morning.

Arabick, Wednesd. 10 Morning.

In the Vacation.

Hebrew, Thursday, 1 Aftern.

Rhetorick, Thursday, 8 Morn.

Musick, Thursday, 1 Afternoon.

The Degrees taken at Oxford.

The first *Degree* taken here is that of *Bachelour of Arts*, and *Law* is the proper Time for it. In order to which, one must take his Lodging and Diet, and have a Tutor constantly, in some College or Hall, and perform all Exercises during the space of four Years, with a Subjection to all the Statutes and the Head of the House, as well as to the publick Statutes of the University. Accordingly he must never appear out of his Chamber, much less out of the College, without his black Cap and Gown, unless he be a Nobleman's Son.

The next *Degree* is that of *Master of Arts*. To attain which three Years more are required, before one is allowed to practise. The proper Time for taking the *Degree* of *Master of Arts*, is when the *Act* is kept, viz. on Monday after the 6th of July.

For the three Faculties of *Divinity*, *Law*, and *Physick*, there is a higher *Degree*, which is that of *Doctor*. This also is taken in the *Act*, which at *Cambridge* is called the *Commencement*. After one has been seven Years *Master of Arts*, he must take the *Degree* of *Bachelour of Divinity*; and after that four Years is requisite before he can take the *Degree* of *Doctor*. To become *Doctor of Law*, or *Physick*, one may, three Years after taking the *Degree* of *Master of Arts*, take that of *Bachelour of Law*, and in four Years more that of *Doctor of Law*. But the most usual Way to take this *Degree* is, after seven Years standing in the

Chap
the Un
for tak
Years
The
Dofor
for pu
great
and R
Master
if he g

Of th

F
Thomas
choic
ber of
vested
the Sa
Amor
len, 1
both f

Th
stick
of th
Arch
Char
Th
of squ
famor
tigit
Furn
Room
brary
Esq;
to th
which
and c
entire
Natur
Th
great
pract
South
Acres
of th

Chap. VII. GREAT-BRITAIN.

67

the University, and the Performance of all Exercises required, to take the Degree of *Bachelour* in that Faculty, and in five Years more that of *Doctor*.

The *Act*, when the Degree of *Master of Arts*, and that of *Doctor* in the three Faculties is taken, is a noted Time, not only for publick Exercises, but also for Feasting, Comedies, and a great Concourse of Strangers from all Parts to their Friends and Relations taking their Degrees here. The Charge for a *Master of Arts* does usually amount to 30*l.* and for a *Doctor* 100*l.* if he goes out with Company; and if singly, more.

Of the Libraries, Theater, Musæum, and Physick Garden, at Oxford.

FOR the publick Use of this University, here is first the famous *Bodleian Library*, so called from its Founder, Sir *Thomas Bodley* of *Exeter*, and consisting of many Thousands of choice printed Books in several Languages, besides a great Number of Oriental Manuscripts. But there are also other Libraries vested in the University, as the *Ashmolean* by the *Musæum*, and the *Savilian* by the Geometry School, both full of Manuscripts. Amongst the private Libraries of Colleges, *Balliol*, *Merton*, *Magdalen*, *New-College*, *St. John's*, and *Corpus-Christi*, are the best, both for Manuscripts and printed Books.

The Theater is a curious Piece of Architecture, for Scholastick Exercises, with a fair Printing-House, built in the Reign of the late King *Charles*, by the Beneficence of *Dr. Sheldon*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who erected it at his sole Cost and Charges, which amounted at least to 10000*l.*

The Musæum, at the West-End of the Theater, is a stately Pile of squared Stone, built at the Charge of the University. 'Tis a famous Repository of Natural Rarities, and of several Roman Antiquities. Here is also a Laboratory, furnished with all sorts of Furnaces, and other Materials for Chymical Practice, a Store-Room for Preparations, and another Room with a Chymical Library. This Musæum is called *Ashmoleanum*, from *Elias Ashmole* Esq; by whom a noble Collection of Curiosities was presented to the University, upon the finishing of it, *March* 20. 1683. To which great Accessions have been made since, of *Hieroglyphicks*, and other *Egyptian* Antiquities, by *Dr. Robert Huntingford*; an entire Mummy, by *Mr. Aaron Goodyear*; and a large Cabinet of Natural Rarities, by *Martin Lister*, Doctor of Physick.

The Physick Garden, a delightful Place to walk in, is also of great Use to improve Botanick Knowledge, and supply such as practise Physick, with all true Physical Plants. It lies on the South-Side of *St. Mary Magdalen's College*, and takes up five Acres of Ground. *Henry Danvers*, Earl of *Danby*, the Founder of this Garden, made a Donation of it in 1632. to the University.

sity, and endow'd it with a perpetual Revenue for the well keeping of it.

The Privileges of Oxford University.

I have already mention'd the Subjection of the Mayor and Citizens of *Oxford* to the *University*: To which Privilege may be added, her Power of the *Night-Walk* and *Watch*, and her Oversight of *Weights* and *Measures*. That no Student can be sued at Common Law, for Debts, Contracts, Injuries, &c. but only in the Court of the *Vice-Chancellor*, the Proceedings whereof are according to the Usage of the Civil Law, with a due Regard to the Common Law, and the Statutes of the Land. That if the Party be aggrieved, he may appeal for Redress to a *Court of Delegates*, which is yearly appointed by the Convocation, and consists of four or five *Doctors*, with some *Masters of Art*: From whose Judgment he may farther appeal to *Chancery*. But in criminal Causes, the Prisoner is left to be tried by the Laws of the Land. Lastly, The *University* has the Privilege of sending two of their Members to *Parliament*. And all these Privileges are also enjoy'd by *Cambridge University*.

Magistrates, and other Officers.

The *Magistrates* of this *University*, are the *Chancellor*, *High-Steward*, *Vice-Chancellor*, and *Proctors*.

The *First* is usually one of the prime Nobility, chosen by the Students themselves in Convocation, and to continue for Life.

The *High-Steward* is nominated by the *Chancellor*, and approved by the *University*. His Office is also for Life, and by virtue of it he is to assist the *Chancellor*, *Vice-Chancellor*, and *Proctors*, upon their Requests, in *Matters of Government*. He is also to hear and determine *capital Causes*, according to the Laws of the Land; and to give his Judgment, when requir'd by the *Chancellor*, as to the *Privileges* of the *University*.

The *Vice-Chancellor*, who is always the Head of some College, and in Holy Orders, is yearly elected in Convocation. His proper Office is to execute the *Chancellor's* Power, to govern the *University* according to her Statutes, and see that all Officers and Students do their Duty; that Courts be duly called, Law-Suits determined without delay, Books licens'd that are printed at the *Theater*, Hereticks and Libertines expelled. When he takes Possession of his Office, he makes choice of four *Pro-Vice-Chancellors* out of the Heads of Colleges, to execute his Power in his Absence.

The *Proctors* are two *Masters of Arts*, yearly chosen by Turns out of the several Colleges, who have a Share in the Government of the *University*, being to keep the Peace, and inflict Punishments on such as are disorderly. The Oversight of *Weights* and

and Measures, that the Students may not be wronged, does properly belong to them; as does also the Ordering of Scho- lastick Exercises, and Taking of Degrees.

The other Officers are, 1st. The *Publick Orator*, whose Office is to write Letters, according to the Orders of the Convocation or Congregation; and at the Reception of any Prince or great Person, to make proper Harangues.

2dly. A *Keeper of the Archives*, or *Records*. To whom is committed the Care of the Charters, Privileges, and Records of the University.

3dly. A *Register*; whose Office is to Register all Transactions in the Convocations, Congregations, Delegacies, &c.

Publick Servants.

These are Seven in Number, viz. six *Beadles*, and one *Verger*. Three of the first are called *Esquire-Beadles*, such as carry large Maces of Silver, gilt and wrought; and the other three *Yeomen-Beadles*, whose Maces are of Silver, but plain and ungilt. Their Office is always to attend the *Vice-Chancellor* in Publick; and, at his Command, to seize any Delinquent, and carry him to Prison; to summon any one; to conduct Preachers to Church, and Lecturers to School; to publish the Calling of Courts of Convocation. The *Vice-Chancellor* ought not to appear abroad without one at least of the *Yeomen-Beadles*.

The *Verger's* Office is, upon solemn Occasions, to walk with the six *Beadles* before the *Vice-Chancellor*, and to observe his Commands. He is called *Verger*, from a silver Rod he carries in his Hand.

Scarlet-Days.

The proper Days when all Doctors wear here their *Scarlet-Robes*, are,

<i>New Years-Day.</i>	<i>Trinity-Sunday, Sermon at New-College.</i>
<i>Twelfth-Day.</i>	<i>Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday Morning in</i>
<i>Candlemas-Day.</i>	<i>Act-Time, at Sermon and</i>
<i>Lady-Day</i> , when there is a Ser- mon at <i>New-College.</i>	<i>Congregation,</i>
<i>Easter-Day.</i>	<i>All-Saints Day.</i>
<i>Holy-Thur/day</i> , or <i>Ascension-Day.</i>	<i>Gun-Powder-Treason Day, Novem-</i>
The 29th Day of May, being the Restauration of King Charles II.	<i>ber 5.</i>
<i>Whitsunday.</i>	<i>All publick Thanksgiving-Days,</i>
	<i>Christmas-Day.</i>

Habit Days.

The Day the Judges come to Town, when the *Vice-Chancellor*, Doctors, and Proctors meet at *St. Mary's*, and then go to wait on the Judges in their Formalities.

At all Latin Sermons.

Morning Sermons, in Term-Time.

All Sermons at St. Peter's in

Lent.

Congregation-Days.

Scholastica, Febr. 10.

And the next Day after Michaelmas, when the Mayor of Oxford is sworn at St. Mary's, in the Morning, by the Senior Proctor.

A LIST of the present Heads of Colleges and Halls, Magistrates and Professors in Oxford.

The HEADS of

University

Baliol

Merton

Exeter

Oriel

Queen's

New

Lincoln

All-Souls

Magdalen

Brazen-Nose

Corpus-Christi

Christ-Church

Trinity

S. John's

Jesus

Wadham

Pembroke

College,

Dr. Charlett, Master.

Dr. Barron, Master.

Dr. Holland, Warden.

Dr. Paynter, Rector.

Dr. Carter, Provost.

Dr. Lancaster, Provost.

Dr. Cobbe, Warden.

Dr. Adams, Rector.

Dr. Gardiner, Warden.

Dr. Harwer, President.

Dr. Shippen, Principal.

Dr. Turner, President.

Dr. Smalridge, Dean.

Dr. Dobson, President.

Dr. Delaune, President.

Dr. Edwards, Principal.

Dr. Dunster, Warden.

Dr. Brigenden, Master.

St. Edmund

St. Alban

Hart

St. Mary

New-Inn

Magdalen

Glocester

Hall,

Dr. Hudson,

Dr. Bouchier,

Dr. Newton,

Dr. Pierzon,

Dr. Brabon,

Dr. Adams,

Dr. Blechindett,

Principal.

MAGISTRATES.

Chancellor, James Duke of Ormond.

Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Gardiner, Warden of All-Souls.

Proctors, Mr. Periam, Student of Christ-Church, and Mr. Eyres, Fellow of Magdalen.

PROFES.

PROFESSORS.

Queen's Professor in Divinity, Dr. John Potter.
 Margaret Professor of Divinity, Dr. John Wynne.
 Queen's Professor of Law, Dr. Tho. Boucher.
 Queen's Professor of Physick, Dr. Tho. Hoy.
 Savilian Professor in { Geometry, Edmund Halley, M.A.
 { Astronomy, Mr. Keil.
 Natural Philosophy-Reader, James Færre, D. D.
 Anatomy Reader, Dr. Stephen Fry.
 Botanick Professor, Mr. Jacob Bobart.
 Chymistry, Mr. Richard Frewin.
 Logick, Mr. Birkley.
 Metaphysicks, Mr. Crank.
 Cambden Professor of History, Dr. Charles Aldworth.
 Moral Philosophy, Mr. Girdler.
 Queen's Professor of Greek, Mr. Terry.
 Professor of Hebrew, Dr. Roger Atkyn of Christ-Church.
 Professor of Arabick, Dr. John Wallis, of Magdalen-College.

Having done with Oxford, I proceed now to the other Market-Towns of Oxfordshire.

Woodstock, formerly a Royal Mannor, but lately settled by Woodstock Act of Parliament, upon the Duke of Marlborough, now in Possession of it; which Alienation was a publick Acknowledgment of his Grace's Signal Services to Her Majesty and the Nation; particularly, at the ever-famous Battle of Blenheim; to perpetuate the Memory whereof, here is a stately Palace now building, called *Blenheim-House*. Here was built a Royal House by Henry I. enlarged by Henry II. but destroy'd by the Civil Wars in the Reign of Charles II. Here was also a *Labyrinth*, in which fair *Rosamond*, a Concubine of Henry II. was poison'd, to gratify the Jealousy of a Queen who pursu'd her to Death. She was interr'd at *Godstow*, in a Nunnery, with this Monkish Latin Epitaph.

*Hæc jacet in Tumbâ Rosa mundi, non Rosa munda;
 Non redolet, sed olet, quæ redolere solet.*

Banbury, upon the *Cherwell*, is a pleasant and rich Town, Banbury particularly noted for the Excellency of its Cheese: But far more memorable for the Battles fought in its Neighbourhood, and the Sieges it has sustain'd.

Burford, on the *Windrush*, is a very ancient Town, which Burford gives the Title of an Earl to the Duke of St. Albans. Horse-Saddles are the chief Manufacture of this Place.

Henley is noted for its Malt-Trade, *Toms* for its Grammar-School, *Wimsey* for its Blankets, Free-School, and Library.

The Present STATE of Part I.

At the Confluence of the *Tame* and *Isis* stands *Dorchester*, a Town of Note among the ancient *Romans*, and since that, a Bishop's See, till *Remigius* remov'd it to *Lincoln*, in 1070.

RUTLAND,

AN Inland County in *Peterborough-Diocese*, 40 Miles in Circuit, contains about 110000 Acres, and 3263 Houses. It yields Plenty both of Corn and Cattle, and feeds an infinite Multitude of Sheep, the Wool whereof (like the Soil) is reddish. From whence this Country is called *Rutland*, q. d. *Red-Land*. Here is also abundance of Wood, and several small Rivers, the principal of which are the *Weland* and *Wash*.

The same has given the Title of an Earldom to these three Princes of the Blood, viz. *Edward Plantagenet*, eldest Son of *Edward Duke of York*, in 1390. *Richard*, his Brother, in 1426. and *Edmund Plantagenet*, eldest Son of *Richard Duke of York*, in 1450. Anno 1525, this Title fell to the Family of the *Manners*; *Tho. Manners*, Lord *Ross*, descended by his Mother's Side from the said *Richard Duke of York*, being created Earl of *Rutland* by *Henry VIII.* Which Title has continu'd ever since in that illustrious Family, till Queen *ANNE* was pleas'd to improve it into that of a Dukedom, in the Person of *John Manners*, Father of the present Duke of *Rutland*.

Market-Towns.

OAKHAM, Sat. and **UPPINGHAM**, Wednesd.

Oakham.

Oakham, 74 Miles from *London*, stands in the fair and rich Valley of *Catbmos*. Here's a Castle, in which the Assizes are kept, an *Hospital* for the Poor, and a *Free-School* for the Education of Youth. 'Tis a Custom in this Town, when a Nobleman comes on Horseback within its Precincts, to make him pay the Homage of a Shoe from his Horse, or to take Money for it.

Oakham gave the Title of *Baroness* to the late Lady *Elizabeth Cromwell*, descended from *Tho. Cromwell*, Earl of *Essex*, a famous Minister of State to King *Henry VIII.*

Uppingham.

Uppingham is a neat and well-built Town, that stands upon a Hill. There is an *Hospital*, and a *Free-School*.

SHROPSHIRE, or the County of SALOP,

AN Inland County, in the Dioceses of *Hereford*, and *Lichfield* and *Covenry*, bordering upon *Wales*, and called the County of *Salop* from its Latin Name *Salopia*, is 134 Miles in Circum-

Circumference, and contains 890000 Acres, and 23284 Houses. Here the inhabitants breathe a good Air, and have the Benefit of a fruitful Soil, tho hilly on the South and West. It yields plenty of Wheat and Barley, of Pit-coals, Wood, and Iron. Besides *Severn* that runs through this County, here is the *Roden, Teme, &c.*

Market-Towns.

© *SHREWSBURY*, the Shire-Town Wed. Thurs. & Sat.
 © *Bishops Castle*, Fr. *Whitchurch*, Fr. *Hodnet*,
 © *Bridgenorth*, Sat. *Newport*, Sat. *Clebury*,
 © *Ludlow*, Mon. *Drayton*, Wed. *Sbesnall*,
 © *Wenlock*, Mon. *Wem*, Thurs. *Oswestry*, Mon.
Ellesmere, Tues. *Church-Stretton*, Th. *Shipton* Tues.
Wellington, Thurs.

Shrewsbury, Lat. *Salopia*, has two Bridges over the River *Severn*, which almost surrounds the Town. 'Tis supposed to have been built out of the Ruins of the ancient *Uriconium*, which stood not far from it. In the Reign of *William* the Conqueror, *Roger* Earl of *Montgomery* built a Castle here on the North-side, and a stately Abby, some Ruins of which are still to be seen. Then it was an important Place, and to this Day it makes a pretty good Figure, by its Trade with *Wales*. On *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays* are sold all sorts of Provisions, and on *Thursdays* *Welsh* Cottons, of which great Quantities are bought up here for *London*. Here are five Churches, two of 'em with lofty Spires. In 1442, *Henry* IV. created the famous *John Talbot* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, from whom is descended in a direct Line *Thomas Talbot*, advanced to the Dignity of a Duke by the late King *William*.

Ludlow is also a Place of Note, surrounded with a Wall, and *Ludlow* fortified with a Castle; in which was kept the Court of the *Marches of Wales*, till it was suppressed in the late Reign by Act of Parliament.

Bridgenorth, otherwise called the Borough of *Bruges*, is seated Bridge-upon the *Severn*, and has a fair Stone Bridge over that River. north. It consists of 2 Parishes. This Town was formerly fortified with a good Wall, a Ditch, and a strong Castle built upon a Rock, but fallen to Ruin.

Wem has given the Title of a Baron to the late Lord *Jeffreys*, *Wem*. Son to the Lord High Chancellor *Jeffreys*, who was dignified with that Title by the late King *James*.

Besides the Towns aforesaid, here is *Bradford*, which gave *Bradford*, the Title of an Earl to the late *Francis Newport*, raised to the Dignity of Earl of *Bradford* by the late King *William*.

SOMERSETSHIRE,

A Maritime County in the West of England, and in the Diocese of Bath and Wells, 204 Miles in Circuit, contains about 907500 Acres, and 44686 Houses, and is one of the largest Counties; plentiful of Corn and Pasture, most pleasant in the Summer, but very troublesome to Travellers in Winter. Whence the Proverb, *Bad for the Rider, but good for the Abider.* Besides the *Severn*, which empties it self here into the Sea, here is the *Avon, Frome, Parret, Tor, and Tone.* The *Oxen* in this County are of as big a Size as those in *Lincolnshire.* This County yields also *Lead and Copper, Lapis calaminaris, Crystal* that comes near a *Diamond,* and *Wood for Diers.* Its chief Manufactures are *Woollen Cloth, and Serges.* At *Chedder* they make the best and the biggest Cheeses in England, as good as the *Parmesan.* The whole Milk of the Parish goes for the making of it, by Agreement among the Parishoners.

This County has formerly given the Title of an Earldom, and afterwards that of a Dukedom. In the Reign of *Edward VI. Edward Seymour,* his Uncle was created Duke of *Somerset,* but some Years after beheaded. King *James I.* revived afterwards the Title of an Earldom on the Person of *Robert Carr, Viscount of Rochester,* which Title died with him. At last, King *Charles II.* restored the Title of a Duke to the *Seymour's Family;* *William Seymour,* descended from the fore said *Edward,* who lost his Life upon a Scaffold, being made Duke of *Somerset.* To whom succeeded *William* his Grandson, next *John Lord Seymour* his Uncle, and *Francis Seymour,* *John's* Cousin, who was slain in *Italy,* in 1678, and succeeded by *Charles* his Brother, the present Duke of *Somerset.*

Market-Towns.

◎ BRISTOL, the Capital, Wedn. and Sat.

◎ Bath, W. & Sat.	Bruton Sat.	Chewton,
◎ Wells, W. & Sat.	Cannham, Thurs.	Castle-Carey,
◎ Bridgewater, Th.	Crookborn, Sat.	Ilminster, Sat.
◎ Ilchester, Wed.	Dulverton Sat.	Dunster, Frid.
◎ Minehead,	Glastenbury, Tues.	Langport, Sat.
◎ Taunton, W. & S.	Frome,	Pensford, Tues.
◎ Milburn-Port,	Chard, Mon.	Philips-Norton,
Axbridge, Thurs.	Wincaunton Wed.	Watchet, Sat.
Porlock,	Stock-Gomer,	Wivelcomb, Tues.
Shepton-Mallet, Fr.	South-Petherton, Th.	Wrisson, Tues.
Somerton, Mon.	Soway,	Yeovil,
Wellington, Thurs.		

Bristol,

Bristol, upon the *Avon*, the *Vema Silurum* of the Ancients, *Bristol* stands part in this County, and part in *Gloucestershire*, 114 Miles from *London*. Next to *London*, this is the most trading and flourishing Place of *England*; happily seated both for the *Welsh* and *West-India* Trade. 'Tis a fair, large, and populous Place, which has a fair Stone-bridge over the River, with Houses on both sides, making a Street, as upon *London-Bridge*. It has also a most convenient Key, for the loading and unloading of Ships. Ten Miles from hence, the *Avon* falls into the *Severn's* Mouth. *Bristol* has been formerly a Place of Strength, and there was a Castle, in which King *Stephen* was kept Prisoner some time by *Maud* the Empress: But it was demolish'd by *Oliver Cromwel*, and now is built up into Streets. *Bristol* is a County-Town, and one of the six new Bishopricks erected by *Henry VIII*. It has formerly given the Title of an Earl to *John* Lord *Digby* of *Sherburn*, and to *John* his Heir. Near this Place is *St. Vincens's* Rock, that yields abundance of Crystal.

Bath, Lat. *Barthonia*, *Aqua Solis*, also upon the *Avon*, is 10 Miles from *Bristol*. A City more famous for its Baths, than Beauty. It stands in a Bottom, surrounded with Hills, out of which spring its Mineral Waters and Baths, which are much resorted to in the Summer-Season. The same, in conjunction with *Wells*, is a Bishop's See, since the Year 1088, when *John* of *Vilula*, Bishop of *Wells*, removed his See to *Bath*, which occasion'd the Difference between the Monks of *Bath* and the Canons of *Wells*, about the Bishop's Election; till they agreed, at last, that the Bishop should, for the future, be denominated from both Places, and that Precedency in the Title should be given to *Bath*; that in the vacancy of the See, a certain Number of Delegates from both Churches, should elect the Bishop; that the Bishop should be installed in both Churches, &c. This continued till the Reign of *Henry VIII*, when the Monasteries being dissolved, there passed an Act of Parliament, for the Dean and Chapter of *Wells* to make one sole Chapter for the Bishop. Upon the Restauration of King *Charles*, this Prince created *John Granville* Earl of *Bath*; which Title is since extinct upon the Death of *William Henry Granville* Grandson of the former.

Wells Lat. *Fontanensis Ecclesia*, the *Belge* or *Theomadunum* of *Wells*. the Ancients, is a neat well-built, and populous Town; called *Wells*, from the many Wells and Springs that are about it. This City, in conjunction with *Bath*, is a Bishops See. Its Cathedral is a very fine Pile.

Bridgewater, on the *Parret*, is a goodly Town, 10 or 12 Miles Bridge from the North-Channel. It gives the Title of an Earl to *Scroop Egerton*, descended from *John Egerton*, created Earl of *Bridgewater* by King *James I*.

Iichester is noted for its Antiquity, *Taunton* for its Manufacture of Woollen Cloth and Serges, *Minehead* for its Harbour, *Bruton* for Mine-head, its fair Church, School, and Hospital; and *Glastenbury* (Lat. *Glastonia* *Bruton*).

Glastenbury.

conia, Avalonia) for having been one of the fairest and richest Abbeys in *England*. That which most contributed to the Greatness of it, was the pious Cheat of its *Monks*, giving out, that the Body of *Joseph* of *Arimasbea* lay there enterr'd. Certain it is, that the ancient *Britains* had a particular Regard for this Place, because their King *Arthur* was buried in it.

**Milburn-Port.
Montacute.**

Here is also *Milburn Port*, that sends two Members to Parliament; but is no Market-Town.

Montacute, a sharp Mount, which gives the Title of a Viscount to *Francis Brown*, Viscount *Montacute*. And *Hinton St. George*, which gives the Title of Viscount to *Earl Pomlet*.

STAFFORDSHIRE,

AN Inland County in the Diocese of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*, 141 Miles in Circumference, contains about 810000 Acres, and 23747 Houses; the Air is sharp and healthful, the Soil diverse: For Northward 'tis hilly and barren, Southward it yields plenty of Corn and Grass, Iron, and Pit-coals; of which last curious and polished Utensils are made, as black as Jett. The Inland Parts are level, but woody. This County yields also good Stone, Marble, Alabaster, and Lime-stone for Building.

Besides the *Trent*, that waters it Northward, here is the *Dove*, *Churner*, *Blishe*, *Line*, *Sow*, and other small Rivers. The *Dove*, among the rest, makes the neighbouring Lands very fruitful, and the Sheep that feed upon them yield the best Mutton in *England*.

But, besides those fresh Waters, here are *Salt Springs*, yielding Salt very near as good as the Salt Springs of *Cheshire*.

Market-Towns.

◎ **STAFFORD**, the Shire-Town, Sat.

◎ *Lichfield*, Tu. & Fr. *Ridgeley*, Tues.

◎ *Newcastle*, Mon. *Browley*, Tues.

◎ *Tamworth*, *Brewood*, Tues.

Burton Thurs. *Eesley*, Tues.

Penkridge, Tues. *Cheadle*,

Eccleshall, Frid. *Lecke*, Wed.

Kinver,

Tudbury, Tues.

Stow, Tues.

Utoxeter, Wed.

Wallshall, Tues.

Wolverhampton, Wed.

Stafford.

Stafford, upon the *Sow*, 106 Miles from *London*, is a well-built and agreeable Town, consisting of two Parishes, and having a Free-School. The same gives the Title of an *Earl* to *Henry Howard*, Son of *William Howard*, second Son of *Thomas Earl of Arundel* and *Surrey*. *William* was made Viscount of *Stafford* by King *Charles I.* and beheaded in the Reign of *Charles*

Chap. VII. GREAT-BRITAIN.

77

Charles II. Dec. 29. 1680. for the Popish Plot. But King James afterwards restored the Blood, and created Henry, the said William's Son, Earl of Stafford.

Lichfield, and Coventry, in Warwickshire, make jointly a Bishop's See. Lichfield gives the Title of an Earl to Edward Henry Lee, which was conferr'd upon him by King Charles II.

Burton, upon Trent, is noted for its stately Stone-Bridge, and Burton; of late for its strong Ale.

Wolverhampton, for its Collegiate Church, which is annexed Wolverhampton to the Deanry of Windfor.

Lastly, this County is of note for the Royal Oak, a hollow Tree in which the late King Charles took Sanctuary, after his Defeat at Worcester.

SUFFOLK,

A Maritime Province, South of Norfolk, and in Norwich Diocese, 140 Miles in Compass, contains about 995000 Acres, and 34422 Houses. The Air is wholsom here, except towards the Sea, but the Soil divers. Sandy and full of Heaths, towards the Sea; but yielding plenty of Rye, Pease, and Hemp, and feeding vast Multitudes of Sheep. Further off from the Sea are the Woodlands, otherwise called High Suffolk, which feeds abundance of Cattle. But the most fruitful Parts of this County are about St. Edmondsbury, and North-west from it. There are above 40 Parks in this County. Its principal Rivers are the Stour, Breton, Deben, Orwell, and Blithe, &c. Here is abundance of Cheese made tolerable good, but Suffolk Butter is counted excellent. Its Manufactures are Woollen and Linnen Cloth.

This County gave formerly the Title of an Earl, next that of a Marquis, and lastly of a Duke, to William de la Pole, in the Reign of Henry VI. He had two Successors, the last of which, Edmund de la Pole, was beheaded in the Reign of Henry VII. The Title of Duke of Suffolk came afterwards into the Brandon's Family, by the Favour of Henry VIII. Charles Brandon was the first who bore that Title, to whom succeeded his Son Henry, who died young; and next to him Henry Grey, Marquis of Dorset, who married Frances, Daughter of Charles Brandon, and died upon a Scaffold. Anno 1603. James I. revived the Title of Earl of Suffolk in the Person of Thomas Lord Howard of Walden, from whom is descended the present Earl of Suffolk.

Market

Market-Towns.

© IPSWICH, the Capital, Wedn. Frid. and Sat.

© St. Edmondsbury,	Fuddefdale,	Framlingham, Saturd.
© Dunwich, Sat.	Hadleigh, Mond.	Halesworth, Tuesd.
© Orford, Mond.	Levenham, Tuesd.	Ixworth, Frid.
© Alborough, Sat.	Mildenball, Frid.	Lestoff, Wednesd.
© Sudbury, Sat.	Bildefton, Wednesd.	Mendlesham, Tuesd.
© Eye, Sat.	Brandon,	Needham, Wednesd.
Stow-Market, Thurs.	Clare, Frid.	Neyland, Frid.
New-Market, Thurs.	Bungay, Thursd.	Woodbridge, Wednesd.
Beccles, Sat.	Debenham, Frid.	Southwold,
Bury, Wednesd.		

Ipswich.

Ipswich, upon the *Stoure*, 55 Miles from *London*, and about 20 from the Sea, was formerly one of the most considerable Towns in *England*, till the *Danes* made themselves Masters of it in 991, who afterwards reduced it, in a manner, into a Heap of Ruins. In the *Normans* Time it began to recover itself, and consists at this Time of 14 Parishes. Here's a College, founded by the famous Cardinal *Wolsey* in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* *Ipswich* gives the Title of a *Viscount* to the Duke of *Grafton*.

St. Edmondsbury.

St. Edmondsbury, Lat. *Villa Regia*, *Villa Faustini*, is a Town most pleasantly seated, and enjoying a very good Air. It took its Name from *Edmund* the Martyr, King of the *East-Angles*, who for refusing to renounce the Christian Faith, was shot to Death with Arrows by the *Danes*. To expiate this Crime, *Canute* King of *England*, and Son of the *Danish* King *Sueno*, the Author of that Murder, erected here a stately Abbey, which he endowed with Revenues suitable to its Magnificence.

Dunwich.

Dunwich, a Sea-Town, was of old a Town of great Note, and an Episcopal See, which was removed first from *Norwich* to *Thetford*, and afterwards from *Thetford* to *Norwich*, in the County of *Norfolk*, Anno 1088. At this Time *Dunwich* is but a mean Town; but has the Privilege of sending two Members to Parliament.

Orford.

Orford is of special Note, for giving the Title of an Earl to *Edward Russel*, raised to that Dignity by the late King *William*.

Sudbury.

Sudbury, Lat. *Colonia*, stands upon the *Stoure*, near the Borders of *Essex*. This is a rich and populous Place, where the Manufacture of Cloth does flourish, consisting of three Parishes. It gives the Title of a *Baron* to the Duke of *Grafton*.

Eye.

Eye is a good Town, and a Peculiar of the Crown. Here is a fair Church, some Ruins of a Castle, and of an ancient Abbey.

Stow-Market.

Stow-Market, upon the *Orwell*, is a large and beautiful Town, that drives a great Trade in Stuffs, and is adorned with a spacious lofty Church.

New,

New-Market borders upon *Cambridgeshire*, and is but 10 Miles *New* from *Cambridge*. A noted Place for *Horse-Racing*, in a fair Plain Market. near it.

Beccles on the *Waveney*, and *Buddesdale*, are noted for their publick Schools. *Hadleigh*, *Mildenhall*, and *Lavenham*, for their beautiful Churches.

Beccles.
Buddesdale,
Hadleigh,
Mildenhall,
Lavenham.

SURREY,

AN Inland County, which the *Thames* parts from *Middlesex*, 112 Miles in Circuit, contains about 592000 Acres, and 34218 Houses, and is in the Diocese of *Wimchester*. 'Tis observed, that the Skirts of this County are the most fruitful, and the middle Parts barren in Comparison. However in Point of Health, the middle Parts have the Advantage; both for the Pleasure they yield by their *Downs* in Hunting, and *Horse-Races*. Besides the *Thames*, here is the *Wye*, which runs through *Guilford*, the *Mole* through *Darling*, and the *Wandle*, all three emptying themselves into the *Thames*, the first two near *Hampton-Court*, and the last near *Richmond*.

'Tis above 600 Years since this County gave the Title of an *Earldom* to *William of Warren*. Which Title passed from his House to several other Families, before that of the *Howards*, which was dignify'd with it by *Edward IV.* in the Person of *Thomas Howard*, Lord High Treasurer, and afterwards created Duke of *Norfolk*. So that the Duke of *Norfolk* is Earl of three several Places, viz. *Arundel*, *Norwich*, and *Surrey*.

Market-Towns.

© *GUILFORD*, the Shire-Town, Saturd.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| © <i>Southwark</i> , | © <i>Hafelmerc</i> , | <i>Farnham</i> , Thursd. |
| © <i>Rygate</i> , Tuesd. | <i>Kingston</i> , Saturd. | <i>Godalmin</i> , |
| © <i>Blechingly</i> , | <i>Croydon</i> , Saturd. | <i>Ewel</i> , |
| © <i>Gatton</i> , | <i>Darling</i> , Thursd. | <i>Cherisy</i> . |

Guilford, upon the *Wye*, 25 Miles from *London*, is a good *Guilford*. Town, consisting of three Parishes. It gives the Title of a Baron to *Francis North*, Lord *Guilford*, Son of *Francis North*, Lord Keeper of the Great-Seal in the Reign of the late King *Charles*, who conferr'd that Title upon him.

Southwark, against *London*, on the South-Side of the *Thames*, South- is partly under the Government of the Lord-Mayor of *London*, wark. but with many Privileges, particularly that of sending two Members to Parliament. 'Tis a Suburb, if it may be so called, of a large Extent; but the high Street only leading from *London*-Bridge to *St. George's Church*, deserves a particular Notice, as being

- being the Center of Trade for this County. Besides *St. George's Church*, here are two or three more Churches. And in this Borough you will find *St. Thomas's Hospital*, of which, in my Description of *London*; and two Prisons for Debt, one called the *Queen's-Bench Prison*, and the other the *Marshalsea*.
- Kingston.** *Kingston*, upon the *Thames*, 10 Miles from *London*, where the Assizes are commonly held. 'Tis but one Mile distant from *Hampton-Court*.
- Croydon.** *Croydon*, upon the *Wandle*, noted for its Church-Steeple, for the Archbishop of *Canterbury's* Palace, its Free-School, and Hospital founded by Archbishop *Whitgift*. Near this Town, are the *Downs* called *Banstead-Downs*, much frequented by Hunters, and famous for Horse-Races.
- Rygate.** *Rygate* stands in a Valley, called *Holmes Dale*; where are still to be seen the Ruins of a Castle, with a long Vault, and a Room at the End of it; in which, 'tis said, the Barons met secretly, who were up in Arms against King *John*. Near this Town is abundance of *Fuller's Earth*.
- Epsom.** I pass by the other Market-Towns, to take Notice of *Epsom*, vulgarly called *Epsom*, 14 Miles from *London*; a delightful Place, noted for its Mineral Waters, and much resorted to in the Summer, especially by the *Londoners*.
- Richmond.** *Richmond*, another Place in this County, seven Miles from *London*, is a pretty large Town, very agreeable in the Summer-Season, and much frequented by the Gentry. Here is still to be seen a Royal Palace, in which King *Henry VIII.* and Queen *Elizabeth* ended their Days. Here is also a noble Park, encompass'd with a Brick Wall, at least six Miles about. The Waters are also drank here.
- In the Neighbourhood of *Cheam* there was another Royal House, built by *Henry VIII.* so magnificent, that it was named
- Nonfuch.** *Nonfuch*: But now, there are hardly any Remains of it to be seen.
- Battersea, &c.** *Battersea*, *Putney*, *Moreclack*, *Wandsworth*, *Clapham*, *Dulwich*, *Micham*, *Cheam*, and *Stretham*, are also delightful Places in the Summer-Season.
- Effingham.** *Effingham* gives the Title of a Baron to *Thomas Howard*, Son of *Francis* late Lord *Effingham*; who succeeded in this Title upon the Death of *Charles Howard*, Earl of *Nottingham*, and Baron of *Effingham*.

S U S S E X,

A Maritime County upon the Channel, betwixt *Kent* on the East, and *Hampshire* on the West, in *Chichester* Diocese, is 158 Miles in Compass; and contains about 1140000 Acres, and 21537 House. Its *Downs*, near the Sea, are charming, and

its Valleys (called the Wild of *Sussex*) very plentiful, of Oats especially. The Forests are barren, but the East-Parts yield abundance of Iron, which has occasion'd a prodigious Consumption of Wood. Here the Roads are so deep in Winter, that in some Places the Coaches must be drawn with Oxen. This County is well water'd, but with Rivers of no long Course. *Arun* is the principal. A *Sussex* Carp, an *Arundel* Mullet, an *Amerley* Trout, and a *Chichester* Lobster; are much admired. And so is the Wheat-Ear, a Bird as good as a *French* Ortolan. Its principal Manufactures are Iron-Guns, and Glass.

This County has given the Title of an Earldom to several Families, before it fell to *Tho. Lennard*, created Earl of *Sussex* by King *Charles II.* in 1674. upon his Marriage with *Anne*, natural Daughter of that Prince by the Dutchess of *Cleveland*.

Market-Towns.

- ⊙ *CHICHESTER*, the Capital, Wednesd. and Sat.
- ⊙ *Lewes*, Saturd. ⊙ *Horsham*, Sat. *Battel*, Thursd.
- ⊙ *East-Grinstead*, Th. ⊙ *Midhurst*, Thursd. *Haylsam*, Saturd.
- ⊙ *Hastings*, Wi & Sat. ⊙ *Winchelsea*, *Helmstott*, Thursd.
- ⊙ *Rye*, Wed. & Sat. ⊙ *Shoreham*, *Cuckfield*, Frid.
- ⊙ *Bramber*, ⊙ *Steyning*, Wednesd. *East-Bourn*, *Terring*.
- ⊙ *Arundel*, W. & Sat. *Perworth*, Wednesd.

Chichester, on the *Lavant*, 60 Miles from *London*, was formerly *Chiche* the Royal Seat of the South Saxons. It now consists of five or six Parishes, four large Streets, and a fair Market-Place. Its greatest Ornament is the Cathedral, which has been twice burnt down, and as often built up again. This Town gives the Title of an Earl to the Duke of *Southampton*, a natural Son of King *Charles II.* by the Dutchess of *Cleveland*.

Lewes, Lat. *Le/va*, stands upon an Eminence, and has six *Lewes* Parishes. Here the Assizes are most commonly held, and sometimes at *East-Grinstead*.

Hastings, one of the Cinque-Ports, is a very ancient Town, and has two Parishes. The same was formerly fortify'd with a Castle, which is fallen to Ruin. Near this Town there was a bloody Battle fought, in 1263. between *Henry III.* and the Barons, to the Advantage of the last, so that the King was forc'd to comply.

Rye and *Winchelsea* are two Limbs of the Port of *Hastings*. *Rye*, The first, in Time of Peace, is the usual Landing-Place for such as come over from *Diepe* into *England*, these two Ports being opposite to, and 24 Leagues distant from each other. Here they have excellent Herrings.

Winchelsea, at some Distance from *Rye*, has been formerly a *Winchel* considerable Town; but the Sea being gone from it, has contributed very much to its Decay. It gives the Title of an Earl-

- Battel.** *Battel*, at some Miles Distance from *Winsbelfea*, took that Name from the famous Battle fought here, *October 14. 1066.* between *Harold King of England*, and *William Duke of Normandy*; in which *Harold* being slain, *William* took Possession of the Kingdom.
- Arundel.** Besides the Towns aforesaid, I shall take Notice of *Arundel*, the Castle whereof gives the Title of an Earl to the Owner of it, without any Creation, which is a singular Privilege in *England*. Thus the Castle and the Title have passed together from one Family to another. In 1604, *Henry Howard*, Earl-Marshall of *England*, took Possession of both, now in the Hands of the present Duke of *Norfolk* his Off-Spring.
- Pevensey.** *Pevensey*, in this County, is noted for being the Haven where *William* the Conqueror landed for the Conquest of *England*, with a Fleet of about 900 Sail.

WARWICKSHIRE,

AN Inland County in the Dioceses of *Worcester*, and *Lichfield* and *Coventry*, is 135 Miles in Circuit, contains about 670000 Acres, and 21793 Houses; and enjoys both good Air, and a plentiful Soil, especially on the South Northward, 'tis a woody Country. Amongst its Rivers, *Avon* is the chief, which runs through the middle of it, and falls at last into the *Severn*. Cheese is its chief Commodity.

Market-Towns.

- ☉ **WARWICK**, the Shire-Town, Saturd.
 ☉ *Coventry*, Frid. *Colehill*, Wednesd. *Polesworth*,
Strasford, Thursd. *Henley*, Mond. *Rugby*, Saturd.
Atherston, Tuesd. *Kyneton*, Tuesd. *Santbam*, Mond.
Aulcester, Tuesd. *Nun-Eaton*, Saturd. *Sutton-Colefield*, Mon.
Birmingham, Thursd.

Warwick. *Warwick*, upon the *Avon*, 68 Miles from *London*, is a well-built Town, consisting of two Parishes, with a Free-School, and several Hospitals: But the Castle is its greatest Ornament. This Town has given the Title of an Earldom to several Families, before that of the present Earl, being *Robert Rich*, created Earl of *Warwick* by *James I.* in 1618. which Title has continued in his Family, *Edward-Henry Rich* being the present Earl of *Warwick*, and likewise of *Holland* in *Lincolnshire*.

Coventry, upon the *Sberburn*, 74 Miles from *London*, took that Name from a Convent founded here by *Cannute*, a *Danish King* of

Chap. VII. GREAT-BRITAIN.

of England. 'Tis a most ancient City, situate upon the Ascent of a Hill, having two Parishes, three Churches, and four Steeples. But the greatest Ornament of *Coventry*, is the stately Cross in the middle of the City, whose Walls were pull'd down, upon the Restauration. The Roads leading to it, are kept well pav'd for about a Mile out of Town. For the Education of Youth, here is a Free-School, and a fair Library; and for the Poor, an Hospital. This City, and *Lichfield* in *Staffordshire*, are both one Bishop's See, from thence called the Bishop of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*. At this Time, it gives the Title of an Earl to *Thomas Coventry*, who was dignify'd with it by the late King *William*. Two Miles from hence there are two Springs, one of fresh Water, and the other of brackish, at less distance than four Foot from each other.

Birmingham is of note for its curious Work of Iron and Steel, *Birmingham* and *Polesworth* for its School. *ham.*

Near *Warwick* there's a Rock called *Guy-cliff*, from *Guy* of *Guy-cliff*. *Warwick*, the *Hercules* of England; who, after many great Exploits, betook himself (as Tradition has it) to this Place, where he led a kind of ascetick Life, and built a Chapel, in which he was interr'd.

Near *Kyneton*, seven or eight Miles from *Warwick*, is *Edge*. *Edge-hill*. *Hill*, famous for the first Battle fought there, *October 23. 1647.* between King *Charles I.* his Army, and the Parliament-Forces, which proved to the King's Advantage.

WESTMORELAND.

Westmoreland, in the North-West Parts of England, and East of *Cumberland*, partly in the Diocese of *Chester*, and partly in that of *Carlisle*, 120 Miles in Compass, contains about 510000 Acres, and 6501 Houses; and is a hilly and marshy Country, but not without fruitful Spots of Ground, especially Southward. The *Eden*, *Ken. Len.* and *Eamon*, are its principal Rivers. *Ulles-Water*, and *Menander-Mere*, in this County, are two Lakes, the first bordering upon *Cumberland*, and the last upon *Lancashire*.

This County has given the Title of an Earl for near 200 Years, to the *Nevil's* Family, *Ralph Nevil*, Lord *Reby*, and Earl Marshal of England, being first honoured with this Title by *Richard II.* which died with *Charles Nevil*, in 1384. but *James I.* revived it in the Person of *Francis Fane*, eldest Son of *Mary*, descended from *Charles Nevil*. *Thomas Fane* is the present Earl of *Westmoreland*.

Near the River *Lomber*, there is a Well or Spring, which (*Euripus* like) ebbs and flows many Times in a Day.

Market-Towns.

© **APPLEBY**, the Shire-Town, Saturd.
Kendal, Saturd. *Ambleside*, Wednesd. *Orton*, Wednesd.
Lonsdale, Thursd. *Kirby-Stephen*, Frid. *Brough*, Wednesd.
Burton, Tuesd.

Appleby. *Appleby*, upon the *Eden*, 200 Miles from *London*, is the *Abat-laba* of the *Ancients*, and has been formerly a considerable Place. At this Time, there is but one Street, and that but thinly peopled. However, the *Affizes* are kept here, and this is the only Town in *Westmoreland* which is privileged to send Members to Parliament. Here's a publick School, and an Hospital.

Kendal. *Kendal*, the *Cancangium* of the *Ancients*, and the best Town in this County, is seated upon the *Ken*, in a Dale or Valley, whence the Name of *Kendal*. 'Tis rich, and well inhabited, driving a good Trade of Woollen Cloths, Druggets, Serges, Cotton Stockings, and Hats. Over the River there are two Bridges of Stone, and another of Wood. At some small Distance from this last, there are to be seen the Ruins of a Castle, which was the Birth-Place of *Catherine Parr*, the sixth Wife of *Henry VIII.* The Church of *Kendal* is both fair and spacious, and there are two Chapels of Ease besides. Near the Church-Yard stands a fair publick School, from whence a certain Number of Scholars are from time to time sent to *Queen's College* in *Oxford*. The Title of *Earl of Kendal* has gone through divers Families: The late Prince *George* of *Denmark* bore last that Title, being created by the late King *William*, Baron of *Ockingham*, *Earl of Kendal*, and *Duke of Cumberland*.

Lonsdale. *Lonsdale*, or *Kirby-Lonsdale*, upon the *Lon*, is a large and well-built Town, noted besides for its Manufacture of Cloth. Here is a fine Church, and a Stone Bridge over the River. This Town gives the Title of a Viscount to *Richard Lowmber*, devolved upon him from his Father *John Lowmber*, who was dignify'd with it by the late King *William*.

WILTSHIRE,

AN Inland County in *Salisbury Diocese*, 140 Miles in Circuit, contains about 876000 Acres, and 27093 Houses; and is a healthful County. Northward, 'tis somewhat hilly, and woody; but Southward, 'tis pretty level. In the middle Parts of it, is *Salisbury-Plain*, noted for its large Extent, and for feeding innumerable Flocks of Sheep. Its principal Rivers are the *Isis*, *Kenner*, *Avon*, *Willy*, and *Nadder*. This County drives a great Manufacture of Wool. As for *Stone-Henge*, and the *Cave* near *Badmington*, I refer the Reader to *Ch. 4.*

This

This County has given the Title of an *Earldom* to several Families, before that of the *Paulets*, now in Possession of it. The first of this Name that bore it was *William Paulet*, created Earl of *Wiltshire*, and afterwards Marquis of *Winchester*, by *Edward VI.* In whose Family the Title has continu'd ever since, *Charles Paulet*, the present Duke of *Bolton*, being now possessed thereof.

Market-Towns.

⊙ *SALISBURY*, the Chief, Tuesd. and Saturd.

⊙ <i>Hindon</i> , Thursd.	⊙ <i>Downton</i> , Frid.	<i>Bradford</i> , Mond.
⊙ <i>Chippenham</i> , Sat.	⊙ <i>Westbury</i> , Frid.	<i>Amesbury</i> , Frid.
⊙ <i>Wilton</i> , Wednesd.	⊙ <i>Calne</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Auburn</i> , Tuesd.
⊙ <i>Marlborough</i> , Sat.	⊙ <i>Hegtesbury</i> ,	<i>Levington</i> , Wednesd.
⊙ <i>Malmesbury</i> , Sat.	⊙ <i>Great-Bedwin</i> ,	<i>Himworth</i> , Wednesd.
⊙ <i>Wotton-Bassett</i> , Th.	⊙ <i>Luggershal</i> ,	<i>Mere</i> ,
⊙ <i>Devizes</i> , Thursd.	⊙ <i>Old-Sarum</i> ,	<i>Swindon</i> , Mond.
⊙ <i>Creeklade</i> , Saturd.	<i>Warminster</i> , Saturd.	<i>Troubridge</i> , Saturd.

Salisbury, or *New-Sarum*, the *Sorvicalnum* of the Ancients, is *Salisbury* a Bishop's See, 70 Miles from *London*. This is one of the finest Cities in *England*, watered chiefly by the *Avon*, besides several Streams that run through the Streets thereof. Here are large Streets, a fair Market-Place, and Town-House. But the greatest Ornament of this City is the Cathedral, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, a Church that has as many Doors as Months, Windows as Weeks, and Pillars as Days in the Year. Its Steeple is the highest of any in *England*. This City has given the Title of an *Earl* to several Families, before it came to the *Cecils*, now possessed of it; *Robert Cecil*, Lord High Treasurer of *England*, having been honoured with that Title by King *James I.* who created him Viscount *Cranborn*, and Earl of *Salisbury*, in 1605. From whom is descended *James Cecil*, the present Earl of *Salisbury*.

Hindon and *Chippenham* are noted for their great Markets, but *Hindon* the first chiefly for the Title of Baron it gives to the Earl of *Chippen-Clarendon*. *Calne*, for the Provincial Synod held here in 997, to ham. determine the hot Disputes in those Times between the Monks *Calne* and the Priests, in Point of Celibacy. *Marlborough*, the *Cunibio* Marlbo- of the Ancients, upon the *Kenet*, for the Title of a Duke it rough. gives from the Beginning of this Reign to *John Churchill*, a Prince of the Empire, and one of the Heroes of our Days. *Malmesbury*, Lat. *Maldunense Canobium*, upon the *Avon*, for being *Malm*, the Birth-Place of one of the ancientest Historians of *England*, bury. called from hence *William* of *Malmesbury*.

Wilton has been formerly the chief Town of this County, *Wilton*, whence the Name of *Wiltshire*. It was also the Bishop's See, before it came to be removed from thence to *Salisbury*; which has, in a great Measure, occasioned the Decay of *Wilton*.

I pass by the other Towns to take Notice of *Clarendon*, a great Park two Miles North of *Salisbury*. It lies upon a Hill, with about 20 Groves, each a Mile in Compass, and all inclosed. There was formerly a Royal House, but since fallen to Ruin. *Edward Hyde*, Lord High Chancellor of *England* in the Reign of the late King *Charles*, was dignify'd by that Prince with the Title of Earl of *Clarendon*; which is now enjoy'd by his Grandson.

WORCESTERSHIRE,

AN Inland County, in the Diocese of *Worcester*, 130 Miles in Compass, contains about 540000 Acres, and 20634 Houses, and yields Plenty of Corn, Pasture, Cattle, Fish, and Fruit. The Vale of *Evesham* is noted especially for its great Fertility. Here are also several Salt Springs. Its Rivers, the *Severn*, *Avon*, *Salwarp*, *Stour*, &c.

Market-Towns.

- © *WORCESTER*, the Capital, Wedn. Frid. and Sat.
 © *Evesham*, Mond. *Kidderminster*, Thur. *Tidbury*, Tuesd.
 © *Bewdley*, Saturd. *Dudley*, *Upton*, Thursd.
 © *Droitwich*, Frid. *Bromsgrove*, Tuesd. *Shipton*, Frid.
Sturbridge, Frid. *Peribore*, Tuesd.

Worcester.

Worcester, Lat. *Vigornia*, upon the *Severn*, 86 Miles from *London*, is a large, rich, and populous City, consisting of 10 Parishes. Over the River it has a fair Stone-Bridge, with a Tower, said to be built by the *Romans*. In 1041, this City was reduc'd to Ashes by the *Danes*, and in the Reign of *Henry II.* it was burnt down again by Accident. In 679, it was made a Bishop's See, the Bishoprick being taken out of that of *Lichfield*. King *John* lies bury'd in the Cathedral in a Tomb of white Marble; and Prince *Arthur*, eldest Son of *Henry VII.* in a Tomb of Jet. 'Twas under this City Walls the Battle was fought in 1651. which prov'd so fatal to the late King *Charles*, as to force him to quit the Kingdom; after he had absconded for the space of six Weeks. *Worcester* drives a great Trade in Cloth. It has given the Title of an Earl to several Families. In 1607, *Charles I.* made it a Marquissate in the Person of *Henry Somerset*; which Title the present Duke of *Beaufort*, his Great-grandson, is now in Possession of.

Evesham, *Evesham*, on the *Avon*, is a good trading Place, which gives the Title of Baron to the Lord *Sommers*.

Droitwich.

Droitwich, on the *Salwarp*, is noted for its Salt-Pits. *Sturbridge*, for its School and Library. And *Kidderminster*, for its Stuffs.

T O R K

YORKSHIRE.

A Northern Maritime County, in York Diocese, is 320 Miles in Compass, and contains about 3770000 Acres, and 106151 Houses. 'Tis divided into three Parts, viz. the North, East, and West-Riding; this the largest. 'Tis generally a most fruitful County, yielding Plenty of Corn, Cattle, Fish, and Wild-Fowl. Here are also abundance of fine Horses, Lime-Stone, Jett, and Alum. *Sureby* is noted for its Goats, *Sheffield* for Iron, *Richmondshire* for its Lead, Copper, and Pit-Coals. Its principal Rivers are the *Humber*, *Aire*, *Calder*, *Dun*, *Derwent*, *Nyd*, *Ouse*, *Small*, *Yenre*, *Warf*, and *Tees*.

Market-Towns.

© **YORK**, the Capital, **Thursd.** and **Saturd.**

- © **Kingston upon Hull**, **Barnesley**, **Wednesd.** **Kilham**, **Saturd.**
- Tuesd.** and **Sat.** **Bedal**, **Tuesd.** **Kirby-Marecliffe**, **Wed.**
- © **Rotherham**, **Mond.** **Burlington**, **Saturd.** **Misham**, **Tuesd.**
- © **Boroughbrigg**, **Sat.** **Baunre**, **Saturd.** **Midlam**, **Sat.**
- © **Aldborough**, **Cawood**, **Pattingham**, **Sat.**
- © **Beverly**, **W. & Sat.** **Bradforb**, **Thursd.** **Osley**, **Tuesd.**
- © **Heydon**, **Saturd.** **Easingwold**, **Pickering**, **Mond.**
- © **Knaresborough**, **W.** **Gisborough**, **Mond.** **Pocklington**, **Saturd.**
- © **Rippon**, **Thursd.** **Gisborn**, **Ripley**, **Frid.**
- © **Scarborough**, **Th.** **Frodlingham**, **Seale**, **Tuesd.**
- © **Richmond**, **Sat.** **Stokesley**, **Sherborn**, **Saturd.**
- © **Malton**, **Saturd.** **Wakefield**, **Th. & Fr.** **Shipton**, **Saturd.**
- © **Poniesfrat**, **Sat.** **Whitby**, **Saturd.** **Snarbs**, **Frid.**
- © **North-Allerton**, **W.** **Selby**, **Mond.** **Tadcaster**, **Thursd.**
- © **Thirsk**, **Mond.** **Sheffield**, **Tuesd.** **Thorn**, **Sat.**
- Leeds**, **Tuesd. & Sat.** **Helmstey**, **Sat.** **Tickhill**, **Saturd.**
- Hallifax**, **Thursd.** **Horsley**, **Wearby**, **Thursd.**
- Aberforb**, **Wednesd.** **Howdon**, **Saturd.** **Tarum**, **Thursd.**
- Duncaster**, **Sat.** **Humanby**, **Wigton**, **Wednesd.**
- Askrig**, **Husberfield**, **Egton**, **Sat.**

York, Lat. **Eboracum**, stands upon the **Ouse**, 150 Miles from **York**, **London**. 'Tis the Episcopal See of the Archbishop of **York**, and the most considerable City in **England** next to **London**. A fair, large, rich, and populous Place; in which are reckoned 28 Churches, and Chapels of Ease. **York** was in such Esteem among the ancient **Romans**, that **Severus** the Emperor had a Palace in it, in which he ended his Days. But it has suffer'd much by the frequent Revolutions of the State, in the Time of the **Saxons**, **Danes**, and **Normans**. In the Reign of King **Charles I.** his Army being routed at **Marston-Moor**, **York** was forced to submit to the victorious Army. In 740. **Eghert**, Archbishop of **York**,

erected here a large Library, out of which *Alcuinus*, Tutor to *Charles the Great*, and Founder of *the Sorbonne at Paris*, got most of his Learning. But the greatest Ornament of this City is its *Cathedral*, which deserves to be put in the first Rank of the *Cathedrals* in *Europe*. There are two Things more, which raise the Glory of this City. One is, that the Mayor of *York* bears the Title of *Lord*, as the Mayor of *London* does, there being but those two Mayors all over *England*, who have that Title given them. The other, that this City has given the Title of a *Duke* to many Princes of the Blood, particularly to the late King *James*, before he came to the Crown.

Hull.

Hull, or *Kingston upon Hull*, is a good Port, and a well fortify'd Town. 'Tis a Place of great Trade, and of a large Extent, tho' there be but two Parishes. But it is not of great Antiquity, *Edward I.* being the Founder of it. The Inhabitants being grown rich, walled the Town, and raised their chief Magistrate from a *Warden* to a *Bayliff*; till at last *Henry VI.* made it a *Mayor-Town*, and a *County* of itself.

Beverley.

Beverley, five or six Miles North of *Hull*, is noted for being the Birth-Place of the famous Prelate *John de Beverley*, Archbishop of *York*, a Man of great Learning, and exemplary Piety; who in his old Age resigned his Archbishoprick, and retired hither, to spend the Residue of his Life in holy Meditations. He died in 721. *Ethelstan*, one of the *Saxon* Kings, had such a Veneration for the Memory of so great a Man, that for his Sake he granted great Privileges to this Place, and amongst others a *Sanctuary*, which made the Town grow rich in a short Time.

Rippon.

Rippon, the *Rhidogunum* of the Ancients, is a good Town upon the *Toure*, where a great deal of Cloth, and the best Spurs in *England* are made. Here is a *Collegiate Church*, that has three very lofty Spires. When *Papery* flourished here; *St. Wilfride's Needle* was then in great Repute: So was called a narrow Hole in a Vault under the Ground of this *Collegiate Church*, through which Womens Honesty was tried. Those that were chaste, says the Legend, could easily pass through the Hole; but the unchaste, it seems, stuck by the way.

Scarborough.

Scarborough is a good Harbour, fortify'd with a Castle, wherein a Garrison is kept. This Town is almost inaccessible by Land, surrounded as it were with the Sea, and very steep Rocks, except on the West-Side, which has a narrow Passage into it, and that fenced with a strong Wall. The Town is not large, but pretty well inhabited, and a good trading Place. It has a commodious Key. Formerly there was a fine Tower, which served as a Land-Mark for Ships, before it fell by our Civil Wars. On the Top of the Hill is a fair Spot of Ground, of about 60 Acres, with a Fresh-Water Spring coming out of a Rock. This Place is also noted for its famous *Spa*, and for the

the Title of an *Earldom* it gives to *Charles Lumley*, who in the late Reign was made *Earl of Scarborough*.

Richmond, upon the *Swale*, in the *North-Riding*, is the chief Rich. Place of a District, hence called *Richmondshire*, a specious Name mond. for a barren and hilly Country, except some Places, where it yields good Pasture. *Alan Earl of Bretagne*, who built this Town, was created *Earl of Richmond*, by *William the Conqueror*; Which Title being extinct in his Family was conferr'd upon others. *Lewis Lord Stuart*, and *Duke of Lenox in Scotland*, was made *Earl*, and afterwards *Duke of Richmond*, by *James I.* *Charles Lenox* was the last of that Family who enjoy'd that Title, who died without Issue in the Court of *Denmark*, Anno 1672, where he was Ambassador Extraordinary from the late King *Charles*, who, in less than 3 Years after, revived this Title in the Person of *Charles Lenox*, the present *Duke of Richmond*, a Natural Son of that Prince by the *Dutchess of Portsmouth*.

Pontefract, or *Pomfret*, is a neat Town, that had formerly a Pontefract strong and stately Castle, which fell by the Civil Wars in the late Reign of King *Charles I.* 'Twas in this Castle *Richard II.* was barbarously murdered, after his Resignation of the Crown to *Henry IV.* his Cousin. This Town gives the Title of Baron to the *Duke of Northumberland*.

North-Allerton is noted of late for the Title of *Viscount* it North- gives to *H. S. H.* the Electoral Prince of *Hanover*. Allerton.

Leeds, on the *Aire*, is one of the best Towns of this County, Leeds. and was in the Heptarchy the Royal Seat of the Kings of *Northumberland*. Noted besides for its great Manufacture of Cloth, and for giving the Title of a Duke to *Peregrine Osborn*, whose Father *Thomas* was raised to that Dignity by the late King *William*.

Hallifax, formerly called *Horton*, is a good large Town, with Hallifax. Stone-built Houses. It stands upon the steep Ascent of a Hill, in a barren Soil. The Woollen Manufacture is the principal here. In the Reign of the late King *Charles*, *George Savile* was first made a *Viscount*, afterwards an *Earl*, and at last *Marquis of Halifax*: Which last Title passed from him to *William* his Eldest Son, who did not enjoy it long, and by whose Death the Title was extinct. But the late King dignify'd *Charles Montague* with the Title of Baron of *Hallifax*, which he now enjoys.

Duncaster, on the *Dun*, is a Town in which there was formerly a Castle, whence the Name of *Duncaster*. Duncaster Here is a fair Church, with a stately Steeple. Its chief Manufactures are Stockings, Gloves, and knit Waistcoats. In the Reign of *K. James I.* this Town gave the Title of *Viscount* to *James Hay Earl of Carlisle*, both which Titles expir'd with his Son. The late King *Charles* made the *Duke of Monmouth*, his natural Son, Earl of *Duncaster*, who was beheaded in King *James's* Reign; and so the Title is extinct.

Wakefield,

Wake-
field.

Wakefield, upon the *Calder*, is noted for the Battle fought near it between *Henry VI.* and *Richard Duke of York*, his Rival for the the Crown. *Richard* was slain in it, but his Son *Edward* succeeded better than his Father, and got the Crown at last.

Sheffield,
&c.

Sheffield is noted for Smith's Trade; *Knaresborough* for its Licorish, and Medicinal Waters; *Rotherham*, for its three Schools, one for Writing, another for Languages, and the third for Musick; *Ripley*, for Licorish; *Sherborn*, for its free-School; *Burlington*, for its Bay, and the Title of an Earl it gives to *Richard Boyle*, the present Earl of *Burlington*; descended in a direct Line from *Richard Boyle*, Earl of *Cork* in *Ireland*, who was created Earl of *Burlington* by King *Charles II.* in 1664.

Besides the Places aforesaid, there are four Tracts of Land in this County, all which give Titles of Honour, viz. *Cleveland*, *Holderness*, *Derwentwater*, and *Craven*.

In that Part called *Cleveland*, there is an ancient Castle, with a Park, bearing the Name of *Danby*, which gives the Title of an Earl to the Duke of *Leeds*.

Bolton.

There is moreover *Bolton* in this County, a Castle in a Park upon the *Yore*, which gives the Title of a Duke to *Charles Paulet*; which Title his Father *Charles* was dignify'd with by the late King *William*.

Mul-
grave.

Mulgrave, another Castle near the Sea, has given the Title of an Earl to several Families, and last to the *Sheffields*; *Edmund Lord Sheffield* of *Butterwick* being made Earl of *Mulgrave* by King *Charles I.* in 1625. *Edmund*, his Grandson, succeeded him in the Title; and *John* to *Edmund* his Father. Which *John* was, in the late Reign, advanc'd to the Dignity of Marquis of *Normanby*; and in this Reign, to that of Duke of *Buckingham* and *Normanby*.

Six miles from *Hallifax*, in the *West-Riding*, there was, of old, a famous Town, called *Cambodunum*, some Ruins whereof are still to be seen near *Almondbury*.

Lastly, there are in this County two Boroughs that send Members to Parliament, which are no Market-Towns; *Alborough* in the *North-Riding*, and *Boroughbrieg* in the *West-Riding*. Near this last are to be seen four prodigious pyramidal Stones, a remarkable Monument of Antiquity.

C H A P. VIII.

Of the COUNTRY of WALES.

I Subjoin *Wales* to *England*, as being concorporated with it in the Reign of *Henry VII.* and living under the same Laws; tho' the Countries differ very much, and the *Welch* have a very different Language from the *English*.

This Country is for the most part Mountainous, yet it yields wherewith to subsist its Inhabitants; and some parts of it are as fruitful as any part of *England*.

It is called in Latin *Cambria*, or *Cambro-Britannia*, and *Britannia Secunda*, by the ancient *Romans*; who divided *Britain* into three Parts, viz. *Britannia Prima*, containing the South of *England*; *Britannia Secunda*, containing *Wales*; and *Maxima Caesariensis*, the North Parts of *England*. Then *Wales* was inhabited by the *Silures*, *Dimetæ*, and *Ordovices*.

Hither most of the *Britains* fled from the invading and Victorious *Saxons*; and their Posterity, the *Welch*, have ever since inhabited that Country.

Some Authors are of Opinion, that the Name of *Wales* came from *Idwallo*, Son of *Cadwallader*, the last King of the *Britains*.

Its Situation is Westward, towards *Ireland*, the Eastern Parts of it bordering upon *Cheshire*, *Shropshire*, *Herefordshire*, and *Monmouthshire* in *England*; and the Western, watered by the *Irish Sea*.

Its extent is about a fifth Part of *England*, and does hardly exceed the Compass of the four Eastern and Maritime Counties of *England*, viz. *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, *Essex*, and *Kent*. In which Compass it contains 751 Parishes, 58 Market-Towns, and above 300000 People; who pay to the Land-Tax 43752 *£* which shews they are almost equal to half the Number in *Scotland*, and that they paid near as much Taxes as the whole; tho' more under-rated in Taxes, and easier in Excise, than *Scotland*, before the Union: All which may serve as an Argument against those who imagine, that *Wales* is not better'd by its Union with *England*.

Its Air is clear and sharp; the Cattle small, but all Provisions good and cheap. Here is, particularly, abundance of Goats, which naturally delight in hilly Places: And for Fewel, great plenty of Wood, Coals, and Turfs.

As for Harbours, the World can hardly shew one safer and more capacious than *Milford-Haven*, noted of late for giving the Title of a *Marquis* to *H. S. H.* the Electoral Prince of *Hanover*. This Haven consists of so many Creeks, Bays, and Roads for Ships, that some will have it to be called *Milford-Haven*, because a Thousand Ships may safely ride in it, and out of sight

fight of each other. Here landed *Henry VII.* when he came from the Court of *Bertagne in France*, to dethrone (as he did) *Richard III.*

Here are also many Rivers; as the *Dee*, *Wye*, *Usk*, *Conway*, *Clud*, *Tivy*, and many others of less note; besides the *Severn*, that rises in this County.

The Division of WALES.

This Country is divided into $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{North} \\ \text{and} \\ \text{South} \end{array} \right\}$ WALES.

North-Wales subdivided into these following Counties, viz.

<i>Anglesey,</i>	<i>Denbighshire,</i>	<i>Merionethshire,</i>
<i>Carnarvonshire,</i>	<i>Flintshire,</i>	<i>Montgomeryshire.</i>

South-Wales, into

<i>Brecknockshire,</i>	<i>Carmarthenshire,</i>	<i>Pembrokeshire,</i>
<i>Cardiganshire,</i>	<i>Glamorganshire,</i>	<i>Radnorshire.</i>

Heretofore *Monmouthshire*, now an *English* County, was part of *Wales*, of which it still retains the Language. That part of *Shropshire*, which lies on the West-side of the *Severn*, was also counted part of *Wales*, till it became concorporated with *England*. In short, *South-Wales* contained formerly *Monmouth* and *Hereford Shires*, now two *English* Counties, and all *Shropshire* beyond the *Severn*, with the Town of *Shrewsbury*.

Of the foresaid 12 Counties of *Wales*, all but *Montgomery*, *Radnor*, and *Brecknock-Shires*, are watered by the Sea. *Pembroke*, *Carmarden*, and *Glamorgan-Shires*, in *South-Wales*; *Anglesey*, *Denbighshire*, and *Montgomeryshire* in *North-Wales*, are the most plentiful. There are four Bishopricks in *Wales*, all belonging to the Province of *Canterbury*, viz. *St. David*, *St. Asaph*, *Bangor*, and *Landaff*.

The Counties of NORTH-WALES.

Anglesey.

ANGLESEY, Lat. *Mona*,

AN Island in the North-west Parts, about 80 Miles East of *Dublin* in *Ireland*, is called *Mon*, or *Tir-Mon*, by the *Welsh*. But since King *Edward I.* conquered it, it got with us the Name of *Anglesey*, that is, the *English* Island. 'Tis all surrounded by the *Irish* Sea, but South-Eastward, where it is parted from *Carnarvonshire* by an Inlet called *Menay*. 'Tis about 80 Miles in Compass, and contains about 200000 Acres, 1840 Houses, and 74 Parishes. It looks barren; and yet it yields plenty of Corn and

and Cattle, which makes some call it the *Mother of Wales*. Here is also plenty of Fish and Fowl, and good store of Mill-Stones for the grinding of Corn. Black Timber-Trees are likewise found here, as in *Runney-Marsh* in *Kent*, for which see Page 53.

Here are but two Towns, viz * *Beaumaris* and *Newborough*; * *Beaumaris*. *Wednesday* is the Market-Day of the first, and *Tuesday* of the last. *Newborough*. Before the Welch were subdu'd by England, *Aberfaw* (Lat. *Gadiua*) now but a village, was the chief Place of the *Aberfaw*. Island, and the Royal Seat of *North Wales*. *Holy-Head*, the nearest Place to *Ireland*, is the Station for the Packet-Boats appointed for that Kingdom. Lastly, this County gives the Title of an *Earl* to *Arthur Annesley*, the present *Earl of Anglesey*, which is devolved unto him by the Death of his Father *Arthur Annesley*, who was raised to that Dignity by King *Charles II.* in 1661.

CARNARVANSIRE, Lat. *Arvonis*,

IS in *Bangor* Diocese, 110 Miles in Circuit, contains about 370000 Acres, and 2765 Houses, lies East and South of *Anglesey*, and is parted from it by the *Menay*. There are in it 68 Parishes; and 6 Towns, all *Havens*; the chief *Carnarvan*, *Bangor*, and *Conway*. 'Tis plentiful in Cattle, Fowl, Fish, and Wood. The Middle parts so swelled with Mountains, that *Camden* calls 'em *Alpes Britannicas*, and says they were the best Shelter to the Welch in times of War. The Western Parts are pretty level, and yield abundance of Barley.

Market-Towns.

CARNARVAN, the chief, *Sat.*

Bangor, Wed. *Pabely*, Wed. *Newin*, Sat.
Krekych, Wed. *Aberconway*, Frid.

Carnarvan, the County-Town, stands upon the *Menay*, which *Carnarvan* parts it from *Anglesey*. The Town is but small, and of a circular Form; defended by a *Castle*, in which was born *Edward II.* Son of *Edward I.* hence called *Edward of Carnarvan*. King *Charles I.* created *Robert Dormer*, Baron of *Wing*, and Viscount *Ascot*, *Earl of Carnarvan*: Who being slain at the first *Newberry-Fight*, was succeeded by his Son *Charles Earl of Carnarvan*.

Bangor, Lat. *Bangoria*, anciently *Bonium*, is an old *Roman* Town, and one of the 4 *Bishopricks of Wales*. It stands also on the *Menay*, not far from *Carnarvan*. It was famous of old for its vast *Monastery*, which entertained about 2000 *Monks*, but came to Ruin before the *Norman* Conquest. The *Bishoprick of Bangor* is but poor, therefore of 3 *Arch-Deaconries* it contains (viz. *Bangor*, *Anglesey*, and *Merioneth*) one is annexed to it, for the better Maintenance of the Bishop.

Conway,

Conway. *Conway, or Aberconway, Lat. Canovium, stands at the Mouth of the River Conway, and borders upon Denbighshire. This Town has given the Title of Baron, Viscount, and Earl to a Family of that Name. The last of which, Edward Earl of Conway, dying without Issue-Male, the Title remains extinct.*

DENBIGHSHIRE,

FOR the most part in St. *Asaph* Diocese, 116 Miles in Compass, contains about 410000 Acres, and 6398 Houses, and lies between *Flinshire* on the East, and *Carnarvonshire* on the West, and has 57 Parishes. The Middle Parts of it, watered by the *Clwyd*, are the most fruitful; and the West is improved with the Ashes of burnt Turf. Here is plenty of Rye, Goats, and Sheep, and some Lead near *Moinglasb*. But the best part of it is that noble Valley called *Dyffryn Clwyd*, of great Length and Fertility, inhabited by several Gentlemen, some of 'em of great Estates.

Denbigh. *Denbigh, the County-Town, is but 15 Miles West of Chester, a Town of good Trade for Tanners and Glovers, and having a very strong Castle. But being built upon a rocky rising Ground, full of Lime-stone, it has been observed, that few of its inhabitants live to a great Age, which is attributed to the Drink brewed here, which partaking of the Nature of Lime-stone, makes it unwholesome, tho' clear and palatable. Wednesday is its Market-Day. King Charles made it an Earldom in the Person of William Fielding, Anno 1622. Who being slain in the King's Service, was succeeded by Basil his Son, this by William his Nephew, and William by Basil Fielding, the present Earl of Denbigh.*

Wrexham. *Wrexham one of the chief Market-Towns of this County, 8 Miles from Cheshire, is a good Town, noted for its Market, neat Church, and lofty Steeple.*

FLINTSHIRE,

Lies between *Cheshire* on the East, and *Denbighshire* on the West; is 82 Miles in Compass; contains about 160000 Acres, and 3850 Houses; and has 28 Parishes. 'Tis full of Hills, but the Valleys thereof are very fruitful, and the Inhabitants long-liv'd. Its chief Commodities are small Cattle, Butter, Cheese, Honey, Pit-coal, Lead, and Mill-stones. With the Honey good store of *Metbeglin* is made. It has 3 Towns, viz. *Flint*, *St. Asaph*, and *Gairus*. The first, tho' the Shire Town, is so very small, that it has not a Market; yet there is an old Castle which shews the Ruins of its former Stateline. The Prince of Wales is by Birth-right Earl of *Flint*.

Flint.

St.

St. Asaph, called by the *Welsh*, *Land-Elwy*, from the River *St. Asaph*. *Elwy* on which it is situate, is also a mean Town, and but a poor Bishoprick; made so by Bishop *Parfew*, who lived in the Reign of *Edward VI.* and alienated for ever from the Church four of his Episcopal Houses, with the Lands thereto belonging, and let the Residue of the Lands into long Leases. *St. Asaph's* Diocese has but one Arch-Deaconry, called of *St. Asaph*; which is united to the Bishoprick, for the better Support thereof.

Gajervis is the only Market-Town in the County, every Vil. *Gajervis* lage being sufficiently provided.

I must not omit taking Notice of *St. Winifred's Well* in this *St. Wini-* County, so famed for curing Aches and Lamenesses, and (as *fred's* some say) for Propagation. Over the Head of this Spring Well, is a fine Free-Stone Chapel.

MERIONETHSHIRE,

LIES South of *Carnarvan* and *Denbigh* Shires, in the Diocese of *Bangor*, is 108 Miles in Circuit, and contains about 500000 Acres, 2590 Houses, and 37 *Parishes*. 'Tis a very mountainous Country, however not without Sheep, Fish, and Fowl. Here are also Cottons wrought. *Harlech*, the chief Town, is 168 Miles from *London*, and its *Harlech*. Market is kept on Saturday. A Town of Note heretofore for its stately Castle.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE,

AN Inland County, the greatest Part in *St. Asaph's* Diocese, 94 Miles in Circumference, contains about 560000 Acres, and 5660 Houses, and lies West of *Shropshire*, and is a fruitful, tho' mountainous Country. It has 47 *Parishes*, and six Market-Towns. Here the *severn* has its Rise.

Montgomery, the Shire-Town, 120 Miles from *London*, is pleasantly seated, and has a strong Castle. *Roger de Montgomery*, a noble Norman, and Earl of *Shrewsbury*, having got much Land thereabouts from the *Welsh*, first built it, to secure his Conquest. *Philip Herbert*, second Son of the Earl of *Pembroke*, was created Earl of *Montgomery* by *James I.* in 1605. He succeeded also in the Earldom of *Pembroke*, after the Death of his Brother *William*, and was afterwards made Lord High Chamberlain. *Philip*, his Son, succeeded him in both the Earldoms, Anno 1649. To *Philip William*, his Son, in 1669. And to *William Thomas*, his Half-Brother, the present Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*. The Market of which last is kept on Thursday.

Matraval, now a poor Village, not far from *Montgomery*, was of old a large and fair Town, and the Seat of the Prince of *Powis* Land.

The Counties of SOUTH-WALES.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE,

AN Inland County, in *Landaff* Diocese, and West of *Hertfordshire*, is 106 Miles in Compass, contains about 620000 Acres, and 5934 Houses, and is divided into Mountains and Valleys, the first barren, but the last fruitful. Corn, Cattle, Fish, and some Otter-Fur, are its chief Commodities. It has 61 *Parishes*, and four *Market-Towns*.

Brecknock.

Brecknock, Lat. *Brechinia*, is the Shire-Town, seated at the Confluence of the *Hodney* and *Usk*, 124 Miles from *London*. 'Tis a well built Town, having a good Trade for Clothing, and being the Place where the Assizes are kept. It has two Markets a Week, kept on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*. And it gives the Title of an Earl to the Duke of *Ormond*.

CARDIGANSHIRE,

IN the Diocese of *St. David*, stretches itself along the *Irish* Sea, being 94 Miles in Circuit, and contains about 520000 Acres, and 3163 Houses. Here is Plenty of Corn, Cattle, Fish, Fowl, and Lead, and this County is grown of some Note lately for its Silver, Lead, and Copper-Mines. It has 77 *Parishes*, and four *Market-Towns*.

Cardigan

Cardigan, the Shire-Town (Lat. *Ceretia*) is pleasantly seated upon the *Tivy*, near its fall into the Sea, 148 Miles from *London*. 'Tis a good Town, walled about, and fortify'd with a Castle, having a fair Church. King *Charles II.* dignify'd *Thomas Brudenel* in 1661. with the Title of *Earl of Cardigan*, now enjoy'd by *Robert* his Son.

CARMARTHENSHIRE,

ALSO in the Diocese of *St. David*, 102 Miles in Circumference, contains about 700000 Acres, and 5352 Houses; and is none of the least mountainous, and most fruitful Counties of *Wales*. It yields Plenty of Corn, Grass, Cattle, Salmon, Wood, Pit-Coal, and the best Lead. Here are 87 *Parishes*, and eight *Market-Towns*.

Carmarthen.

Carmarthen, or *Carmarthen*, the Shire-Town, (Lat. *Maridunum*) stands upon the River *Towy*, about seven Miles from the Sea, pleasantly seated between Woods and Meadows, 178 Miles from *London*. This Town was of old the Seat of the Princes of *South-Wales*, till forced at last to remove for their Safety to *Dyna-vour Castle*, in this County, where they kept their Court. In the Reign of *William the Conqueror*, the *Normans* conquer'd

Carmarthen

Carmarden. The *Welch*, indeed, recover'd it, but lost it again. *Henry Turbervil* built here a Castle, and *Gilbert de Clare* got the Town walled about. It gives now the Title of *Marquis* to the Duke of *Leeds*.

GLAMORGANSHIRE,

IN *Landaff* Diocese, 112 Miles in Circumference, contains about 540000 Acres, and 9644 Houses. The North Part is mountainous, but the South so fruitful, that it is called the *Garden of Wales*. Here are 118 *Parishes*, and nine *Market-Towns*. Amongst which,

Cardiff, the Chief, stands near the Mouth of the River *Tawe*, *Cardiff*, where it has a commodious Haven. It has two Markets a Week, kept on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*. One *Fitz-Haimon*, a great Man in these Parts, fortify'd this Town with a Wall and a Castle; in which last, *Robert*, Eldest Son of *William* the Conqueror, died, after a long Imprisonment.

Landaff, one of the four Bishopricks of *Wales*, stands also upon *Landaff*, the *Tawe*, a little above *Cardiff*: A City, but so small, that it has not a Marker. The Profuseness of Bishop *Kyrcin* (alias *Dunstan*) reduced this See to that Poverty, that it's hardly able to maintain its Bishop.

Swansey, in this County, is a well frequented Harbour. At *Swansey*, *Newton* is a Well, that swells up when the Sea ebbs, and sinks as the Flood increases.

PEMBROKESHIRE,

IN the Diocese of *St. David's*, 93 Miles in Compass, contains about 420000 Acres, and 4329 Houses; and is most part surrounded with the Sea. The whole Country is plentiful, but the East Side most pleasant: Part of this County was peopled by *Flemings*, in the Reign of *Henry I.* It has 45 *Parishes*, and nine *Market-Towns*; and is particularly noted for its most capacious Harbour, called *Milford-Haven*, for which see p. 100. 'Tis remarkable for its *Fewel*, called *Culm*, which is nothing but the Dust of *Pie-Coal*, and has this singular Property in it, that it will never cake or burn well, unless it be mixt with Mud, or slimy Dirt. One Third of this to two of *Culm*, being made up into Balls, makes an excellent, sweet, and durable Fire, almost without Smoke, tho' wet.

As in *Monmouthshire*, now an *English* County, they speak both *English* and *Welch*; so they do in *Pembrokeshire*; and in that Part of it called *Little England beyond Wales*, *English* is the common Speech.

Pembroke, the Shire-Town, 195 Miles from *London*, stands upon a long and narrow Point of *Milford-Haven*, the Sea every broke. Tide flowing up to the Town-Walls. It consists of two *Parishes*,

is fortified with a Castle, in which *Henry VII.* was born; and its Market is kept on *Saturday*. This Town was formerly a *County-Palatine*, and continued so till the Reign of *Henry VIII.* since which, the Earls of *Pembroke* have been merely *Titular*. Which Title, having passed through several Families, was conferr'd, at last, by *King Edward VI.* upon *William Herbert*, Lord Steward of his Household, in 1551. and is now enjoy'd by *Thomas Herbert*, the present Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*, Half-Brother to *William* the late Earl.

S. Davids. *S. Davids*, Lat. *Menevia*, stands near the Sea, in the most Western-Part of *South-Wales*. It was once a City of good Account, but now so ruined, that there is not so much as a Market kept: However, 'tis a Bishop's See, whose Cathedral was eminent for its wonderful high Roof, and once the Metropolitan of *Wales*; *Arthur*, King of the *Britains*, removed the Archbishop's See from *Caer-Leon* hither, for its greater Security from the *Saxons* Fury: And then it had seven Suffragan Bishops, who received their Consecration from no other Hand than the Archbishop of *S. Davids*. Those were the Bishops of *Landaff*, *Bangor*, *S. Asaph*, *Lan-Badern*, *Morgan*, *Worcester*, and *Hereford*. *Lan-Badern* was in *Cardiganhire*, and *Morgan* in *Glamorganshire*, both extinct long since; and as for *Hereford* and *Worcester*, they have been a long Time reckoned as *English* Bishopricks. But in the Reign of *Henry I.* *Bernard*, the 47th Archbishop of *S. Davids*, was forced to become Suffragan of the See of *Canterbury*.

Haverford. In this Shire also, is the Town and County of *Haverford*.
ford West West.

RADNORSHIRE,

IN the Diocese of *Hereford*, lies West from it, and may be counted one of the barren Parts of *Wales*. It is 90 Miles in Compass, contains about 2000 Acres, and 3158 Houses; and has 52 Parishes, and four Market-Towns.

Radnor. *Radnor*, the Shire-Town, is 120 Miles from *London*. Its Market is kept on *Saturday*. *King Charles II.* made it an Earldom in the Person of *John Lord Roberts* of *Truro* in *Cornwall*, whom he created *Vicomte de Radnor*, and Earl of *Radnor*, in 1679. Which Title is now devolved upon *Charles*, his Grandson, the present Earl of *Radnor*.

Among the other Market-Towns, I shall only take Notice of *Prestain*, a large and well-built Town, where the Assizes are held.

Having thus run over the Twelve Counties of *Wales*, I proceed now to give a short Account of the Inhabitants, and so conclude with the Historical Part.

Original of the Welch. As to their Original, I have already hinted, that the *Welch* are an Off-Spring of the ancient *Britains*, who fled to *Wales* upon the *Saxon* Conquest.

Their

Chap. VIII. GREAT-BRITAIN.

99

Their Language is the ancient *British*, having, perhaps, the *Language*.
least Mixture of foreign Words of any Tongue in *Europe*.

As to their Temper, they are counted a stout and hardy People. *Temper*.
The *Britains* that inhabited this Country before 'em, were so uneasy under the *Roman* Yoke, that of three Legions the *Romans* kept on foot in *Britain*, they were fain to keep two upon the Borders of *Wales*, one at *Caer-Leon* in *Monmouthshire*, and the other at *Chester*. The *Welch Britains* were no less troublesome to the *Saxons* after their Conquest of *England*, till they were subdued by the *Saxon* King *Eibellstan*, in the 10th Age. In the 12th, they revolted against *Henry II.* and in the 13th, against *Edward I.* who, at last, reduced them entirely. In the Reign of *Henry IV.* they made a new Attempt, under their famous Ringleader, *Owen Glendowr*, to recover their Liberty; and had compassed it, but that they had to do with too martial a Prince. In short, they never were quiet, till they got a Prince of the *British* Blood, King *Henry VII.* upon the Throne of *England*, who was born in *Pembroke-Castle*.

To this very Day, the *Welch* are represented as a choleric People, soon provoked, but quickly appeased.

In Point of Learning, they have had Men of good Note; *Famous* particularly, *Gildas*, surnamed *Sapiens*; *Geoffry* of *Monmouth*; *Men*. and *Giraldus Cambrensis*, *Historians*; to say nothing of their *Merlin*. Of latter Times, *William Morgan*, who translated the Bible into *Welch*, *Sir John Price* the Antiquarian, *Owen* the Epigrammatist, &c.

The *Welch* generally profess the same Religion with the *Religion* Church of *England*, as by Law Establish'd: But there are amongst them, as in *England*, great Numbers of Dissenters.

These *Britains*, when all the rest of the Island had relaps'd into Heathenism, still retained the Christian Faith planted amongst them in the Time of *Lucius*: And when *Austin*, who converted the Heathen *Saxons* to the Christian Faith, attempted to draw the seven *British* Bishops to own the Pope as the Head of the Catholick Church, they rejected that Doctrine, and owned Christ only to be the Head of the Church. So that they refused to submit to *Austin*, as Archbishop of *Camberbury*; and to the Pope, then *Gregory the Great*, from whom he came, as the chief Pastor of the Church. Thus the *Britains* of *Wales* kept themselves from Innovations, or new Doctrines, in Matters of Religion, and stood to their own Principles, till the greatest Part of *Christendom* had, in the Times of Ignorance, stooped to the See of *Rome*: And upon the Reformation of the Church of *England*, they shook off with her the Errors and Tyranny of that See.

As to the Historical Part, I find, that *Cadwallader*, the last King of *Britain*, went to *Rome*, there to receive the Habit of a Religious Order from the Hands of Pope *Sergius*, which happen'd in the 7th Age. His Son, *Idwallo*, set up for a King of *Wales*.

Wales, and was succeeded in his Kingdom by *Roderick, Conan, Meruin*, and this by *Roderick* his Son, surnamed the Great.

This *Roderick* had three Sons, amongst whom he improvidently divided his Kingdom. To *Amarawd*, the eldest, he left the greatest Part of *North-Wales*; to *Cadel*, his second Son, most of *South-Wales*; and to *Meruin*, the youngest, *Powis Land*, containing *Montgomery* and *Radnor* Shires, with part of *Denbigh* and *Flin* Shires, and all *Shropshire* beyond the *Severn*, with the Town of *Shrewsbury*. But he did it with this Proviso, That the two younger Sons, and their Successors, should hold their Estates in Fee of the Kings of *North-Wales*, as being the eldest Branch, and do them Homage for the same. His Successors, following his Example, subdivided their small Estates into many Parcels; inso much, that of eight Tributary Princes that rowed King *Edgar* on the *Dee*, five of them were of *Wales*.

Thus *North-Wales* was enjoy'd by several Generations of the eldest Branch, till the Year 1282, when *Llewellen II.* lost it with his Life to King *Edward I.* being deluded (as 'tis said) by a Witch, who told him, he should be carried in Triumph to *London*. Upon which, he appear'd in a hostile Manner upon the Borders of *England*, which drew upon him the whole Power of *Edward*, *Llewellen* finding himself too weak to fight *Edward*; and *Edward*, on the other side, as unwilling to fight with Mountains, it was agreed, at last, by Commissioners appointed on both Sides, That *Llewellen* should enjoy part of the Country, with the Title of Prince, during his Life; the rest at present, and the whole after his Decease, to be surrender'd over to the King of *England*. By this Treaty, *David*, *Llewellen's* Brother, finding himself excluded from the Succession, stirred up his Brother, and the *Welch* to a Revolt; the Issue whereof prov'd fatal to the two Princes; for, *David* was taken, and executed by the Hand of Justice; and *Llewellen* slain, as he was lurking (after the Defeat of his Forces) in the Mountains of *Radnorshire*; whose Head being pitched upon a Stake, and set out with a Paper-Crown, was carried by a Trooper triumphantly through the Streets of *London*. Thus was the Witch's Prophecy unluckily fulfilled; and in *Llewellen* ended the Line of the British Princes, after they had for several Ages struggled with the English Power.

As to the Princes of *South-Wales*, they lost most Part of the Country to private Adventurers of *England*. *Bernard de Newmark*, a noble Norman, got *Brecknockshire* for his Share: *Robert Fitz-Haimon*, with other Adventurers, seized upon *Glamorganshire*: A great Part of *Montgomeryshire* fell into the Hands of *Arnulph* of *Montgomery*; and so did part of *Cardigan* and *Monmouth* Shires, to the Earl of *Warren*, and Lord *Mortimer*: So that the poor Prince of *South-Wales* had nothing left entire but *Carmardenshire*, too little to support his Title. 'Tis true, *Gryffith*, the last of these Princes, recover'd a great Part of his Estate;

Estate; but neither he, nor his, enjoy'd it long; he dying soon after, and his two Sons, *Cymmerick* and *Meredith*, being taken Prisoners by *Henry II.* Yet did the *Welsh* attempt to recover their Liberty, till they were at last subdu'd by King *Edward*.

Powis-Land was allotted to *Mervin*, the youngest Son, as a brisk and valiant Prince, in whose Line it continued a long Time together, but much dismember'd by the Earls of *Chester* and *Shrewsbury*, who took from them a good Part of *Shropshire*, *Flin*, and *Denbigh* Shires. Nor was it free, on the other side, from the Attempts of the eldest Branch, the Princes of *North-Wales*, who cast many a greedy Eye upon it. *Meredith ap Blethen* was the last that held it entire; who following the ill Example of *Roderick the Great*, divided it among his two Sons, *Maddock* and *Gryffith*. *Maddock* died at *Winchester*, in the Reign of *Henry II.* and *Gryffith* was made, by the King, Lord *Powis*, the Style of Prince being laid aside. Which Title of Lord continued in this Family for some Generations; but being extinct, at last, by *Edward's* Death, the last Lord *Powis* of the Race of *Mervin* by the Female-Side, King *Charles I.* revived it again in the Person of Sir *William Herbert* of *Red-Castle*, descended from an Earl of *Pembroke*.

In short, at the End of the 13th Age, King *Edward I.* entirely subdued *Wales*; which he reduced into Counties, after the manner of *England*, placing over each of them an *English* Lieutenant: But when he expressed his Desire to have one over all, the King perceiving their Dislike, sent for his Queen to *Carnarvan*, where (being great with Child) she was deliver'd of a Prince: Upon which, the King sent for the *British* Lords, and offered to name them a Governor born in *Wales*, who could not speak a Word of *English*, and whose Life no Man could tax. They expressing their Readiness to submit to such a one, the King named *Edward*, his new-born Son; since which time, the King of *England's* eldest Son has always born the Title of Prince of *Wales*, and the Country that of a Principality.

But the *Welsh* repining at their Loss of Liberty, could not keep themselves within the Bounds of true Allegiance. In the Reign of *Henry IV.* they all rose up in Arms, under their Leader, *Owen Glendower*, and were not easily tamed. But when they saw *Henry VII.* upon the Throne of *England*, they were pleased with it, and freely submitted to him; as being of *British* Blood, and the Prince in whom was fulfilled *Cadwallader's* Prophecy, the last King of *Britain*, That the *British* Blood should reign again in *Britain*.

In the Reign of *Henry VIII.* the *Welsh* were, by Act of Parliament, made one Nation with the *English*, subject to the same Laws, capable of the same Preferments, and privileged with the same Immunities. So that, the Name and Language only excepted, there is now no Difference between the *English* and the *Welsh*. Their Noblemen sit in the House of Peers, and

they send 24 Representatives to the House of Commons, one for each County, and one for each County-Town: Except *Merionethshire*, that sends only a Knight of the Shire. But then *Pembrokeshire* makes it up by its two Burgesses, one for *Pembroke*, the other for *Haverford-West*.

The said King *Henry VIII.* for the Ease of his *Welsh* Subjects, set up a Court at *Ludlow* in *Shropshire*, for the Administration of Justice, after the way of the Courts of *Westminster*. And, till of late, there has been a *Governor General of Wales*, with the Title of *Lord President*. The last who bore that Title was *Charles*, Earl of *Macclesfield*. After whose Death, in the late King *William's* Reign, his Majesty thought fit to divide that Government among two Peers of the Realm, with the Title of *Lord-Lieutenant*, one of *North-Wales*, the other of *South Wales*. And so it is to this Day.

CHAP. IX.

A New and Exact Description of LONDON.

London. **L**ONDON is the Metropolis of *Great-Britain*, the Seat of her Monarchs, the greatest, richest, and most flourishing City in *Europe*, if not in the *Universe*: And, as it is a Magazine of all sorts of Commodities, either for Use or Pleasure, so 'tis the great Rendezvous of Men and Women of all Professions and Degrees.

By *London*, I understand not only the City properly so called, but also *Westminster*, another City adjoining to it, both which commonly go under the Name of *London*. However, I shall part them, as Occasion offers.

Its Situation.

This great and populous City lies in 51 Degrees, 30 Minutes of North Latitude, in the County of *Middlesex*, and on the North-Side of the *Thames*, which is counted more healthy than the South-Side. Except the City of *Westminster*, properly so called, (which lies low) *London* stands on a rising Bank, and in a wholesom Soil, mixt with Gravel and Sand, where the River is cast into a Crescent, or Half-Moon. The Tyde flows here four Hours, and ebbs eight; reaching as far as *Kingston*, 10 Miles by Land, and 20 by Water above *London*; and brings Ships of great Burden almost as far as the Bridge.

London is about 60 Miles distant from the Sea, which makes it less in Danger of being surprized by the Fleets of foreign Enemies, and less annoy'd by the moist Vapours of the Sea. On the North-Side 'tis sheltered in a great Measure from the cold North-Wind, by *Hamsted*, *Highgate*, and the Rising Grounds of *Islington*; but lies open to the West, as the kindest Quarter.

Its

Its *Length*, from East to West, reaches about 8 Miles; but *Extent* its *Breadth* from North to South is not above 2 Miles and a half, even where it is broadest, as from the End of *St Leonard-Shoreditch*, to the farther End of *Blackman-street* in *Southwark*.

Within that compass it contains 135 *Parishes*, viz. 97 within the Walls of *London*, 16 without, 15 Out *Parishes* in *Middlesex* and *Surrey*, and 7 in the City and Liberties of *Westminster*: For whose publick Devotion, according to the Church of *England*, there are (besides *St. Paul's Cathedral*, the Collegiate Church of *Westminster*, and several Chapels) 101 *Parish-Churches*. The Reason why the Number of Churches falls short of the *Parishes* is, that Churches being rather too thick before the Fire, there is now in several Places but one Church for two *Parishes*, and one Minister between them. As for the *Dissenters*, 'tis reckon'd they have at least 80 Meetings.

Here are also reckon'd 5000 *Streets*, *Lanes*, *Courts*, *Yards*, *Streets*, & *Allies*, and about One Hundred and twenty Thousand *Lanes*, &c. *Dwelling-houses*; whereas *Paris* has not half the Number. And, allowing 8 Souls to each House, one with another, (which is a moderate Computation) the Number of the Inhabitants will amount at that rate to 960000. But we may partly guess at the Number by the *Burials* of *London*, where in the Year 1681. (which was not counted a sickly Year) 23971 died, according to the general *Bill of Mortality*.

The *East Parts* of *London*, almost as far as the *Bridge*, are chiefly inhabited by *Sea-faring Men*, and *Tradesmen* relating to the *Sea-business*; the main Part of the City, by *Merchants*, and *Tradesmen*; the City and Liberties of *Westminster*, by the *Nobility*, *Genry*, and retailing *Traders*.

The Houses are generally of Brick, except such *Timber-Neatness* Houses as escaped the Fire of *London*, and a few built since. And such has been the Improvement in Building since the said Fire, both in point of *Neatness* and *Convenience*, that no Nation comes near the *English*. 'Tis Matter of Amazement, to see upon small Spots of Ground, handsom Lodgings, light *Stair-cases*, raised *Cielings*, *Closets* in most Rooms, *Sash-windows*, and painted *Wainfoot*, with convenient *Yards* backward, and many with fine *Gardens*; whereas of old most Houses had but a blind *Stair-case*, low *Cielings*, Rooms built at random, some with steps from one to another, and little *Windows*, with near as much *Lead* as *Glass*; so that one would think the Men of former Ages were afraid of Light and good Air.

The use of *Wainfoot* is certainly most proper for so damp a Country as *England* is, to keep off the ill impression of damp Walls; and the plaistered *Cielings*, universally used in *England*, make, by their Whiteness, the Room so much the lighter, and are excellent against a raging Fire. They stop, besides, the passage of *Dust*, and lessen the Noise over-head.

The new Buildings being much neater, more uniform and regular than the old, have occasioned the Fall of many great and spacious Noblemens Houses, which are now built into Streets and Tenements. The *Strand* alone can shew 8 of 'em, viz. *Northumberland, York, Salisbury, Bedford, Beaufort, Exeter, Norfolk, and Essex-Houses*; of all which none is left standing, but the first. In *Holbourn*, we lost *Warmick-House*; and in the City, *Elgin-House*, and *Barbican*. They all took up a great deal of Ground, and (except *Elgin-House*) in trading Places, which Ground is much better bestowed upon Houses for Trade.

The Nobility and Chief among the Gentry, are, at this time, much better accomodated, in fine Squares, or Streets; where they breathe a good Air, and have Houses built after the modern Way. Such are, amongst others, *Mounague-house* in *Great-Russel-Street*, *Buckingham-house* & *Marlborough-house* in *St. James's Park*, *Devonshire* and *Burlington-houses* in *Picadilly*, *Schomberg-house* in *Pall-Mall*, *Southampton-house* in *Bloomsbury*, *Porvis* and *Lindsey Houses* in *Lincolns-Inn Fields*, *Leicester-house* in *Leicester-Fields*, all the great Houses in *St. James's Square*, and many more in *Albemarle-Buildings*, about the *Park*, and other places near the Court. To which we may add several fine Streets, newly built; such as *Ormond-Street* behind *Red-Lion-Square*, *Southampton-buildings* in *Covent-Garden*, *Malborough street* and others adjacent, near *Old Sobo*,

Fine
Squares
and
Streets.

In short, *London* is remarkable for its multitude of fine Squares; such as *Lincolns-Inn Fields*; *Serle's*, *Grays-Inn*, *Red-Lion*, and *Bloomsbury Squares*, *King's Square* in *Sobo*, *Golden* and *St. James's Squares*, *Leicester-Fields*, *Devonshire-Square*, &c. whereby the neighbouring Streets have a much freer Air. Among which, *Lincolns-Inn Fields* is the most spacious, and *King's Square* the most beautiful, being lately adorned with a noble Garden in the Middle. And, did not most of the publick Buildings, as *Churches*, *Colleges*, and *Halls*, stand (as they do) in By-places, no City, perhaps, in the World could make a greater Shew.

London has also many fair and spacious Streets, as *Cornhill*, *Cheapside*, *Fleet-Street*, *Great Hatton-Street*, *Pall-Mall*, &c. and for Length, *Thames-Street*, the *Strand*, and *Holbourn*; this last a Mile in length. The new-built Streets are best for Foot Passengers, being paved a good convenient Breadth on each side with broad smooth hewn Stones, and barred with great Posts at some distance from each other, to keep off Carts and Coaches.

I come now to the Conveniencies of *London*, as to necessary Provisions, and other Things, for pleasure or Delight.

Fresh Wa-
ter.

First, for fresh Water, no place in the World is better supplied than this is by the *Thames* and *New River*, besides several other Springs: For the Water comes in at set Times, and easy Rates, into most Dwelling-houses, by leaden Pipes, into leaden Cisterns, or some other great Vessels. The poorer Sort are generally supplied with Pump-Water, at home or near at hand.

The

The *New River Water* is owing to the great Care, Skill, and Cost of Sir *Hugh Middleton*, a worthy Knight of *Wales*, who for that Piece of Service deserves a Statue in Brass. This River was begun in 1608, and finished in five Years. It rises from two Springs near *Ware* in *Hartfordshire*, from whence, in a winding Course, it runs 60 Miles before it reaches this City, and has 800 Bridges over it. The Channel is narrow, but very deep in some Places; in others, 'tis carried over Valleys more than 20 Foot high above Ground, in open Troughs. There were 600 Men employ'd in this great Work, which was indeed fitter for a Prince than a Subject.

For *Fuel*, this City is abundantly served by Water both with *Fuel*, Sea-Coals and Wood; of the first, 'tis computed there are 600000 Chaldrons brought yearly into the *Thames*, a Chaldron containing 36 Bushels. Which comes 300 Miles by Sea, when it might be had near at hand, from *Blackbeath* in *Kent*, within three Miles of *London-Bridge*. But the Government does not think fit to have these Mines broke up, because of the great Advantage the Nations finds, by employing so many Hundreds of Ships, and Thousands of Seamen in the Coal-Trade.

For *Butchers Meat*, there are 12 great Markets, wonderfully stocked with all sorts of fine Meat; besides abundance of private Butchers up and down, for the Conveniency of Families that are at too great a distance from any Market. In those Markets are also to be found wild and tame Fowl, Hares, and Rabbits, almost at all Times of the Year.

Leadenball-Market, amongst others, is so prodigious a Market for Meat, that three such would supply the whole City of *Paris*. Besides which, there is *Spittle-Fields*; *Honylane*, and *Newgate* Markets in *London*; *Brooks* Market in *Holbourn*, five in *Westminster*, viz. *Clare*, *Hungerford*, *Newport*, *St. James's*, and *Kingstreet* Markets; and two more in *Southwark* and *Roderiff*.

For *Fish*, there is but one great Market, which is at *Billingsgate*, on the East-Side of the Bridge; where the Fishmongers of the Town buy it up by the great, and afterwards sell it by retail.

For all edible *Roots* and *Herbs*, *Fruits*, *Flowers*, and *Physical Herbs*, there are two noted Markets; one called *Sticks-Market* near the *Royal Exchange*, and the other in *Covent Garden*, *Westminster*; from whence all Parts of the Town are supplied by Retailers.

For all sorts of *Grain*, *Queen-Hythe* and *Bear-Key* are two great Markets. For *Meal*, there is one near *Fleets-Ditch*, and another in *Bloomsbury*. For *Hay* and *Straw*, one in *West-Smithfield*, and another called *Hay-Market*, near the Court. *Smithfield* is also a great Market for *Live-Cattle*, and *Horses*; as is *Leaden-Hall* for *Hides* and *Leather*, and *Blackwell-Hall* for *Woollen Cloth*. Lastly, all along the *Thames*, *Timber*, *Stone*, *Coals*, and *Wood* are to be sold.

This

*The Town
well air'd.*

This City stretching itself along the *Thames*, for the Convenience of the Water, which makes it much longer than broad, has by it the Advantage of being sweetned on one side by the fresh *Air* of the River, and on the other by that of the Fields.

Those that delight in taking the *Air*, and the walking Exercise, for the Improvement of Health, have a fair Opportunity for it in *Moor-fields*, *Islington*, and *Red-Lion-Fields*, *Marybone*, and *Tuttle-fields*; also by going to *Chelsey*, *Kensington*, &c. For Persons of a genteel Appearance, there are the noble *Gardens* of the *Hms of Court*, and some of the *Companies Halls*, besides the *Charter-house Garden*.

The Court-side has the Advantage chiefly of two *Parks*, one called *St. James's Park*, and the other *Hide-Park*. The first only for Walking, and the last most properly for taking the Air on Horseback, or in Coaches.

St. James's Park is about three Miles in Circumference, set out with Variety of fine, large, and spacious *Walks*, well shaded and gravelled, with a curious *Mall* 1000 Paces long, a fair *Canal* about the same Length, and supply'd with Water by the Tide running in and out under Ground. Here is also a Multitude of *Fallow-Deer* feeding upon this Ground. But the greatest Ornament of this *Park*, is its *Royal-Palace* of *St. James's*, in which Her present Majesty was born, and keeps Her Court, when in Town; *Buckingham-House*, and *Marlborough-House*, lately built in one of Her Majesty's Gardens.

Parks.

Hide-Park is parted from it only by the High-way, but has the Advantage of a higher Situation, and of being much larger. The same has been lately walled round; at a great Expence, and has a fine gravell'd way for Coaches and Horses, as far as *Kensington-Palace*. Here, in a fair Summer-day, towards the Evening, 'tis common to see 2 or 300 Coaches, and sometimes a great many more, going gently about a Ring, for Gentlemen and Ladies to have a View of each other, and at the same time breathe the Air. This also is the Place where the Queen's *Guards* are muster'd.

Peny-Post.

For the Conveyance of Letters, and small Parcels under one Pound Weight, and 10 l. in Value, to any Part of *London* and *Westminster*, and some Miles out of Town, here is such a Convenience as is not to be found in any other great City. I mean the *Peny-Post*, so call'd from the small Charge of it, which is paid by the Sender. If a *Parcel* happens to miscarry, the Value thereof is to be made good by the Office, provided the Things were securely enclosed, and fast sealed up with hard Wax, under the Impression of some remarkable Seal.

To manage the *Peny-Post*, there is a *General Office*, now in *Bishopsgate-street*, under the immediate Directions of a *Comptroller*, whose yearly Salary is 200 l. On which Office there are five *Out-Offices* depending, called the *Sorting-Houses*, viz. at *Westminster* near *Charing-cross*; the *Temple-Office*, near *Lincolns Inn*; *St.*

Paul's

Paul's Office in *Pater-Noster-Row*; another near *St. Mary-Over* in *Southwark*; and the fifth, called *Tower-Hill* (or *Hermitage*) *Office*.

To all which *Offices* there belong about 100 *Sorters* and *Messengers*, the chief *Sorter* being allowed 12 s. per Week, and the *Sub-Sorter* 10 s. The *Town-Messengers*, that collect and deliver Letters, 8 s. each, Weekly; and the *Country-Messengers* from 10 to 12 and 15 s. according to their Walks.

To receive Letters and Parcels to be sent away, there are near 500 *Shops* and *Coffee-Houses* in City and Country, where the *Messengers* having their respective Walks, collect them, and carry 'em to the proper *Office*. In most Places of London and *Westminster*, they do it every Hour of the Day; and in the remotest Parts, every two Hours. In the Towns near London, twice a Day; and in remoter Parts, but once.

But the greatest Advantage of London is its vast *Traffick*, carried on first by *Merchants*, who trade in Wholesale; and next *by Tradesmen*, that is, *Shop-Keepers* and *Retailers*.

For the Improvement of Trade, the *City-Traders* are divided into 62 *Companies*, being so many Bodies Politick, that enjoy great Privileges, granted them by former Kings. Of which *Companies* these are the principal, viz.

The	Mercers,	Goldsmiths,	Salts,	Companies of Trades- men.
	Grocers,	Skinner,	Ironmongers,	
	Drapers,	Mercb. Taylors,	Vintners,	
	Fishmongers,	Haberdashers,	Cloth-Workers.	

Each *Company* has a *Master*, yearly chosen from among themselves; and other subordinate Governors, called *Wardens* and *Assistants*: And such is the Credit and Reputation of these *Companies*, that several Kings have honoured some of them with taking their Freedom thereof. The late King *William*, amongst others, was pleased to accept of the Freedom of the *Grocers Company*.

Amongst other Privileges of the *Citizens of London*, which make Privileges their Trade flourish, one is, that they are *Toll-Free* through of the *City* out *England*: And the *Lord-Mayor*, at the Request of any *Citizens* trading in remote Parts, does usually grant him his Certificate to that Effect. They are also privileged to keep out all *Artificers* and *Handicraftsmen* not free of the *City*; and any *Freeman of London*, employing such to work within the *City* or *Liberties*, is liable to pay 5 l. a Day. This makes the *City* swarm with *Apprentices*, brought up to all manner of Trades, whose Number is computed to be Forty Thousand.

Another great Privilege, is the *City's* sending Four Members to *Parliament*, which is twice the Number of any other *City*. And at the first Sitting of a *Parliament* these Members do usually appear in their *Scarlet Robes*, when all others (but the *Speaker*) appear in their usual Habit. The manner of chusing these

these Members is as follows. Four Aldermen, and four Commoners, are put up for Candidates ; and out of those eight Candidates, the four that have the Plurality of Voices are declar'd by the *Sheriffs* to be duly chosen. This is done at the *Court of Hustings*, in *Guildhall*. And if there be any Contest about the Election, 'tis usually decided by a Poll.

But the greatest Privilege of this City is, that the Citizens chuse their own Magistrates, keep Courts within themselves, and make what By-Laws they think fit for the better Government of it, provided they be not repugnant to the Laws of the Land. By this means Trade is encourag'd, and the City grows populous and rich. Which plainly appears, by the great *Wealth* of many Citizens, by its infinite Number of Shops for the Retailing Trade, the Abundance of *Apprentices*, and the *Customs* paid here, which amount most commonly to above 400000 l. a Year.

The Publick Buildings of London.

HAVING said thus much of *London* in general, I now proceed to a particular Account of its publick *Ornaments* and *Buildings* of chief Note. And first,

Of its WALLS and GATES.

Its Walls and Gates. I Shall have little to say on this Head, *London-Wall* being now for the most part decay'd, and little of it remaining ; and its *Gates* not so beautiful as solid.

When this *Wall* was first built, the *City* (I mean *London*, properly so called) was but three Miles in Compass. And now the *Suburbs* are almost five times bigger.

However, most of the *Gates* of the old *Wall* still remain. Amongst which, *Ludgate* and *Newgate* were burnt down by the Fire of *London*, but are now rebuilt more solid than before. And those which escaped the Fire, as *Aldersgate*, *Cripplegate*, and *Aldgate*, &c. are kept in pretty good Repair. Most of these *Gates* are adorned with *Statues*, in Niches, of some of our Kings and Queens, particularly the Gate called *Temple-Bar* in *Fleet-street*, near the *Middle-Temple*.

CHURCHES.

Churches. THE principal Churches of this City, are *St. Paul's Cathedral*, and the Collegiate-Church of *Westminster* : The first dedicated to *St. Paul*, and the last to *St. Peter* ; that standing on the highest Ground of the City of *London*, and this on the lowest Ground of *Westminster*. *St. Paul's*, where stood of old, in the time of *Heathenism*, a Temple dedicated to *Diana* ;

Diana; and *St. Peter's*, where stood another Temple dedicated to *Apollo*.

St. Paul's, the Mother-Church of *London-Diocese*, being burnt down by the dismal Fire of *London*, Care was taken, few Years after, for the rebuilding of it, and a Tax of 1 s. 6 d. laid upon every Chaldron of Sea-Coal towards it, besides many liberal Contributions, and 30000 l. granted a few Years since by Act of Parliament, for the speedy finishing it. This great and stately Fabrick is now brought to Perfection, together with its Dome (or *Cupola*); as are also the two Steeples, one for a Chime of Bells with a Clock, and the other for a Ring of Bells. On the West-end, there are two preaching Chapels, and over one of 'em is to be a Library. Next to *St. Peter's Church at Rome*, none can pretend to out-vie *St. Paul's at London*, either in its Dimenions, or noble Architecture. Its Length from East to West, the Steps included, is 570 Foot; the Breadth from North to South, including both Portico's, 311 Foot; and the Dome, from the Surface of the Ground level with the Street, 338 Foot. Its noble and beautiful Choir, adorn'd with fine carved Work, is all pav'd with Marble, and all the Doors of Iron, cast into Figures. This Choir being finished at the Conclusion of the Peace of *Restwyck*, was opened for Divine-Service upon the Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 26. 1697.

The Stone-work is of *Portland-Stone*, next to Marble in Durableness, with several Parts of it beautify'd with fine Marble, and carved Work: All under the Direction of that famous Architect, *Sir Christopher Wren*.

The Collegiate-Church of *Westminster*, was formerly an Abbey-Church, and since a Cathedral: Therefore *Westminster* has retain'd the Name of a City, tho' Queen *Elizabeth* converted this Episcopal into a Collegiate-Church; in which she placed a Dean, and twelve Prebendaries, besides Petty-Canons, and Singing-Men.

This Church lies low, as the whole City of *Westminster* does; and yet is seen at a great Distance, by reason of its great Height. King *Edward the Confessor* was the Founder of it, in the 11th Age, by whom the same was richly endowed. *Henry III.* rebuilt it from the Ground in the 13th Age; and *Henry VII.* added a Chapel to the East-end of it, which is a Master-piece of Art. In this Church, dedicated to *St. Peter*, the Coronation of our Kings has been usually performed, ever since the *Norman Conquest*. At which Solemnity, the Dean of *Westminster*, who is always Bishop of *Rocheſter*, is entrusted with the *Regalia*, and honoured with a Place of necessary Service.

Here are also to be seen, the stately Tombs (or Monuments) of most of our Kings and Queens, and others of great Men. In the Chapel, is the Monument of *Henry VII.* of massy Brass, most curiously wrought; and in the Cloysters a fair Library, open in Term-time, to all Comers, both Forenoon and Afternoon.

London,

London has also many fair *Parish Churches*, especially such as were rebuilt since the *Fire*, being generally decent, neat and beautiful. One thing is observable concerning the *Steeple*s, that as numerous as they are in the *City*, they all differ in their *Structure*.

Meeting-
Houses.

Besides the *Parish Churches*, *Chapels* and *Tabernacles*, belonging to the *Church of England*, the *Dissenters* have near 80 *Meeting-Houses* in and about the *City*, since the *Act of Toleration*.

Foreign-
ers Con-
gregations.

Here are also near 40 *Congregations* of *Foreign Protestants*, for the most part *French*; most of 'em conforming to the *Church of England*, and others to *Calvin's Discipline*. Among the first, the *French Church* in the *Savoy* is the principal; and among the last, that in *Treadneedle-street*. Not far from which, in *St. Austin Friars*, the *Dutch* have a large and spacious *Calvinian Church*, almost like a *Cathedral*. In the *Savoy*, the *Germans* have two *Congregations*, one called the *Prussian Congregation*, which follows the *Reformation of Calvin*; and the other *Lutheran*, where the *Roman Catholics* had a *Chapel* in the *Reign* of the late *King James*. The *Danes* have two *Lutheran Churches*, one in *Trinity-lane*, and the other at *Wapping*.

The *Jews* have also a stately *Synagogue* near *Duke's Place*, in the *City of London*.

ROYAL PALACES, and STATUES.

Royal Pa-
laces.

OF all the *Palaces* belonging to the *Crown*, that stood within the *Precincts of Westminster*, there are but two left entire, viz, *St. James's* and *Somerset-house*.

St. James's

The *Situation* of the first is upon the *Park*, to which it gives its Name, which makes it very delightful. 'Tis neat and convenient, much enlarged and beautify'd since Her Majesty made it her *Royal Seat* in *Town*.

Somerset-
House.

Somerset house, in the *Strand*, is so called from its *Founder*, *Edward Duke of Somerset*, Uncle to *King Edward VI*. This was the usual *Residence* of *Katherine*, the *Queen Dowager*, *Widow* of the late *King Charles*, before her Majesty returned into *Portugal*, her *Native Country*, where she died.

Westmin-
ster-Pa-
lace.

Near *Westminster-Abbey* is another *Palace*, part of which was burnt down in the *Reign* of *Henry VIII*. That Part which escaped the *Fire*, has been employ'd since for the Use of the *Lords* and *Commons* assembled in *Parliament*, and the chief *Courts of Judicature*. The great *Hall* in which these *Courts* meet, is called *Westminster-Hall*, of which in another Place.

White-
hall.

Whitehall was unhappily burnt down in the late *Reign*, Jan. 4. 1698. and there was scarce any part of it left standing besides the *Banqueting-House*, a stately *Pile*, now converted into a *Chapel*. This *Palace* was happy in its *Situation*, facing, on one side, the *Thames*; and on the other, the *Park of St. James*; and was the usual *Residence* of the *Kings* and *Queens of England*,

land, ever since *Henry VIII.* who took Possession of it on the Death of Cardinal *Wolsey*, whose Palace it was.

In the *Strand*, near *Somerset-House*, is the *Savoy*, once a Pa-
lace, so called from *Peter Earl of Savoy* and *Richmond*, Uncle to
Eleanor, the Wife of *Henry III.* Who purchas'd it afterwards
for her Son, *Edmund*, Duke of *Lancaster*. The same is fallen to
Decay so many Years since, that there is scarce any Thing left
of a Palace, a good Part of it being now built into Tenements:
Its ancient Chapel however is still on foot, and now used as the
Parish-Church of *St. Mary Savoy*.

Kensington-Palace, *Hampton Court*, and *Windfor-Castle*, three *Kensing-*
Royal-Houses, not far from *London*: The first is a neat and con-
venient House, a little way out of Town. For it stands in *Hide-*
Park, and is called *Kensington*, from its neighbouring Town, which
is but three Miles from *St. James's*. The late King *William*, whose
Lungs did not agree with the Air of the Town, purchas'd the House
from the Earl of *Nottingham*, improved it to its present Greatness
and Beauty, and made it his usual Residence in Winter Time. For
a convenient Communication with *White-Hall*, before its Conflagra-
tion, he caus'd a gravelled Coach-Way to be made, between both,
through *Hide-Park* and *St. James's Park*, with Lamps fix'd upon
Posts on each Side of the Way, to light all the Way in the dark
Times of the Night. 'Twas in this Palace that great King resign'd
both his Life and Crown.

Hampton-Court stands upon the *Thames* in *Middlesex*, 11 *Hampton*
Miles from *London*. 'Twas built by Cardinal *Wolsey*, in the Court.
Reign of *Henry VIII.* The late King *William* took such Delight
in this Place, that he bestow'd great Cost upon it while he lived, to
bring it to a new Model, and make it more beautiful. He compass'd
two new Fronts to it, which (together with their Apartments and
Gardens) look very magnificent. And if ever it comes to be brought
to that Perfection, as to be all of a Piece, England may boast of
having one of the finest Palaces in Europe. The Avenue to it is
stately, and it has the Conveniency of two Parks.

Windfor-Castle is also upon the *Thames*, but in the County of *Windfor-*
Berks, 20 Miles from *London*. It stands high upon a Hill, enjoys
a pure Air, and is both a Palace and a Fortress. To which belongs a
Forest in its Neighbourhood, and a great and little Park. The late
King *Charles* adorn'd it within with excellent Painting and Carving,
and one Side of it with a noble and spacious Terrass, yielding a charm-
ing Prospect of a fine, champion, and inclosed Country for many Miles
together. This Castle is noted particularly for being the College of
the Knights of the Garter, who are installed here in a stately
Chapel, and their Installation-Feast kept in a noble Hall, built here
for that Purpose. Here the late King *Charles* kept his Court yearly
in the Summer Season, and so does our present Queen. *Henry VIII.*
and *Charles I.* lie bury'd in the Chapel.

As to the Royal Statues, that of King *Charles I.* at *Charing-Statues-*
cross is the best. This is a Statue in Brass on Horseback, rais'd
on

on a high Pedestal of Marble, adorned with Trophies of War, and compassed about with Iron-Rails. This *Statue*, done by *Le Sueur*, an excellent Artist, was pulled down by His Majesty's prevailing Enemies, and sold by the Pound-Weight, at the Rate of old Brass, to a certain Brazier in *Holbourn*, who kept it entire till the Restoration.

Of King *Charles II.* there are two *Statues*, besides those in the *Royal Exchange*, of which I shall speak when I come to that Head; viz. one in *Sticks-Market*, at the West-End of *Lombard-street*, and the other in *King's-Square, Soho*.

The first is done in white Marble, and represents the King on Horseback, trampling upon an Enemy. It stands upon a fine Marble Conduit, and was set up at the sole Cost and Charge of Sir *Robert Viner*, Alderman of *London*.

The other in *King's-Square*, stands upon a Pedestal in the midst of a designed Fountain, having at his Feet the Representation of the four principal Rivers of *England*, viz. the *Thames*, *Severn*, *Trent*, and *Humber*, pouring their Waters into the Cistern, with Subscriptions under each.

Among the Ruins of *White-Hall*, stands King *James's* Statue of Brass, upon a Pedestal surrounded with Iron-Rails.

TOVER of London, CUSTOM-HOUSE, and BRIDGE.

Tower.

THE Tower is remarkable on several Accounts. 1. As it is a *Fortress*. 2. For its grand Magazine of Arms, and Office of Ordnance. 3. For its Mint, wherein all our Coin is milled. 4. For its Jewel-house. 5. For being the Repository of the ancient Records of the Nation. 6. And the usual Place of Confinement for Persons of Quality, charged with Misdemeanour, or any Capital Crime.

This *Fortress*, called the Tower, from its great white square Tower in the Middle, built by *William the Conqueror*, stands near the *Thames*, below Bridge, on the East-Side of the City. 'Tis about a Mile in Compass, surrounded with an old Wall, and this with a very broad and deep Ditch. It commands both the City and River; and for its Security, has a constant Garrison in it, commonly of eight Companies of Foot. But, in case of Danger, there are 21 *Hamlets* belonging to the Tower, and lying out in several Parishes of large Extent, whose Trained Bands consisting of two Regiments of Foot, form a Body of between 3 and 4000 Men; who (by Command of the Constable of the Tower, Lord-Lieutenant of the Hamlets) are bound to come in, and strengthen the Garrison. The Artillery-Garden, and the Little-Minories, are also within the Tower-Liberties. Here are Batteries planted with Cannon, and Gunners to look after 'em; which Guns go off on all Days of Rejoycings. All Ships that come before

Chap. IX. GREAT-BRITAIN.

112

before this Fortress, salute it with their Guns. If with three Guns, the Tower returns one, and so in Proportion.

As it is the *National Magazine* for Arms and Ammunition, I shall refer the Account of it to another Place, where I am to speak of the *Strength* of the Nation, both by Sea and Land.

As to the *Mint*, there belong several *Officers*, whose *Salaries* *Mint in the Tower* altogether amount to above 2000 l. yearly.

In the *Jewel-House* are to be seen all the *Regalia*, besides *Plate*, *Jewel*- and other rich Things. 1. The *Imperial Crown*, which all the *House*,

Kings of *England* have been crowned with, ever since *Edward the Confessor's* Time. 2. The *Queen's Diadem*, or *Circlet*, which her Majesty wore in the Proceeding to her Coronation. 3. The *Orb*, or *Globe*, held in the *Queen's* Left-Hand at her Coronation, on the Top of which there is a *Jewel* near an Inch and half in Height. 4. The *Royal Scepter* with the *Cross*, which has another *Jewel* of a great Value under it. 5. The *Scepter* with the *Dove*, being the Emblem of Peace. 6. *St. Edward's Staff*, all beaten Gold, and carry'd before the *Queen* at her Coronation. 7. *Charisma*, or the *Sword of Mercy*, born between the two *Swords* of Justice, the *Spiritual* and *Temporal*, at the Coronation. 8. The *Golden Spurs*, and the *Armilla's*, that are wore at the Coronation. 9. The *Ampulla*, or *Eagle of Gold*, which holds the holy Oil the *Kings* and *Queens* are anointed with, and the *Golden Spoon* the *Bishop* pours the Oil into. 10. The rich *Crown of State* Her Majesty wears on the *Throne* in *Parliament*, in which is a large *Emerald*, seven Inches round, the finest *Pearl* in the *World*, and a *Ruby* of inestimable Value. 11. An *Ivory Scepter* with a *Dove*, made for the late *King James's* *Queen*. 12. The *Coronation Crown*, made for the late *Queen Mary*. 13. A *Globe* and *Scepter*, made for the same *Queen*. 14. A rich *Saltfeller of State*, the Figure of the *Tower*, used on the *Queen's* *Table* at her Coronation. 15. A noble *Silver Font*, double gilt, that the *Queen* and *Royal Family* were christned in. 16. A large *Silver Fountain*, presented to *King Charles II.* by the *Town of Plymouth*.

The *Records* of the *Tower* are a perpetual Evidence of the *Rights* of the *Crown*, and of the *Subjects* of *England*. *Records of the Tower*

Amongst other Things, here are to be found the *Original* of all the *Laws* that have been enacted and recorded. All the *Achievements* of this Nation in *France*, and other Parts. *Leagues* and *Treaties* with foreign Princes. The establishing of *Ireland* in *Laws* and *Dominion*. The *Dominion* of the *British Seas*. The *English Title* to the *Kingdom of France*. The *Foundation* of *Abbeys*, and other *Religious Houses*. The *Tenure* of all the *Lands* in *England*. *Extents* or *Surveys* of *Manors* and *Land*, and *Inquisitions post mortem*, of great Advantage upon *Trials* of *Interest* or *Descent*. *Grants* from the *Crown* to the *Subject* both at *Home* and *Abroad*. *Writs*, *Pleadings*, and *Proceedings* in *Chancery*, the *Courts* of *Common Law*, and *Exchequer*. *Deeds* or *Contracts*, between *Party* and *Party*. The *Just Establishments* of

all

all the Offices in the Nation. The Bounds of all the Forests in England, with several respective Rights of the Inhabitants therein to Common or Pasture, &c.

The Records are from time to time transmitted into the Tower, by virtue of a Writ to that Purpose, from the Chapel of the Rolls in Chancery-lane, and the Petty-Bag-Office, as these fill with Records out of other Offices.

Except Sundays, Holy-Days, publick Fasting and Thanksgiving-Days, the Office of the Records is kept open, and constantly attended for all Resorters, from seven a Clock in the Morning to 11, and from one to five in the Afternoon. Only in December, January, and February, the same is open but from eight in the Morning till 11, and from one till four in the Afternoon.

Church.

For publick Devotion, here's a Parochial Church, called *Sr. Petri ad Vincula*, which is in the King's Gift, and exempt from all Jurisdiction of the Archbishop.

Officers of

the Tower

For the Government of this important Place, there is a Constable, and a Lieutenant, and under them a Gentleman-Porter. The Constable's Salary is 1000 l. per Annum, and the Lieutenant's 200 l. besides Fees and Perquisites, arising chiefly from such as are sent Prisoners to the Tower, and from his Privilege of disposing of the Warders Places. A Duke being sent Prisoner to the Tower pays 200 l. as his Fee, every Peer under the Degree of a Duke 100 l. and every Commoner 50 l. Both the Constable and Lieutenant are, by Virtue of their Office, in Commission for the Peace for the Counties of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent.

The Gentleman-Porter has the Charge of the Gates, the Keys whereof he is every Night to deliver to the Constable, and in his Absence to the Lieutenant, and to receive them of him in the Morning. He commands the Warders that are upon the Day's Wait, and at the Entrance of a Prisoner has his Upper-Garment for his Fee, or else 30 l. from a Peer, and 5 l. from a Commoner. In the Court of Record kept here every Monday for Debts, Trespasses, &c. he has the Power of a Sheriff.

The Warders, forty in Number, are to wait at the Gates, and admit no Stranger to come in with a Sword. When a Prisoner comes into the Tower, he is confined in one of the Warder's Houses, and attended by him as a Guard. Their Habit is like that of the Yeomen of the Guard at the Queen's Court, and they are accounted the Queen's Domestick Servants, being sworn by the Lord High Chamberlain, or by the Clerk of the Cheque.

For Ecclesiastical Causes, and Probate of Wills, the Tower and Liberties thereof have a Royal Jurisdiction, from which there is no Appeal, but to the Queen in her Court of Chancery.

Custom-
House.

The Custom-House, being the Place where the Custom is received for all Merchandize imported to, and exported from this City, lies between the Tower and the Bridge. 'Tis a stately, uniform, and commodious Building, which cost the late King Charles 10000 l. the former House having been destroy'd in the

gr:at

great Conflagration. Here a World of Officers, superiour and subordinate, are employ'd, of which you will find a *List*, in its proper Place.

The *Bridge*, over the River, consists of 19 Stone Arches, 20 *Bridge* Foot between each Arch. 'Tis 800 Foot long, 30 broad, and 60 high, and has a *Draw-Bridge* almost in the Middle. Here is on each side a fine Row of *Tradesmens Houses*, with *Shops* well stock'd, and driving a good Trade in divers Commodities.

As it stands over a broad and deep River, with the Tide constantly flowing or ebbing, 'tis almost unimaginable, how the Building of it could be brought to Perfection. Certainly it must be with a vast Expence, considering how chargeable it is to keep it in Repair. For which there is a large *House*, a great *Revenue* in Lands and Houses, and several *Officers*, the principal of which are two *Bridge-Masters*.

MONUMENT.

THIS Master-Piece of Building, the *Monument*, was erected Month in perpetual Memory of the *Fire of London*, which happened about 40 Years since. It broke out *Sept. 2. 1666* in a Baker's House, near the Place where stands the *Monument*, and continued burning three Days together. During which, it consumed 13200 *Houses*, *St. Paul's Cathedral*, 87 *Parish Churches*, six *Chapels*, the *Custom-House*, the *Royal Exchange*, *Guild-Hall*, and many other stately *Halls*; several *Colleges*, *Schools*, and other publick *Edifices*; and yet, 'tis said, there were but eight Persons burnt.

Several Reasons are given for the Prevalency of this dreadful *Fire*, which made it almost invincible. 1. The *dead Time* of the *Night* when it began; that is, between One and Two of the Clock in the Morning, upon a *Sunday*. 2. The *Clofeness* of the *Buildings* in the Place where it began, and their combustible *Matter*, being generally wooden, and of old Timber, very much dried by the long Droughth of the preceding Summer. 3. An *Easterly Wind*, (the dryest of all others) which blew then very strong. 4. *Want of Water* to extinguish the *Fire*, the *Thames Water-Tower*, not far off, being presently burnt down, and most *Water-Pipes* become dry. 5. The combustible *Wares*, such as *Oils*, *Pitch*, *Tar*, *Rosin*, *Wax*, *Brimstone*, *Brandy*, *Sugar*, *Hemp*, *Cordage*, *Cheese*, and *Butter*, of which the greatest *Store-Houses* were in those Parts. 6. The general *Consternation* and *Despondency* of People, when the *Fire* had spread itself far and near, which made them chuse rather to save their Goods than their Houses. 7. *Not blowing up of Houses*, which has been found ever since the most effectual Way to stop a raging *Fire*.

Incredible is the *Loss* the Citizens sustained by this *Conflagration*. The most Moderate compute it at *Nine Millions Sterling*.

to Holbourn-Bridge. To the Estates and Fortunes of the Citizens it was mercileſs, but to their Lives very favourable, that it might in all Things reſemble the laſt Conflagration of the World. The Deſtruction was ſudden, for in a ſmall ſpace of Time, the ſame City was ſeen moſt flouriſhing, and reduced to nothing. Three Days after, when this fatal Fire had baffled all humane Counſels and Endeavours, in the Opinion of all, it ſtop'd, as it were, by a Command from Heaven, and was on every Side extinguiſh'd.

The South-Side Inſcription thus;

Carolus II. C. Mar. F. Mag. Brit. Fran. & Hil. Rex. Fid. D. Princeps clementiſſimus, miſeratus luctuoſam Rerum faciem, plurima ſumantibus jam tum Ruinis, in ſolacium Civium & Urbis ſue Ornamentum providit, Tributum remiſit, Preces Ordinis & Populi Londinenſis retulit ad Regni Senatum; qui continuo decrevit ut publica Opera Pecunia publicâ, ex Vetiſſimali Carbonis ſoſſilis oriunda, in meliorem formam reſtituerentur; utique Aedes Sacre & D. Pauli Templum à Fundamentis omni Magnificencia extruerentur; Pontes, Porta, Carceres novi fierent; emundarentur Alvei, Vici ad regulam reſponderent, Clivi complanarentur, aperirentur Angiportus, Fora & Macella in Areas ſepoſitas eliminarentur, Cenſuit etiam uti ſingula Domus Myris intergerinis concluderentur, uniuerſa in frontem pari aſtitudine conſurgerent, omneſque Parietes Saxo quadrato aut coſto Latere ſolidarentur; utique nemini liceret ultra Septennium ædificando immorari. Ad hæc, Liſes de Terminis oriſuras Lege lata præſciſit; adiecit quoque Supplicationes annuas, & ad æternam Poſteriorum Memoriam H. C. P. C. Feſtinatur undique, Reſurgit Londinum, majore celeritate ac ſplendore incertum, unum Triennium abſolvit quod ſæculi Opus credebatur.

In Engliſh thus,

Charles II. Son of Charles the Martyr, King of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, a moſt gracious Prince, conſidering the deplorable State of Things, whiſt the Ruins were yet ſmoaking, provided for the Comfort of his Citizens, and the Ornament of his City; remitted their Taxes, and referred the Petitions of the Magiſtrates and Inhabitants to the Parliament, who immediately paſſed an Act, that publick Works ſhould be reſtored to greater Beauty with publick Money, to be raiſed by an Impoſition on Coals; That Churches, and the Cathedral of St. Paul's, ſhall be rebuilt from their Foundations, with all Magnificence; That Bridges, Gates and Priſons ſhould be new made, the Sewers cleaned, the Streets made ſtrait and regular, ſuch as were ſteep levelled, and thoſe too narrow made wider, Markets and Shambles removed to ſeparate Places. They alſo enacted, That every Houſe ſhould be built with Party-Walls, and all in Front

raised of equal Height, and those Walls all of Square Stone or Brick; and that no Man should delay Building beyond the Space of seven Years. Moreover, Care was taken by Law, to prevent all Suits about their Bounds. Also, anniversary Prayers were enjoined; and, to perpetuate the Memory hereof to Posterity, they caused this Column to be erected. The Work was carried on with Diligence, and London is restored; but, whether with greater Speed or Beauty, may be made a Question. At three Years time the World saw that finished, which was supposed to be the Business of an Age.

The East-side of the Pedestal has also an Inscription, expressing the Times in which this Pillar was begun, continued, and brought to Perfection. The Words are these,

*Incepta**Richardo Forde Eq.**Prætoræ Lond.**A. D. CIOCLXXI.**Perducta alius**Geo. Waterman, Eq. Pra.**Roberto Hanson, Eq. Pra.**Gulielmo Hooker, Eq. Pra.**Roberto Viner, Eq. Pra.**Josepbo Sheldan, Eq. Pra.**Perfecta**Thomâ Davis, Eq. Pra.**Urb.**Anno Dom.**MDCLXXVII.*

That is,

This Pillar was begun,

Sir Richard Forde Knight, being Lord-Mayor of London, in the Year 1671.

Carried on,

In the Mayoralties of

*Sir George Waterman, Kt.**Sir Robert Hanson, Kt.**Sir William Hooker, Kt.**Sir Robert Viner, Kt.**Sir Josepbo Sheldan, Kt.*

Lord-Mayors.

And finished,

Sir Thomas Davis being Lord-Mayor, in the

Year 1677.

And

Chap. IX. GREAT-BRITAIN.

119

And whereas, upon Evidence, it was made out, that this dreadful Fire was contrived and carried on by the *Popish Faction*, the same is expressed in *English* round the Pedestal, under the said Inscriptions, in these following Words.

This Pillar was set up in perpetual Remembrance of the most dreadful Burning of this ancient City, begun and carried on by the Treachery and Malice of the Popish Faction, in the beginning of September, in the Year of our Lord 1666, in order to the carrying on their horrid Plot for extirpating the Protestant Religion and old English Liberty, and introducing Popery and Slavery.

Which Inscription being razed out by Order of the late King *James*, was set up again since the late Revolution.

'Tis observable, this *Conflagration* happen'd with two other grand Calamities, *viz.* a most devouring *Pestilence*, and a burdensom *War*; so that 'tis Matter of Wonder, how this City came to be rebuilt in a few Years after, much more beautiful and commodious than before. But what is most amazing, not only the City was (like a *Phoenix*) raised from its Ashes, but there has been since so vast an Increase of Buildings, especially on the Court-Side, as amounts to at least 20000 Houses. Which is an invincible Argument of the great *Wealth* and *Populousness* of this Place.

EXCHANGES.

NOT far from the Monument, stands the *Royal Exchange* in Cornhill, the noblest Building of this Kind in the Universe: Founded by Sir *Tho. Gresham*, a rich Merchant in *Q. Elizabeth's* Reign, Anno 1566. just 100 Years before it was burnt down. 'Tis now rebuilt much more stately than it was before the Fire, of Portland Stone within and without, with curious Architecture. This is the general Place of Meeting for all Merchants, and others, concerned in Trade and Commerce.

Above Stairs are *Walks*, with near 200 *Shops*, full of choice Commodities, especially for Mens and Womens Apparel, besides other *Shops* below along the Portico; and under Ground, great vaulted *cellars*.

The whole *Fabrick*, tho' standing upon less than an Acre of Ground, cost 50000 *l.* building, and yields 4000 *l.* yearly; Which makes it perhaps the richest Spot of Ground in the World, for the Bigness of it.

The *New-Exchange*, in the Strand, has been worth as much to the Earls of *Salisbury*, when its Trade was more flourishing, than it has been of late. *Robert Cecil*, Earl of *Salisbury*, and Lord High Treasurer in the Reign of King *James I.* was the Founder of it. It consists of two long *Walks* even with the Street, and two more above Stairs, each of 'em paved with

free Stone, and having two Rows of Shops, in which Goods are sold as in the *Royal Exchange*.

Exeter-Change. Not far from which, in the *Strand*, stands *Exeter-Change*, of a late Erection, but not like to thrive in the Neighbourhood of so great a Rival,

HALLS.

Halls. **Westminster-Hall.** AS no foreign City can boast of so many Squares, so none can shew so many fine Halls, amongst which *Westminster-Hall* has got the Pre-eminency, a Building not to be equalled by any Hall in Christendom. 'Tis 270 Foot in Length, 47 in Breadth, and the Height proportionable, all paved with Free-Stone, and (which is wonderful) the Roof supported without any Pillar. This Hall is the common Thorow-fare to the *Parliament*, when sitting. In Term-Time, the Courts of *Chancery*, *Queen's Bench* and *Common Pleas* sit here. 'Tis in this Hall the *Coronation-Feast* is kept, and where a Court is erected for the solemn Trial of any Peer charged with a Capital Crime. This Place is adorned with a vast Number of *French Colours* and Standards, taken at the ever famous Battle of *Blenheim*.

Cottonian Library. Near this Hall stands the famous *Cottonian Library* of Manuscripts, consisting of at least one Thousand Volumes, most of 'em relating to the History of England.

Guild-hall. *Guild-Hall*, the Town-House, where the City Courts are held, is also a stately Piece of Building, finely adorned with Pictures, and the Colours and Standards taken at the Battle of *Ramillies*.

Blackwell-Hall. *Blackwell-Hall*, the greatest Store-House for all sorts of Woollen-Cloth, brought hither to be sold from all Parts of the Kingdom, is a noted Place for that, and is adjoining to *Guild-Hall*.

Halls of Companies of Tradesmen. The *Traders* of London being divided into 62 Companies, of so many several Trades, every Company has a Hall, that is a stately House, so called from the largest Room of it, where they regulate Matters belonging to their Trade. Most of these Halls look like Palaces, with fine Frontispieces, spacious Courts, and beautiful Rooms, set off with carved Work in Stone or Wood, fine Pictures and Wainscoat, some of them Cedar Wainscoat; the Hall, properly so called, being large enough to entertain at once 2 or 300 People, and fit to receive a Crowned Head. *Draper's Hall*, among the rest, has a fair Garden well kept, and open for all People of a genteel Appearance. *Mercer's Hall* has a fine Chapel, and *Merchant Taylor's* is noted for the yearly Festivals of great Societies kept here, particularly that of the *Artillery-Company*.

Bank of England in Grocers Hall. At *Grocer's Hall* in the *Poultry* is kept the *Bank of England*, erected in the late Reign, to supply, by Loans, the Exigencies of the State, paying 8 per Cent. Interest. But the Capital Stock was not to exceed Twelve Hundred Thousand Pounds: Till the Credit of the Bank sinking, in 1696, upon the Calling of the hammered

hammered Coin to the *Mint*, the *Bank* recover'd itself, by ingrafting 800000 Pounds on its Capital Stock, and continuing the *Bank* (by Act of *Parliament*) till the Year 1710. The Stock being thus enlarg'd by admitting new Subscriptions, these were to be made good by Tallies, and Bank-Notes. Whereupon the Credit of the *Bank* recover'd a pace, so that in a short time their Notes, which bore no Interest, were equal with Money; and their Bills, that bore Interest, were look'd upon as better than Money. Which quickly changed the Face of Affairs for the better, when Credit began to revive, and Money to circulate upon moderate Terms. In the Year 1709. the *Bank* doubled their Stock by new Subscriptions, and lent the Government about Three Millions more, at 6 per Cent. Upon which Consideration they were continued for 21 Years longer, by Act of *Parliament*. This *Bank* is under the Direction of a Governor, Deputy-Governor, and 24 Directors of the Company, being all together a Body Corporate.

Inns of Court, and Inns for Lawyers.

FOR the Common Law and Chancery, here are 2 *Sergeants* *Sergeants* *Inns*, one in *Fleet-street*, and the other in *Chancery-Lane*; *Inns*. besides 4 *Inns of Court*, viz the *Inner*, and the *Middle Temple* in *Inns of Fleet street*, *Grays-Inn* in *Holbourn*, and *Lincolns-Inn* in *Chancery-Court Lane*. In all which *Inns* the Lawyers live in a Collegiate manner, in Term-time, having their Chambers, in which they follow their Business, free from Noise and Disturbance. There are reckoned in *England* Forty Thousand Men that live by the Profession of the Law, many of 'em getting Hundreds of Pounds, and some Thousands yearly. They are certainly the most wealthy Part of the Nation, and some of 'em have been advanced to be Peers of the Realm, as the late Lord Keepers and Chancellors, *Coventry*, *Finch*, *Norib*, *Jefferies*, *Sommers*, *Cooper*, and the present Lord Chancellor.

Such as are arived to the highest Degree in the Study of the *Sergeants* *Common Law*, are admitted by the Sovereign as *Sergeants at Law*, which is a Degree answerable to that of *Doctor* in the Civil Law. These are the Gentlemen who wear a Black Silk Coif on their Head, and plead with Party coloured-Gowns. At the Court of *Common Pleas* they stand without the Bar, but in all other Courts within. But whereas *Doctors of Law* are allowed to be covered, the *Sergeants* are uncovered, they being *Servientes ad Legem*, and *Servitus Appellatio est Ministerii*, *Doctoris vero Magistrerii*. However all the Judges of the *Queen's Bench*, *Common-Pleas*, and *Exchequer*, are chosen by the Queen out of their Number.

The *Inns of Court* are the largest, and most beautiful, accommodated with a vast Number of fair and convenient Chambers, each *Inn* having a *Hall* to eat in together, in Term-time; a Church

Church or Chapel for publick Devotion, a *Garden* and other convenient Places to walk in. Amongst which, the two *Temples* have the Conveniency of the *River*, which the others have not.

The two *Temples* were heretofore the House of the *English Knights-Templars*, who being dissolved above 300 Years ago, their House was purchased by some Professors of the *Common-Law*. One of these *Temples* is call'd the *Inner*, and the other the *Middle-Temple*, in Relation to *Essex-House*, which was Part of the House of the *Knights-Templars*, and call'd the *Outer-Temple*, as being seated without *Temple-Bar*.

The two *Temples*. The *Inner-Temple* has a noble *Garden* facing the *Thames*, besides the *King's-Bench Walks*, which are kept well gravell'd. The *Middle-Temple* has also a fine *Garden* facing the *River*, but of a lesser Compass; besides several flat *Stone-Walks*. Here is also a fair *Fountain*, rail'd in, and shaded with tall Trees. For Study, a publick *Library*. But the Glory of the *Middle-Temple* lies chiefly in its *Hall*, a spacious and beautiful Fabrick.

To these two *Temples* belongs a fine *Church*, in which are to be seen the *Monuments* (or *Effigies* in Stone) of some of the old *Knights-Templars*: The Minister of this Church is call'd *Master of the Temple*.

Lincoln's-Inn. *Lincoln's-Inn* and *Gray's-Inn* stand upon a higher Ground, and in a gravelly Soil, which makes 'em the healthfuller. These two were formerly *Noblemen's Houses*; the first belonging to the *Earls of Lincoln*, and the other to the noble Family of the *Grays*.

The first has two *Gardens*, with a fine *Terrass-Walk* facing the whole Breadth of *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields*, the greatest *Square* in Town. It has been of late Years enlarged and beautified with a noble Court, call'd *Serle's-Court*; in the midst whereof stands a Pillar of Stone, with a *Clock* at the Top of it, shewing the Hours of the Day three several Ways, and a *Fountain* rail'd round with Iron-Rails. In the *Outer-Garden*, there is also a *Fountain*. This *Inn* has a fine *Chapel*, about twenty Steps above-ground, which affords under it the Conveniency of a dry Walk in wet Weather.

Gray's-Inn. *Gray's-Inn*, in *Holbourn*, is particularly remarkable for its fine *Square*, commonly call'd *Coney-Court*; and for its stately *Garden*, with a large *Terrass-Walk* on the North-side, yielding a charming Prospect into the Fields. In these four *Inns of Court* are reckon'd about 600 *Students*.

Inns of Chancery. There are, besides, Eight *Inns of Chancery* belonging to the aforesaid *Inns*, viz. *Clifford's-Inn* in *Fleet-Street*, *Clement's-Inn*, *New-Inn*, and *Lyon's-Inn*, without the Liberties, belonging to the two *Temples*; *Thavies* and *Furnival's-Inn* in *Holbourn*, to *Lincoln's-Inn*; *Bernard's* and *Staple-Inn*, likewise in *Holbourn*, to *Gray's-Inn*.

The whole Company of Gentlemen in each Society, consists of *Benchers*, *Outer-Barristers* and *Inner-Barristers*.

The

The *Benchers*, or *Seniors*, are commonly of the longest standing in the House, to whom the Government thereof is committed. Out of which Number, a *Treasurer* is chosen yearly, who receives, disburses, and accounts for all Monies belonging to the House, and is chiefly intrusted with the Government. He is chosen by a *Parliament*, that is, an Assembly of *Benchers* and *Outer-Barristers*, who meet quarterly in a Room called the *Parliament-Chamber*, for the good Ordering of the House. In this *Parliament* they also nominate the *Readers* for *Lent* and Summer Vacation, and the *Auditors* to take the Accounts of the old *Treasurer*. Here Offences committed by any of the Society are punished.

Outer-Barristers are those who being of a long standing in the House, and well skill'd in the Law, are call'd by the *Benchers* to plead in the *Hall*, and argue upon doubtful Cases and Questions. For which publick *Exercises* (commonly called *Moonings*) they have two *Vacations*, one call'd *Lent-Vacation*, and the other *Summer-Vacation*; each continuing three Weeks and three Days. the first begins on the first *Monday* in *Lent*, and the other the *Monday* after *Lammas-Day*.

Out of these *Outer-Barristers* (or *Moot-Men*) are chosen *Readers* for the *Inns of Chancery*, belonging to the *Inns of Court*, of which they are Members. In which *Inns of Chancery* they argue Cases, in the Presence of *Attorneys* and *Clerks*, both in Term-time, and long *Vacations*.

Lastly, all the rest are accounted *Inner-Barristers*, who for want of Time or Learning, are not to argue in those *Moots*.

Near *St. Paul's Cathedral* is a *Society of Civilians*, call'd *College Doctors-Commons*, and founded by *Dr. Harvey*, formerly Dean of *Civilian-the Arches*: There did commonly reside the *Judges* of the *Arches*, and the *Prerogative-Court*, with divers other eminent *Civilians*; from whose former Living and Commoning together in a Collegiate manner, this Place got the Name of *Doctors-Commons*. Here the *Professors* (wearing *black Robes* and *Hoods*, lin'd with *Furs*) make themselves Parties for their Clients, produce the Witnesses, prepare the Causes, and attend the *Advocates* with their Proceedings.

In the *Common Hall* of *Doctors-Commons* are held several Courts, rel'd by the *Civil-Law*; particularly, the *High-Court of Admiralty*, the *Court of Delegates*, the *Arches-Court of Canterbury*, and the *Prerogative-Court of Canterbury*; whose *Terms* for sitting, differ not much from those at *Westminster*, every one of them holding several *Court-Days*, most of them fix'd and known by preceding *Holy-Days*, and the rest appointed by the Judge's Pleasure.

In *Warwick Lane*, near *Newgate*, is the *College of Physicians*, College a fine Building, with a spacious Court, an Amphitheatre of Physicians over the Gate for Anatomical Lectures, and a fair Library of Books.

The Number of Physicians belonging to this College, ought not to exceed 80. The chief of 'em are call'd *Fellows*, and the next *Candidates*, who fill up the Places of *Fellows*, as they become vacant by Death, or otherwise. Next to these, are the *Honourary Fellows*; and lastly, the *Licenciates*, that is, such as being found capable, upon Examination, to practise Physick, at least, in some sort of Diseases, are by the College allow'd to practise.

This College has many great *Privileges*, granted by Charters, and Acts of Parliament: By Virtue whereof, no Man (tho' a *Graduate* in Physick of *Oxford* or *Cambridge*) may, without Licence under the College-Seal, practise Physick in *London*, or within seven Miles of it. Nor ought any Man, that is not a *Graduate*, practise it in any Part of *England*. All Offenders herein, as in divers other Particulars, they may fine and imprison. And there is a *Law* still in Force, which forbids any one to practise Physick or Surgery, that is not qualify'd for it, or expressly allow'd to practise; and makes it Felony, if the Patient die under his Hand. They have Authority to search all the *Apothecaries* Shops in and about *London*, and to see if their Drugs and Compositions be wholsom and well made. And, that they may be able at all Times to attend their Patients, they are freed from all Parish-Offices.

However, *London*, like other populous Cities, swarms with *Empyricks*, *Moumebanks*, and others that practise Physick without Authority.

But the prudent Method taken of late by the College of Physicians, will probably conduce very much to the lessening of their Number: For, in 1696, 42 Fellows of the College made a Subscription, to contribute themselves to the necessary Charge of Relieving, at easy Rates, the Sick, Poor, and the meaner House-keepers and Servants (after many fruitless Attempts upon the *Apothecaries Company* to do it) according to the lowest Prices of Medicines to be noted on the Bill. In order to which, the College has since erected, besides the *Dispensary* at the College, two other Dispensaries, one in *St. Peter's* in *Cornhill*, and the other in *St. Martin's-Lane*, *Westminster*. In which Dispensaries, the Patients are advised every Day but *Sunday*, and Medicines sold at intrinsick Value. Thus the City and Nation are inform'd of the low Prices of the most useful Medicines, and what Doses must be taken in all Diseases.

To conclude, this College is governed by a *President*, four *Censors*, and twelve *Eldors*, who are all principal Members of the Society. The *President* is yearly chosen out of 'em at *Michaelmas*: But the *Honourary-Fellows*, and *Licenciates*, have no Share in the Government, tho' they enjoy the *Privileges* of the College.

By a new Charter granted by the late King *James* to this College, those who have taken their Degree in foreign Universities are qualify'd to become *Fellows*.

Gresham.

Gresham-College, in *Bishopsgatestreet*, comes next under our *Gresham-Consideration*. The same is so called from its Founder *Sir College-Thomas Gresham*, who built the *Royal Exchange*, and gave in Trust one Moiety of the Revenue thereof to the Mayor and Commonality of *London*, and their Successors for ever; and the other Moiety to the Company of *Mercers*. The first, to find four able Persons to read within this College, *Divinity, Astronomy, Musick, and Geometry*; and the last, three able Men to read *Rhetorick, Civil Law, and Physick*: Which Lectures are to be read in Term-Time every Day in the Week (except *Sundays*) in *Latin* in the Forenoon, and the same in *English* in the Afternoon; except the *Musick Lecture*, to be read only in *English*. For this Service, each Lecturer has 50 l. per Annum, besides a fair Lodging in the College.

This College is noted besides for being the Meeting-Place of *Royal-the Royal-Society*, establish'd by a Charter of King *Charles II.* in *Society-April 1663.* for promoting *Natural Knowledge*, and useful Arts, by Experiments: In which Charter, His Majesty declared himself to be Founder, and Patron, Sovereign, and Companion of the *Society*.

Accordingly, several Discoveries in Nature have been made by this *Society*; some for Use or Profit; and others for the Satisfaction of the Curious, which may prove, in Time, of great Use and Benefit. They have very much improved the *Naval, Civil and Military Architecture*, the Art of *Husbandry*, and that of *Navigation*. Which has put the whole Common-Wealth of Learning in *Europe* upon the same Practical Studies, new Inventions and Discoveries; which have been always recommended by the Authors thereof, to be examined and approved by this *Society*.

In this College is to be a *Library*, already begun, and to consist only of the choicest Books of *Philosophy*, and especially such as are most proper for the Design of this *Society*. Here is also a *Repository* of many Curiosities of Nature, as *Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Serpents, Flies, Shells, Feathers, Mummies, Gums, Minerals*, some Things petrify'd, and others ossify'd, &c. 'Tis true, there are two Collections that rather exceed that, than fall short of it: One is *Dr. Sloan's Collection* in *Bloomsbury*, and the other *Mr. Du Puy's* in *Long-Acre*, which has more Choice and Variety than any.

The *Royal-Society* consists of near 200 Fellows, most *English*, and the rest of several Nations; some of 'em Persons of the highest Rank, and many eminent Gentlemen and Doctors. All generally Men of Parts, and Lovers of Philosophical Learning.

Their Meeting-Time is upon *Wednesday*, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon; and their Business is to discourse upon the Productions and Rarities of Nature and Art, and to consider how the same may be improved for the Good of Mankind.

Here

Here are also read *Letters*, and others *Papers*, about Philosophy-Matters, which the *Society* does frequently receive from foreign Parts, and discourse upon them. Without affecting *set Speeches*, they express themselves in few Words, and in the plainest manner; and laying aside all Distinction, they amicably apply themselves to promote experimental Knowledge.

This *Society* is govern'd by a *Council*, consisting of 21 *Members*, ten of 'em going out yearly, and others being put in to fill up their Places; whose Election is made, *Nov. 30.* in the Morning, being *St. Andrew's Day*; after which, they dine together at a *Venison-Feast*.

The Chief of the *Council* bears the Title of *President*, whose proper Office is to call and dissolve the *Meetings*, to propose the *Matter* to be debated, put *Questions*, call for *Experiments*, and admit such *Members* as shall be elected, &c.

To be admitted into this *Society*, the *Candidate* is proposed at an Assembly, by some of the *Members*. In the next Assembly he must carry it at least by 21 *Votes*, which is done by Balloting; and then, or at the next Assembly, he is introduced as a *Member*, by the *President*: Whereupon, he is to subscribe, That he will endeavour to promote the Good of the Royal-Society of London, by the Improvement of Natural Knowledge. At his Admittance, he pays 40 s. and afterwards, 13 s. a Quarter, as long as he continues a *Member* of the *Society*.

Here is also a *Treasurer*, to receive and disburse all *Monies*. Two *Secretaries*, to read all *Letters* and *Informations*, and return *Answers*; to register all *Experiments*, and certain *Informations*, and to publish what *Transactions* the *Society* thinks fit.

Lastly, this *Society* has *Curators*, or *Experimentors*, who receive the *Directions* of the *Society*, and at another Meeting bring all to the Test: Upon which the *Society* give their Judgment.

Sion-Col-
lege.

Sion-College, near *Cripplegate*, was formerly a Religious House, next a Spittal or Hospital, and now 'tis both a *College* and an Hospital, since the Year 1531. both founded by *Dr. White* of *Bristol*, Vicar of *St. Dunstan* in the West. The *College*, for the Use of all the *London* Ministers of the Church of *England*; and the *Hospital*, for 10 poor Men, and 10 poor Women; the first within the Gates of the House, and the last without. The Founder purchased the House at the Rate of 3000 l. settled 40 l. a Year for necessary Repairs, and other common Charges, and 120 l. per Annum to maintain the *Hospital*.

Here is a *Hall*, lately built by the Contributions of the *Fellows* of this *College*, and other well disposed Persons; and a fair *Library* of *Divinity* Books, principally for the Use of the *City-Clergy*.

College of
Heralds.

The *College of Heralds*, commonly called the *Heralds-Office*, stands upon *St. Benet's Hill*, near *Doctors Commons*, and is subordinate to the *Earl-Marshal* of *England*.

Heralds

Heralds are Messengers of War and Peace, skilful in *Descents*, *College of Pedigrees*, and *Coats of Arms*, and are employ'd in marshalling *Heralds*, and ordering *Coronations*, *Solemn Marriages*, *Christenings*, *Funerals*, *Interviews*, *Faasts of Kings and Princes*, *Cavalcades*, &c.

They are all the Queen's Servants in ordinary, and there are three Degrees of 'em in England: The first called *Kings of Arms*, the second *Heralds*, and the third *Pursuivants*.

There are three *Kings of Arms*, the first called *Garter*, the second *Clarenceux*, and the third *Norroy*.

Garter, principal King of Arms, was instituted by Henry V. to attend the *Knights* of the *Garter* at their Solemnities, to advertise those that are chosen of their new Election, call on them to be installed at *Windsor*, and cause their *Arms* to be put up over their Seats in the Chapel. He also carries the *Garter* to foreign Kings and Princes that are chosen to be Knights of this Order, being joined in Commission with some Peer of the Realm. He likewise marshals the solemn *Funerals* of the higher Nobility of England.

At the Time of his *Creation*; there is, in the first Place, a *Sword* and *Book* provided, on which he takes a solemn *Oath*; next a *Crown* of Gold, a *Collar* of S's, and a *Bowl* of Wine; then a *Velvet Coat* of *Arms* richly embroidered, and a *Badge* of Gold, enamelled in a Gold-Chain. While he kneels down before the *Earl-Marshal*, and lays his Hand on the *Book* and *Sword*, another King of Arms reads the *Oath*: Which being taken, the *Patent* of his Office is read, and while 'tis reading the *Earl-Marshal* pours the *Wine* on his Head, gives him the Name of *Garter*, puts on him the *Coat* of *Arms*, and *Collar* of S's, and the *Crown* on his Head.

His *Oath* binds him to obey the *Sovereign* of the most Noble Order of the *Garter*, and the Noble *Knights* of the Order in all Things belonging to his Office, to make an Enquiry of all the Noble *Acts* of the Order, and certify thereof to the *Register*, that he may record the same; and to give Notice to the *Queen*, and the *Knights* of the Order, of the Death of any of the Society. He is also to have an exact Knowledge of all the Nobility, to instruct *Heralds* and *Pursuivants* in all Doubts concerning the Office of Arms, and be more ready to excuse than to blame any Nobleman, unless call'd by Authority to witness against him. Lastly, he is bound to shun all Persons of ill Reputation.

Clarenceux and *Norroy*, the other two *Kings of Arms*, are called *Provincial Herald*s; the Jurisdiction of the one being on the South-side, and that of the other on the North-side of *Trent*. Both created by *Letters-Patents*, a *Book* and a *Sword*, &c. as *Garter*, and with almost the same Ceremonies.

Clarenceux is so called from *George Duke of Clarence*, Brother to King *Edward IV.* to whom he properly belonged. Which Dukedom

Dukedom falling to the King by his Brother's Death, he made this Herald a King of Arms, named him *Clarenceux* in French, and *Clarencius* in Latin. His Province is to marshal the Funerals of all the lower Nobility, viz. *Barons, Knights, Esquires*, and *Gentlemen*, on the South-Side of *Trent*. And *Norroy* is to do the like on all the North-Side of that River.

They are both empower'd by Charter to visit *Noblemens Families*, and distinguish their *Arms*, to appoint others what *Arms* they think fit, and with *Garter* to direct the *Heralds*.

The *Heralds* are six in Number, besides one extraordinary, and are distinguish'd by the Names of *Richmond, Lancaster, Chester, Windsor, Somerset, and York*. They were formerly called *Dukes at Arms*, when their Office was to attend *Dukes* in Martial Executions. Their Office is to wait at Court, attend publick Solemnities, proclaim Peace and War, &c.

The *Pursuivants* are four, called *Blue-Mantle, Rouge-Croix, Rouge-Dragon*, and *Port-Cullise*, probably from the Badges they wore heretofore. But there are two besides, called *Pursuivants extraordinary*.

Whatever concerns Honour is the chief Care and Study of this College, being *tanquam sacrorum Custodes, & Templi Honoris Editui*. They are Assistants to the *Earl-Marshal* in his Court of Chivalry, usually held in the Common Hall of the College of *Heralds*, where they sit in their rich Coats of Her Majesty's Arms.

They must be all *Gentlemen-born*, and the six *Heralds* are, at their Creation, made *Esquires* by the Queen.

They all have a Salary out of the Queen's Exchequer. But *Garter*, King at Arms, has a double Salary, Fees at the Instalments of Knights, and yearly Wages given him by all the Knights of the Garter. He has also a Composition for the uppermost Garment of each Knight at his Instalment.

SCHOOLS.

Schools.

FOR the Education of Youth, there are in London and Westminster several famous publick Schools, besides an infinite Number of private Ones. I call those publick (or free) Schools, that stand upon a Foundation, and whose Scholars are taught gratis, or at a small Charge.

Such is, 1. the Royal School at Westminster, commonly called Westminster-School, founded by Queen Elizabeth for 40 Scholars taught and maintained here at the Charge of the school, and brought up for the Universities. Out of which a certain Number is yearly elected, four Weeks after Easter, some for Christ Church-College in Oxford, and others for Trinity-College in Cambridge, where they have good Allowances.

[Note

Chap. IX. GREAT-BRITAIN.

149

[Note, That there are two such Schools in the Country, viz. Eaton-School in Buckinghamshire, opposite to Windsor, being a fair College, and famous School of Literature, with a fine Chapel to it, founded and liberally endowed by King Henry VI. And Winchester-School in Hampshire, founded by William of Wickham, for a Seminary to New-College in Oxford.]

2. St. Paul's School, which stands near the East-End of St. Paul's Cathedral, and is a very fair Building. This School was founded in 1512. by Dr. Collet, Dean of St. Paul's, for 153 Children to be taught here gratis: To which End he appointed a Master, an Usher, and a Chaplain, with large Stipends for ever.

3. Merchant-Taylor's School, near Cannon-street, founded by Sir Thomas White, Alderman, and Merchant-Taylor of London, the noble Founder of St. John's College in Oxford. In this School alone 300 Scholars are taught, viz. 100 gratis, 100 for 2 s. 6 d. a Quarter each, and 100 more for 5 s. a Quarter. In order to which, there is a School-Master, who has a large House here, and three Ushers under him, with an Apartment to each. One side of this School stands upon great Pillars of Stone, in a large Court, paved with Free-Stone. Here is also a fair Library; and to this School belong 46 Fellowships in St. John's College aforesaid, to which Scholars are yearly elected from hence, as Places become vacant.

4. Another excellent School at Merceer's Chapel in Cheapside, founded by the Company of Mercers.

To which add two other Schools, one in Christ-Church Hospital, the other in the Charter-House, of which more hereafter.

5. A School, with a publick Library, near the upper Gate of the Mews, in the Liberties of Westminster, founded by Dr. Tenison, the present Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

6. And another at Ratcliff, founded by Nicholas Gibson, Grocer of London; who also built there an Alms-House, for 14 poor aged People.

In and about London and Westminster, and within 10 Miles of the same, there are 64 Charity-Schools; of which all but two have been lately set up by charitable Persons, within the Compass of 12 Years, for the Education of poor Boys and Girls; whose Number, when they met in 1706. at Gresham-College, and went orderly to St. Sepulchres Church to hear a Sermon, amounted to 573 Boys, and 915 Girls; besides several of both Sexes, that had been put out Apprentices. Of these last there were then reckoned 684 Boys, and 286 Girls, put out from the Beginning of this charitable Undertaking.

K

HOSPIT.

[Note

HOSPITALS.

Hospitals.

BESIDES a great many *Alms-Houses*, or small *Hospitals*, founded by private Men, for the Relief of poor People, there are eight great *Hospitals*, including *Greenwich* and *Chelsea*, a little way out of Town.

Christ's Hospital.

1. *Christ's Hospital* by *Newgate-street*, formerly a *Convent* of *Gray-Friars*, being dissolved by King *Henry VIII.* was converted in 1553. by his Son *Edward VI.* into an *Hospital* for poor Children, which some call the *Blue-Coat Hospital*, from the *Blue Coats* worn by its Boys and Girls, whose Number has formerly amounted to above *One Thousand*; the greatest Part maintained in the House, and others out at Nurse, at the Charge of this Foundation. Of which six or seven Score Boys were yearly put out to Trades, and the Maidens to some honest Services.

Here the Boys have a *Grammar-School*, from which the aptest Scholars are sent to the University; and among those that have been put to Trades, some have been preferred to the highest Dignities in the City, and one of 'em has been a *Lord-Mayor*. Here is also a stately *Writing-School*, built at the Charge of Sir *John Moor*, Alderman, which is said to have cost him upwards of 4000 l. There is also a *Mathematical-school*, founded by the late King *Charles*, for 40 of the most forward and proficient Boys, to be taught all Parts of the *Mathematicks*, but chiefly *Navigation*. Of these, 10 or 12 at a time are yearly sent to Sea, for the practical Part, and some of 'em have proved excellent Commanders.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

2. *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*, at a small Distance from the former, and facing *West-Smithfield* of one side, formerly belonged to the *Gray-Friars*, and is now a great *Hospital* for sick, maimed, or wounded Poor, who resort hither for Cure, and are well accommodated, and provided with able *Physicians* and *Surgeons*, careful *Nurses* to look after 'em, and all other Necessaries.

This *Hospital* was founded first by one *Raybere*, in 1102. in the Reign of *Henry I.* and after the Dissolution of the Monasteries, it was re-founded by *Henry VIII.* in 1546. The same was lately beautify'd with a stately *Gate*, on the side of *Smithfield*: And in the *Cloysters* there's a kind of *Exchange*, with Shops on both sides, for the Sale of small Wares.

There are two other *Hospitals* at the Charge of this, one at *Kingsland*, and the other called the *Lock* in *Southwark*. And 'tis computed, these three *Hospitals* have entertained yearly 300 Patients for many Years last past. For the better Government of this *Hospital*, here is a *President*, *Treasurer*, and several *Governors*, out of which *Committees* are yearly elected to order the Affairs of the House. The *Treasurer*, and divers *Governors*,

meet

meet twice a Week in the *Hospital*, and order the *Almoners* to buy what's fitting for the *Patients*.

For the Cure and Maintenance of poor *Lunatics*, or distracted *Bedlam* Persons, there is in *Moor-Fields* a stately *Hospital*, commonly called *Bedlam*; which for Greatness, Beauty, and Conveniencies, is not to be matched in *Europe*. 'T was built about 10 Years after the Fire of *London*, and the Building alone (besides the Ground) cost 17000 *l.* to which many rich Citizens and others were Benefactors. It stands in a good Air, and has proper Accommodations. In the Compass of one Year 40, 50, and sometimes 60 *Lunatics* have been cured here.

St. Thomas's Hospital in *Southwark*, on the South-Side of the *St. Thomas's River*, was few Years since an old and ill-contriv'd Building; but it has been pulled down, and most Part of it rebuilt so convenient, so uniform, and stately, that it deserves (as well as *Bedlam*) the Curiosity of Strangers. *Sir John Fleet*, when Lord-Mayor, laid the first Stone, and has largely contributed to it; and 'tis now carry'd on by other generous and eminent Persons, who design to make it a most compleat Building. The Use of this *Hospital* is for the Sick, Maimed, or Wounded, as *St. Bartholomew's*; and does not fall short of it in the Number of those that are here yearly cured and relieved.

But the noblest Foundation of any private Gentleman, and *Sutton's Hospital*, commonly called the *Charter-House*, as having been at the a Convent of *Carthusian Fryars*, in the Times of *Popery*: Of *Charter-House* which sort of Monasteries there were eight in *England*, besides *Houses*. this, viz. at *Sheen* in *Surrey*, *Hinton* in *Wiltshire*, *Fair-Valley* in *Nottinghamshire*, *St. Anne* near *Coventry*, *Kingston* and *Moor-grace* in *Yorkshire*, *Epsworth* in *Lincolnshire*, and *Witbam* in *Somersetshire*.

When all the Monasteries in *England* were dissolved by King *Henry VIII.* this *Charter-House* was given to *Sir Thomas Audley*, then Speaker of the House of Commons; from whom it devolved to *Thomas Howard* Duke of *Norfolk*, who marry'd *Mary*, the sole Daughter of *Sir Thomas*. In the Reign of King *James I.* this House was come by Descent to *Tho. Earl of Suffolk*, and *Mr. Sutton* purchased it from him, Anno 1611. at the Rate of 15000 *l.* To fit it up for this Use, it cost him about 7000 *l.* more, in all 22000 *l.* This done, he endowed it with 4000 *l.* per Annum, now improved to near 6000. The House is old, but large and convenient, kept in good Repair, and having the Conveniency of a Green, besides a noble Garden, called the *Wilderness*, for the walking Exercise. Here is also a fine square Court, with a large Hall at one side of it, where the *Pensioners* eat together at several Tables; besides a fair Chapel, with Organs, for publick Devotion. This House stands near *Aldersgatestreet*, has a large Yard before it, graced with three Rows of new-built Houses; that make it a kind of a Square.

This noble Foundation was settled by Mr. *Sutton* for 80 poor Gentlemen, commonly called *Pensioners*, there to be maintain'd with a liberal Allowance, and in a Christian Preparation for their latter End, by a regular Life, and daily frequenting the Chapel. Also for 40 Boys, to be taught *Latin* and *Greek*, with a Provision for some to be put out to *Trades*, and others qualify'd for Learning to be sent to *Cambridge University*, where they are allowed each 20 l. a Year for eight Years together. And where-as there are nine *Church-Livings* belonging to this *Hospital*, such as are best qualify'd have an immediate Right to 'em.

By the Rules and Statutes of this Foundation, whoever is admitted *Pensioner* ought to be a decay'd Gentleman, military Man, or Merchant, and not under 50 Years of Age. Before Admittance, he must take the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and another Oath, that he has not promised or given any Bribe, directly or indirectly, to procure the Warrant for his Admission. And by a *Statute* made since by the Governors, not by the Founder's Settlement, he must be unmarried, and so ought to be all the Officers and Servants belonging to the House. But I take their frequent *Dispensing* with it as an Act of Prudence, and a great Piece of Charity.

The Governors of this famous *Hospital* are 16 in Number, and most of 'em Persons of the greatest Quality. The Master of the *Hospital*, who resides in the House, is one of 'em. As Vacancies fall out, they take their Turns in the Choice both of *Pensioners* and *Scholars*; and the Election is to be signify'd by a *Warrant* from the Governor, directed to the Master and Register of the *Charter-House*. The Queen has a Right of Election; and Her Majesty alone chooses two *Pensioners*, and two Boys, when Her Turn comes. There are several Officers and Servants belonging to this House, for which see the List.

Mr. *Sutton*, the noble Founder of this *Hospital*, after a numerous Train of charitable and religious Actions, died at *Hackney*, December 11. 1611. being 70 Years of Age. From thence his Corps was removed to Dr. *Law's* House (one of his Executors) in *Pater-Noster-Row*, and thence convey'd in great Pomp to *Christ-Church*; 6000 People attending his Funeral, which made the Procession last five or six Hours. There his Body lay three Years, till his Foundation at the *Charter-House* was finish'd, when it was decently removed thither, December 12. 1614. and buried on the North-Side of the Chapel. Thus being brought to his Place of Rest, a noble Monument was erected, with an Inscription in golden Letters upon a fair Marble-Stone.

On the same Day his Commemoration has been kept yearly ever since, and a Sermon preached: After which the Auditors repair to the publick Hall, where the Founder's Beneficence is set forth in a *Latin* Speech by a Youth of the Foundation, as the greatest Example, and a most glorious Monument of Protestant Charity.

from a private Gentleman, not to be parallell'd by the Roman Church any where.

I cannot but mention here with Honour Mr. *Edward Cresset*, Master of the *Charter-house* in the time of the Usurpation, and a standing Model of Justice and Honour to his Successors; who increased the Revenue to 4000*l.* and took so provident a Care of his Family (as he used to call the *Pensioners* and *Scholars*) that they never wanted any part of their Due. As he performed the Duties of his Place to the Satisfaction of all, and to the Advantage and Benefit of the House, so he took effectual Care to prevent all Abuses from the Officers. And when the Government went about to dissolve this Foundation, and seize upon its Revenues, this worthy Gentleman laid the Storm by his Interest; for which he receiv'd the Thanks of the Lords-Governors upon the Restoration.

At *Hoxton* is another Hospital, lately erected, which looks more like a Palace than an Hospital. This was founded by Alderman *Ask*, of the Company of *Haberdaßers*, for the Maintenance of 20 poor old Men of that Company, and 20 poor Boys, to be there educated: For the Building and Indowing of which he left an Estate, and by his last Will made the afore said Company his Trustees. Here each old Man has an Apartment to himself, consisting of several Rooms, fitter indeed for decay'd Courtiers than Tradesmen. For publick Devotion there is a Chaplain, who is also School-Master to the Boys: And there is a Matron to look after the Sick.

Chelsea-College, a Royal-Hospital, for the Entertainement of disabled, or Superannuated Officers and Soldiers, stands by *Chelsea-College*, about a Mile out of Town, Westward. It was founded by King *Charles II.* carry'd on by his Brother *James II.* and perfected by *William III.* being a neat and stately Edifice, on the River's side, with a convenient Landing-Place. The Front-side, opposite to it, contains a very fine Hall of one side, and Chapel on the other, with a noble Pavilion between them. Here is also a fine Stone-Walk or Gallery, facing the River, and supported with Stone-Pillars. The two other Sides, being four Stories high, have two Galleries or Wards in each Story, and each Gallery 26 neat Bed-rooms for so many Soldiers. Each Corner of this main Building is set out with a fair Pavilion, one containing the Governor's Lodgings, and the Council-Chamber; and the other, three fair Lodgings for several Officers of the House, both Civil and Military. In the middle of the Square stands a brazen Statue of the Founder King *Charles II.* upon a Marble-Pedestal.

Besides this main Building, there are four large and uniform Wings, or Out-Buildings. One call'd the *Infirmary* for the Sick, another for the Use of maim'd Officers, the third for several Officers of the House, and the fourth for the Servants.

The Number of Pensioners or private Soldiers maintain'd by this Hospital, is about 400, who all wear red Coats lin'd with blue, and are provided with all other Cloaths, both Linnen and Wollen; besides their Lodging, Diet, Washing and Firing, and one Day's Pay weekly for Spending-Money. As to the Officers, their annual Money-Allowance is thus:

	l.	s.	d.
To an Adjutant,	20	00	00
To a Captain of Foot, a Lieutenant and Ensign,	09	02	06
To a Sergeant,	05	04	03
To a Corporal, and a Drummer,	02	03	04
To a Captain and a Lieutenant of the Light-Horse,	09	02	06
To a Gentleman of the Light-Horse,	05	04	03

To defray the Charges of the Hospital, there is a considerable Sum paid yearly out of the Poundage of the Army, besides one Day's Pay of each Officer and common Soldier once a Year, which amounts now to above 3000*l.*

To order all Things relating to the Maintenance and well Government of this College, there are five Commissioners, and several proper Officers, for which I refer you to the List.

Green-
wich-Ho-
spital.

If *Chelsea*-Hospital may be call'd Stately, that of *Greenwich* deserves the Title of Magnificent. This Hospital was founded by the late King *William*, of glorious Memory, for the Encouragement of Seamen, by making Provision for them, when by Age, Wounds, or other Accidents, they are disabled from farther Service by Sea, and not in a Condition to maintain themselves. As also, for the Widows or Children of such disabled Seamen, and others that happen to be slain or drowned in the King's Service. In order to which, his Majesty granted a Parcel of Ground in this Place, containing near nine Acres, with the *Royal-Palace* erected thereon by King *Charles II.* which alone cost that King 3600*l.* And tho' King *William* was then engaged in an expensive War with *France*, yet his Majesty was pleased to grant 2000*l.* a Year, payable out of the *Exchequer*, towards the edifying, perfecting, and endowing this Hospital, relying for the rest upon the voluntary Assistance and Contribution of his well-disposed Subjects: For the receiving of which, as well as for the constituting and establishing the Foundation of this Hospital, and the framing of Rules and Statutes for the Government thereof, His Majesty did also appoint Commissioners. This Commission was renewed and enlarged by our gracious Queen.

The present Number of Pensioners in this Hospital is about 300. Each Hundred is allow'd six Nurses, being Seamen's Widows, at 60*l.* per Annum, and 2*s.* per Week more to them that attend in the Infirmary.

Their Commons is the same as in *Chelsea*-Hospital; and their Spending-Money 1*s.* per Week, paid them every Monday Morning by the Steward,

The

The common Warrant-Officers entertain'd amongst them, wear a Gold Edging round their Hats, have the best Cabbins in the Wards, and sit at the upper End of the Tables. Their weekly Allowance for Spending-Money is 1 s. 6 d.

As to the Men and Women-Servants, their Provision is the same with the Pensioners.

WORK-HOUSES, or HOUSES of CORRECTION.

There are in London two *Work-houses* of Note; one call'd *Work-Bridewell*, which stands near *St. Bride's Church*; on the back-side of *Fleet-street*; a stately House, built by *K. Henry VIII.* for the Reception of *Charles V. Emperor* and *King of Spain*, and afterwards converted to this Use by *King Edward VI.* Here are, at this Time, 140 poor Boys provided for, and brought up to Mechanick Trades, under 22 Masters; who have each of 'em a convenient House, gratis, for themselves and the Boys, besides the Benefit of the Boys Work; for each of 'em is bound to his respective Master for the Term of seven Years; which being expir'd, he is made a Freeman of the City. The House finds the Boys Cloaths and Bedding, and the Masters Vis-
ituals.

This House is also a *House of Correction* for sawcy and unruly Servants, Pick-pockets, Night-walkers, Strumpets, and the like, who are sent thither to work, and receive daily such Number of Stripes as the President thinks fit. These have only Bread and Water allow'd them, unless by their Industry and good Behaviour they procure themselves better Fare.

This House is govern'd in chief by a President, who from time to time keeps a Court, for the Punishment of Offenders; and in his Absence, the Treasurer keeps the Court.

The other *Work-house* is in *Bishopsgate-street*, erected not long since by the City, for employing the Poor, Old and Young, and all grown Vagrants, Sturdy-Beggars, and other idle and disorderly Persons; by which means the City has, in a great measure, been clear'd of Vagrants.

Here the Boys and Girls are provided with Lodging, Cloaths, and Diet. They are also taught to sew, spin, and knit Stockings, to read and write, and the Catechism, or Principles of Religion. The grown Vagrants are employ'd in beating Hemp, rasping of Log-wood, and such sort of hard Labour, having no Provision allow'd them, but what they earn by it. Therefore many of 'em, to get out of the *Work-house*, have voluntarily enter'd themselves in the Queen's Service by Sea and Land, and others got themselves transported to the Western Plantations. About five Years since, this *Work-house* kept 260 Boys, and 154 Girls, in all, 414 Children; besides 44 Beggars and Vagabonds.

PRISONS and SESSIONS-HOUSE.

Prisons.

AS for Prisons, *Newgate*, the County-Goal, is both for Debtors and Malefactors: Besides which, there are the two *Compters* for Debtors, and *Ludgate* particularly for such as are Freemen of London. Also, *New-Prison* in *Clackenwell*, the Gate-house for *Westminster*, and the *Marshalsea* in *Southwark*.

There are, moreover, two great Prisons for Debt, one call'd the *Queen's-Bench* in *Southwark*, from the Court of *Queen's-Bench*, to which it properly belongs; and the other, the *Fleet*, near *Fleet-bridge*, belonging to the Courts of *Chancery*, *Common-Pleas*, and *Exchequer*: Into either of which any Prisoner for Debt in *England* may remove himself by a Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, except in case of a former Escape from thence. These two Prisons, and that of *Ludgate* for Freemen, are the least hoisim.

To avoid this miserable Confinement of Debtors, without any Provision for such as are destitute, there were formerly many Places, pretending to be privileg'd from Arrests, particularly the *Sevvy* in the *Strand*, *White-Friars*, *Ram-Alley*, and *Miner-Court* by *Fleet-street*; and the *Mint* in *Southwark*; where all Debtors whatsoever, especially fraudulent Debtors, were protected by Force against Law. Which Abuse grew so intollerable, that to put a stop it, an Act of Parliament was made in the late *Reign*, against all those Places, which put an end to their pretended Privileges: Only the *Mint* has stood it out hitherto, suffering no Officer to come there with Impunity. Nor do *Inns of Court*, and *Hospitals*, tho' not nam'd in the Act, suffer the Disturbance of Arrests. Moreover, no Person can be arrested within the Verge of Her Majesty's Court, without Leave from the *Green-Cloth*.

Sessions-house.

The *Sessions-House*, the Place appointed for the Trial of Malefactors, stands in the *Old-Bailly*, between *Ludgate* and *Newgate*; from which last, the Prisoners are brought openly in Fetters. Here the Lord Mayor sits as Chief Magistrate of the City, and the Trials are managed by Three of the Twelve Judges, taking their Turns each Session, and directing the *Jury* in Point of Law.

Of the Government of London and Westminster.

And First of London.

HERE I must part these two contiguous Cities, by reason of their distinct Governments; the Lord Mayor of London having nothing to do with *Westminster*, nor the High-Steward of *Westminster* with London, except a Street call'd *St. Martins-le-Grand*,

Chap

Grand,

minster.

I beg

is Child

out of

who ent

of *Osborn*

The

For, as

So is the

Council

So g

all the

the Ma

His

the *So**Thames*,*Stane's*

Power

His

Qualif

among

yearly

Hound

in *Mid*

ronatic

servab

tion of

don, si

Wh

sons,

Scarle

hang

severa

the G

beyon

Bel

of his

laid,

chose

in the

the C

lity o

out o

they l

Lord

procl

obser

the T

Comp

Grand, near Cheapside which is under the Jurisdiction of Westminster.

I begin with the *Civil Government*, of which the *Lord-Mayor* The *Civil* is Chief: A mighty Magistrate, yearly chosen by the Citizens Govern out of their own Body, upon Michaelmas-Day, Sept. 29. and ment of who enters upon his Office with great Solemnity, upon the 29th London, of October following.

The *City Government* is every way answerable to the National: Lord For, as *England* is governed by King, Lords, and Commons; Mayor, so is the City by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Common &c. Council.

So great is the Lord-Mayor of London's Magistracy, that of Grandeur all the Mayors in *England*, none but he, and of latter Times of the the Mayor of *York*, bear the Title of Lord.

His Authority reaches, not only over the City, and part of Mayor. the Suburbs, (except some particular Places) but also on the *Thames*, as far as the Mouth of it; and Westward, as far as *Stane's-bridge*. He is the chief Judge of *London*, and has a Power to Summon and to Imprison.

His House is a Court, and his Table open to all Comers of Quality. He has under him both great and small Officers, and among the first a Sword-bearer, who has 100 l. allowed him yearly for his Table. For his Diversion, he has got a Kennel of Hounds always maintained, and the Privilege to hunt not only in *Middlesex*, but also in *Surrey* and *Sussex*. On the King's Coronation Day, he claims to be the chief Butler. And 'tis observable, that when King *James I.* was invited to take Possession of the Crown of *England*, *Robert Lee*, then Mayor of *London*, subscribed in the first place, before all the Nobility.

When he appears abroad on Horseback, 'tis with rich Caparisons, and always in long Robes, sometimes Purple, sometimes Scarlet, with a great Chain of Gold, and a rich Jewel to it, hanging from his Neck downwards. he is also attended by several Officers, walking before, and on both sides of him. But the Greatness of this Magistrate, upon his Installation Day, is beyond any thing of this Nature elsewhere.

Before I give an Account of this, 'tis not improper to speak His Election. of his Election, which is made at *Guildhall* on the Day afore-laid, in the Court of *Hustings*. First, the Livery-men, being chosen Members of the several Companies of Tradesmen within the City, do usually put up four Candidates, Aldermen of the City; out of which Number they chuse Two by the Plurality of Voices: Then the Aldermen elect whom they think fit out of these two, but most times (tho' free in their Choice) they have regard for the Senior Alderman, that has not been Lord Mayor. The Election being fix'd, the Lord Mayor Elect is proclaim'd, and sworn to maintain the City Priveleges. 'Tis observable, that the Lord Mayor Elect must be Free of one of the Twelve Companies of Tradesmen; and if he be of any other Company, he presently removes to one of these. On

The Solemnity of the Day, when he enters upon his Office. On the 29th of October, the Day he enters upon his Office, he goes by Water from *Black-Friars Stairs* to *Westminster*, in his Barge of State, accompanied by the Aldermen, in all their Formalities. The Twelve chief Companies, and some others, attend him also in their Furred Gowns, in their several Barges, set out with their Arms, Colours, and Streamers on both sides. In his Way, he is saluted both from the Shore and the Water, with the Noise of great Guns. The Landing-place is *Westminster-Bridge*, where the said Companies land first, and march in order to the Hall. After them comes the Lord Mayor, and the Aldermen, with the Sword and Mace before them, the Sword-Bearer with his Cap of Maintenance on his Head. At their Entrance into the Hall, a set of Hoboys march before them, and play all the Way. They walk round the Hall, paying their Respects to each Court of Judicature then sitting; and so proceed to the Court of Exchequer, where the Lord Mayor is sworn by the Barons. This done, they walk again in Procession round the Hall, to invite the Judges of each Court to Dinner at *Guild-Hall*. Then the whole Procession returns in the same manner by Water to *Black-Friars*. From whence the Liverly-men march first to *Guild-Hall*, in good Order. Next, the Artillery-men in their best Appearance, with Grenadeers, handsomely accouter'd. And after them, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, all mounted upon Horses richly caparisoned. There are also commonly divers Pageants in motion, one of 'em representing the Trade of the Lord Mayor, to divert the Spectators. The Procession ending at *Guild-Hall*, and the Cavalcade being over, the Solemnity concludes with a splendid Dinner: To which not only the Judges are invited, but also many Persons of the greatest Quality, Privy-Councillors, foreign Ambassadors, and even the King or Queen themselves.

Aldermen of London. For the better Government of the City, it is divided into 26 Wards, and there is an Alderman assigned to every Ward. These 26 Aldermen are next to the Lord Mayor in Power and Dignity, and each has under him a certain Number of Common-Council Men, one of them his Deputy, besides Under-Officers. By the City-Charter, the Aldermen that have been Lord Mayors, and the three eldest next to 'em, are Justices of the Peace of the City. Upon an Alderman's Decease, the Lord Mayor issues out his Precept to the Ward of which he was Alderman, to chuse two substantial Men of the City, and return their Names to the Court of Aldermen; which being done, the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen elect one of the two, such as they think fittest for that Station.

Recorder. There is also a Recorder, who is an Assistant to the Lord Mayor, as to the Laws and Customs of the City, in which he ought to be well versed. His Place in Councils, and in Court, is before any Alderman that has not been Mayor. 'Tis the Recorder that delivers the Sentences of the Court.

The

The two Sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex* are also considerable *Sheriffs*. Magistrates, especially in their Power to impanel Juries. They are yearly chosen at *Guild-Hall* on *Midsummer-Day*, by the Livery men; but not sworn till *Michaelmas-Eve*, when they enter upon their Office. And if either of them refuse to hold, he is liable to the Penalty of 420 *l.* unless he takes his Oath, that he is not worth 10000 *l.* Each Sheriff has under him an Under-Sheriff, six Clerks, a certain Number of Sergeants, and every Sergeant a Yeoman. The Under-Sheriffs have also Clerks under them.

Lastly, there is a Chamberlain, an Officer of great Trust, *Chamberlain* being intrusted with the City Cash, and the Orphans Money. *lain*. Therefore, when he takes his Office upon him, he must give good Security to the Court of Aldermen, and is accountable to Auditors appointed to examine his Accounts. Part of his Office does also relate to Apprentices, over whom he has a great Authority. None can be bound without his Licence, nor can any Man set up Shop, or follow his Trade, without being sworn before him. If an Apprentice proves disorderly, or has committed any great offence, Mr. *Chamberlain*, upon Complaint made thereof, and the Fact proved, may send him to *Bridewell*, or punish him otherwise, according to the Nature of the Offence. And if a Master misuse his Apprentice, he may relieve him, or leave him to take his Remedy against his Master in the Lord-Mayor's Court. Mr. *Chamberlain* may also make an Apprentice Free, if his Master refuse to do it, when his Indenture is expir'd: But if a Master combines with his Apprentice to make him Free, before he has serv'd him the full Term of seven Years, upon Proof thereof, they may be both fined at the Pleasure of Mr. *Recorder*, and Mr. *Chamberlain* will in such a Case order the Master's Shop to be shut up. To turn over an Apprentice to another Master of the same Trade, it must be done first before the Company where he was bound, and then before the Chamberlain. Thus the first Master is discharg'd, and the second oblig'd to keep the Apprentice; who on his part is bound to serve him, till his Time be up.

The Places in the Gift of the Lord-Mayor, and Aldermen, are,

The Recorder.	Two Secondaries.
Sword-Bearer.	Clerk of the Chamber.
Four City-Counsel.	Hall-Keeper.
A City-Remembrancer.	Three Sergeant-Carvers.
The Common-Hunt.	Three Sergeants of the Chamber.
Water-Bayliff.	Sergeant of the Channel.
A City-Solicitor.	Yeoman of the Chamber.
Comptroller of the Chamber.	Four Yeomen of the Water-side.
Four Attorneys of the Lord-Mayor's Court,	

Yeoman

Yeoman of the Channel. Thirty six Yeomen.
Under Water-Bayliff. A Ganger.
Clerk of the City's Works. Sealers and Searchers of Lea.
Two Clerks of the Papers. another.
Eight Attorneys in the Sheriffs Courts. A Measurer.
Eight Clerk-Sitters. Meal-Weighers.
Two Prothonotaries. Keeper of Newgate.
Clerk of the Bridge-House. Keepers of the Compters.
Clerk of the Court of Requests. Keeper of the Green-Turd.
Beadle of the Court of Requests. Steward of Southwark.
Bayliff of the Hundred of W. of

Other Places in the Gift of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs.

The City-Carpenter, and other Artificers. Ten Corn-Meters.
Four Salt-Meters.
Fifteen Coal-Meters. Two Fruit-Meters.

In Mr. Chamberlain's Gift.

The Rent-Gatherer.

Courts of London. Common-Council. As to the City-Courts, most of 'em held in Guild-Hall, I shall begin with the Common-Council, which is the City-Parliament, consisting of two Orders, viz. the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, representing the House of Lords, and the Common-Council Men, which represent the House of Commons. These last are in all 231, belonging to their respective Wards, of which some have more, some less. In this Court all By-Laws are made, which bind all the Citizens. A Stranger may be made Free of London by this Court, and not otherwise. For the Dispatch of City-Affairs, this Court appoints Committees, who make their Report, as Occasion requires. By this Court the Commissioners for the Sewers and Pavements, a Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Assistants, for the Management of the Cities Lands in Ulster in Ireland, the Garbler, Coroner, Bayliff of Southwark, Common-Serjeant, Town-Clerk, and Common-Crier, are annually elected.

Court of Lord-Mayor.

The Court of the Lord-Mayor is a Court of Record, held in the Chamber of Guild-Hall, where all Actions may be caused, and try'd by a Jury, as in other Courts, for Debt, Trespass, &c. arising within the Liberties of London, and to any Value. The Recorder is the proper Judge of this Court, to which belong four Attorneys, and six Sergeants at Mace; one of these constantly attending at the Lord-Mayor's House, and the rest at the Attorney's Offices. Tuesday is the Day for Trials. The Charge of entering an Action is but 4 d. besides the Queen's Duty. It may be brought to a Trial for 30 s. Charge, and in 14 Days Time. An Action entered here remains in force for ever, tho'

Chap
no Pr
pers,
Th
the fr
Days,
Court
termin
Party
that
Rulers
appoint
The
in Guil
sitting
coveri
vins, a
is mad
Repre
The
at the
Middle
affixed
Sheriffs
The
Sheriff,
Woodfr
Thursday
mer.
Frespa
Sequest
cannot
in Writ
belong
Clients
brought
of the
pear, f
Courts.
Declara
tachment
The
Guild-H
enroll a
duly ser
nor take
The
ment in
Debtors
40 s. an

no Proceedings be had thereupon: Whereas it dies in the *Compters*, and may be crossed after 16 Weeks.

The *Court of Aldermen* is also a Court of Record, held in Court of the Inner Chamber every *Tuesday* and *Thursday*, except *Holy-Alder-Days*, and in the Time of Sessions of Goal-Delivery. This men. Court does constantly appoint the Assize of Bread, and determines all Matters touching Lights, Water-Courses, and Party-Walls. Here must be sealed all Bonds and Leases, that pass under the City-Seal: And by this Court the Rulers of the Company of Watermen are annually elected and appointed.

The *Hustings* is a most ancient Court of Record, always held *Hustings*. in *Guild-Hall*, before the Lord-Mayor and Sheriffs, the Recorder sitting as Judge with them. Here Deeds may be enrolled, Recoveries passed, Wills proved, and Outlawries sued out, Replevins, and Writs of Error, &c. determined. In this Court also is made the Election of the four Citizens of London, to be the Representatives of the City in Parliament.

The *Court of Goal-Delivery*, usually held eight Times a Year, Court of at the *Old-Bailly*, for the Trial of Malefactors, in the County of Goal-Delivery. *Middlesex*. The Lord-Mayor is the chief Judge of this Court, livery. assisted by some of the Judges, the Recorder, and the two Sheriffs.

The *Two Sheriffs Courts*, held in *Guild-Hall*, the one by one Sheriffs Sheriff, every *Wednesday* and *Friday*, for Actions entered at Courts. *Woodstreet-Compter*; the other, by the other Sheriff, every *Thursday* and *Saturday*, for Actions entered at the *Poultry-Compter*. In these Courts may be try'd Actions of Debt, Case, Trespass, Account, and Covenants broken, Attachments, and Sequestrations. And if either Party shall have a Witness that cannot stay in London till the Day of Trial, his Testimony taken in Writing will be allow'd as good Evidence. To these Courts belong eight Attorneys, whose Office is only to assist their Clients. Two Secondaries, who allow and return all Writs brought to remove Causes out of these Courts. Two Clerks of the Papers, who draw the Subpoenas, for Witnesses to appear, file and copy all Declarations upon Actions in these Courts. Two Prothonotaries, who draw and engross all such Declarations. Eight Clerk-sitters, who enter Actions and Attachments, and take Bails and Verdicts.

The *Chamberlain's Court*, or Office, kept in the Chamber of *Cham-Guild-Hall*, where he attends commonly every Forenoon, to berlain's enroll and turn over Apprentices, and to make such Free as have Court. duly served the full Term of seven Years, and have not married, nor taken Wages in that Time. See his Office, p. 139.

The *Court of Conscience*, or Request, erected by Act of Parlia- Court of ment in the Reign of King James I. both for the Relief of poor Conscience. Debtors that cannot make present Payment of their Debts under ence.

and of poor Persons having small Debts owing to them, but

but not able to sue for 'em. This Court sits in *Guild-Hall* every *Wednesday* and *Saturday* in the Forenoon, and consists of two *Aldermen* and four *Commoners*, monthly appointed by the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen. But any three of 'em make a Court.

Orphans Court.

The *Orphans Court*, held before the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, who are Guardians to the Children of all Freemen of *London*, that are, or shall be under the Age of 21 Years, at the Time of their Father's Decease. This Court meets but once a Year, viz. at *Guild-Hall*, on the Monday Morning after *Mid-Lent Sunday*, which is termed *Call-Day*. The Chamber of *London* was always counted the best Security, till in the Reign of the late King *Charles*, the *Orphans Money* (among others) being lent to the King, was shut up in the *Exchequer*, neither Principal nor Interest being paid in that, nor the following Reign: Whereas before this Money was lent, when Orphans came to Age, or were married with the Consent and Approbation of the Court of Aldermen, they might at an Hour's Notice receive their Portions, if paid into the Chamber, Mr. *Chamberlain* and his Clerks attending daily for that Purpose. The Use-Money likewise was duly paid.

At last, for Relief of the *Orphans*, and the other Creditors of the City of *London*, an Act was made in the late King and Queen's Reign, which settled a *Perpetual Fund* to pay to the said Orphans, and the other Creditors, the yearly Interest of *Four per Cent.* principal Money. Towards which the City is charged with the annual Sum of 8000 *l.* for ever, to be raised and paid out of the City's Revenue.

Court for the Conservation of the Thames.

The Court for the Conservation of the *Thames*, held before the Lord-Mayor at such times as he appoints, within the adjacent Counties to *London* and *Westminster*. The *Water-Bayliff*, being the Lord-Mayor's Deputy in this Case, ought, by his Office, to give his Lordship Notice of all Offences committed by any Persons, contrary to the Orders made for the Preservation of the Brood and Fry of Fish in the said River. The Punishments whereof is in the Power of the Lord-Mayor, and has been so Time out of Mind.

Pie-Powder Court.

The *Pie-Powder Court*, held every Hour during the first three Days of *Bartholomew-Fair*, by *Stewards* appointed by the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen. Here are tried all Suits for petty Matters, and Offences there committed, contrary to the Proclamation made on *Bartholomew-Eve* in the Afternoon, for the better regulating this Fair. In this Court Justice ought to be summarily administred within three Floods and Ebbs.

Ward-mote.

Besides the Courts aforesaid, every Alderman keeps a Court in his Ward, called a *Wardmote*, for Things relating to his Ward; particularly for the Election of Common-Council Men, and other Officers: For which the Lord-Mayor issues out yearly his Precept to every Alderman to hold his *Wardmote*.

The

The Traders Companies have also their Courts, called *Hall-Hall-motes*, from their respective *Halls*; where they meet once a month, to regulate what belongs to their several Trades.

From the *Civil Government* of London, I proceed to the *Military*. This City being by Charter a *County Corporate*, and a *Lieu-tenancy* of it self, the Power of a *Lord Lieutenant* is in the *Lord Mayor* and *Aldermen*, with other principal Members of the City, commissioned from the Queen to act as her *Lieutenants* in London, and order the *City Militia* with the same Power that other *Lord Lieutenants* have in their respective Counties.

Which *Militia* consists of 6 *Regiments* of Foot, making about 9000 Men, besides 2 *Regiments* of the *Hamlets* of the Tower, and the *Regiment* of *Southwark*. But in case of Necessity, the *Auxillaries* are raised, consisting of *Apprentices*, which make 6 *Regiments* more; every *Freeman* that has two *Apprentices* being oblig'd to find one for that Purpose.

For a *Nursery* of *Commanders*, there is a *Company* of 600 choice *Artillery* Men, commanded in chief by a *Leader*, appointed by the *Sovereign*. This *Company*, called the *Artillery-Company*, is exercised every Tuesday Fortnight in the *Artillery-Ground*, a spacious Place near *Moor-Fields*, walled about for that purpose. They have a *Court Martial*, consisting of a *President*, *Vice-President*, *Colonel*, and 24 Members of the *Company*. On the second Tuesday in *February* every Year, they chuse their *Officers*, viz. 2 *Lieutenants*, 2 *Ensigns*, 2 *Sergeants*, a *Provost-Marshal*, 3 *Gentlemen of Arms*, &c. all subordinate to the *Leader*.

Lastly, in *Church-Matters*, this City is governed in chief by the *Lord Bishop of London*; to whom is committed the *Care* of the whole *Clergy* of this Place: For whose Maintenance there is in most *Parishes*, a *Parsonage*, or a *Vicarage-house*, with a competent Allowance; besides the Profits of *Christnings*, *Marriages*, and *Burials*. As to those *Parishes*, whose Churches were destroy'd by the dismal Fire in 1666, no *Parson* thereof is to have less than 100 *l.* and none above 200; but most have between 100 and 150 *l.* Which, in lieu of *Tythes*, is raised, by rating the Houses and Shops therein proportionably to their respective Rents. But where-ever there is, either in *City* or *Suburbs*, a *Lecturer* and a *Reader*, besides the *Incumbent*, they have their Maintenance by a voluntary Contribution from the *Parishioners*.

II. Of Westminster.

[Come now to the Government of *Westminster*, I mean the *City Parishes* in and *Liberties* thereof, reaching towards *London* as far as *West-temple-Bar*. The *City* it self has but one *Parish*, called *St. Mar-tyr's*, which is of a large Extent. But the *Liberties* consist of 6 *Parishes*, viz. *St. Martin's* in the *Fields*, *St. Clement's*, *St. Maries Savoy*, *St. Paul's Covent-Garden*, *St. James's*, and *St.*

Anne's.

Ames's. As for *St. Giles's Parish*, which is of a vast Extent, it belongs neither to *London* nor *Westminster*.

Its Government in Civil Matters. The *Dean* and *Chapter* of *Westminster* are vested with all manner of Jurisdiction, Civil and Ecclesiastical: But the Management of the Civil Part, since the Reformation, is left in the Hands of *Laymen*, chosen for that Purpose, or confirmed by the *Dean* and *Chapter*.

By the High-Steward. The principal of which is the *High-Steward*, who is usually a Nobleman of the first Degree, chosen by the *Dean* and *Chapter*, and holds his Office during Life.

Under-Steward. To officiate for him in that Station, he chuses an *Under-Steward*, a Man versed in the Law, who is confirmed by the *Dean* and *Chapter*. He, with the other *Magistrates*, keeps the *Court-Let*, or *Town-Court*, is commonly Chairman at the Quarter-Sessions, and holds his Office *during vita*.

Head-Bayliff. Next to whom is the *Head-Bayliff*, chosen by the *Dean* and *Chapter*. He is instead of a *Sheriff*, for he summons the Juries, has all the *Bayliffs* of *Westminster* subordinate to him, and manages the Election of Members of *Parliament* for the City of *Westminster*. In the *Court-Let*, he sits next to the *Under-Steward*: All Fines and Forfeitures belong to him, which makes his Place very beneficial.

High-Constable. There is also a *High-Constable*, chosen by the *Court-Let*, and having all other Constables under his Command. He usually continues many Years in his Office.

Fourteen Burgeſſes. Lastly, here are 14 *Burgeſſes*, viz. seven for the City, and seven more for the *Liberties*, each having an *Assessor*. Their Office is much like that of the *Aldermen* of the City of *London*, having each a proper Ward under his Jurisdiction. Among which, two are elected by the Title of *Head-Burgeſſes*, one for the City, and the other for the *Liberties*. These take Place in the *Court-Let*, next to the *Head-Bayliff*.

CHAP. X.

Of the English BRITAINS. And first of their Original, Language, Complexion, Constitution, Temper, and Genius, and their most famous Men in former Ages.

Original of the English. AS *Great-Britain* is divided into *England*, *Scotland*, and *Wales*, so its Inhabitants (especially since the late Union) may be divided into *English*, *Scotch*, and *Welsh Britains*.

The *English Britains* are an aggregate Body of several Nations; but chiefly of *Saxons*, *Danes*, and *Normans*, not without some Mixture of *Roman* and *British Blood*.

Their

Their *Speech* is likewise a Compound of several Languages, *Their* but chiefly the *Saxon*, *Latin*, and *French*; the first being properly *Language* the Stock in which the other two are ingrafted.

When the *Romans* were possessed of *England*, they caused the *Latin* Tongue to be generally used in this Country: And 'tis made use of, to this Day, in *Court-Rolls*, *Records*, *Charters*, *Patents*, *Commissions*, *Writs*, *Bonds*; and some *Statutes* are still kept in *Latin*.

The *Saxons* next introduced their Language (a Dialect of the *Teutonic*) where-ever they settled: Such are, to this Day, most *English* Monosyllables, besides the Names of *Shires*, *Cities*, *Towns*, *Villages*, and *Men*.

The *Normans* afterwards getting Possession of *England*, caused the *Norman* or *French* Tongue to be learnt at School by the *Saxons*: And till the 36th Year of *Edward III's* Reign, the *Statutes of England*, *Pleadings*, *Sermons*, and *Writings*, were in *Norman*. The same has been hitherto the Language of our *Common-Law*, all *Moots* and *Law-Exercises*, *Pleadings* and *Reports*, being made in *Norman*; which puts our young Students of the Law upon the Necessity of learning it. The very *Assent* and *Dissent* to Bills in Parliament, is expressed in the *Norman* Tongue. As for our Terms in *Heraldry*, *Singing*, *Dancing*, *Dicing*, *Cookery*, *Hunting*, *Hawking*, and the Art of War, they are for the most part *French*. The Learned, on the other hand, have introduced a great many *Latin* Words, by which the *English* Tongue is very much improved, and refined at present, wonderful copious, expressive, and significant. It even exceeds the *Latin* in a peculiar Grace of making *Compounds* and *Derivatives*, one of the greatest Beauties of a Language. In point of Sweetness, 'tis true, the *French* and *Italian* run smoother; but they want *Sinews*, the last especially; whereas the *English* is both sweet and manly; but most agreeable to the Ear, when spoken by the Fair Sex.

From the *English* Language, I proceed to their Complexion, *Complexion* which answers to their Climate: For they are neither Sun-burnt as in hot Countries, nor Weather-beaten as in cold Regions: And I dare presume to say, that no Country in *Europe* can outvie *England*, for Charmingness of Youth, comely Stature, and graceful Countenance in Men, or Beautifulnes in Women. Which is to be attributed, not only to the Clemency of the Air, but chiefly to their easie Lives, under the best of Governments. A Woman therefore is one of the six Things in which *England* excels, according to the Verse,

Anglia, Mons, Pons, Fons, Ecclesia, Femina, Lana.

The *English* are generally of a strong Constitution, but it is *Constitution* commonly spoiled by Education: For when they want their usual Food, good Bread and Meat especially, they are presently

to seek, and cannot make such Shift as other Nations. Therefore, 'tis commonly said, that a *Scotsman will soon starve an Englishman*. And 'tis observed, the *English* lose more Soldiers in their first Campaign, if they be put to hard Shifts, than any other Nation in *Europe*.

Temper.

Their Temper is naturally suitable to their Climate; not so fiery as the *French*, nor so cold as the *Northern* People.

They are for the most Part reserved, and less Communicative than the *French*: And as their Friendship is not easily gained, so when once got, not easily lost.

Their Plegm is of great Use to allay that Fire, which makes Men volatile, and prompts 'em to Rashness. It makes 'em apt to meditate, fit for improving Inventions, and the Learned amongst them to fathom the Depth of all Arts and Sciences. 'Tis observed, that an ingenious *Frenchman*, who has suck'd in, for some Years, the Air of *England*, and imbibed its flegmatick Quality, is an excellent Compound.

So great is the Respect and Tenderness of *Englishmen* for the Fair Sex in general, that every where they give 'em the Precedency, and put them the least of any Nation to Hardship and Drudgery. Women are not mewed up here as in *Italy* and *Spain*; but have more Liberty allowed them than any where else.

In short, such is their Complaisance for the Sex in general, that it is not to be paralleled, and has given Birth to the Proverb, that *England is the Paradise of Women*.

Valour is a peculiar Character of the *English*, who never draw their Sword in vain: And their Conduct answers to their Courage. Witness their Conquest of *Wales* and *Ireland*, but especially that of *France*, in the Reigns of those renowned Kings, *Edward III.* and *Henry V.* The Monarchy of *Spain* has also experienc'd the *English* Valour, to her Cost, in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign. Nor does our Glorious Queen *ANNE* fall short of that great Princess, who (in Conjunction with Her Allies) has given so great a Check to an aspiring Monarch, in his full Career towards an Universal Monarchy.

Genius.

I conclude with the *English* Genius, wherein they yield to no Nation in *Europe*. None has been more industrious to improve the *Mechanick Arts*; and the World, to this Day, is obliged to 'em for many of their useful Inventions and Discoveries. Here are made the best *Clocks*, *Watches*, *Barometers*, *Thermometers*, *Air-Pumps*, and all sorts of *Mathematical Instruments*. *Clocks*, with all the Motions of the Celestial Bodies, and various *Musical Automata*, in which a very agreeable Consort is perform'd by Clock-Work. *Watches* of 50 or 60 l. a Watch. *Locks*, of Iron and Brass, of 50 l. They have found out the Way to polish the Insides of great Iron-Guns, and to weigh up Ships that are sunk to the Bottom of the Sea. They have invented the Use of Cane-Chairs, and several useful Engines for printing

Stuffs

Stuffs and Linen, &c. Glass, Earthen, and Horn-wares, they have improved to Admiration. They make the best woollen Cloth, Stockings, Knives, and out-do *France* itself in making all sorts of rich Silks. They excel all Nations in polishing Iron, and making many useful and bright Utensils thereof. For Merchandizing and Navigation, the *Hollanders* alone can match 'em; and their great Wealth arising from Trade, is a plain Proof and Demonstration of it. For building neat and convenient Houses, upon a little Spot of Ground, they have a singular Talent; and in the art of Scaffolding, they surpass all Nations.

As to Liberal Arts, where shall one find a People so generally knowing? Here Experimental Philosophy is improved to a Wonder, and no foreign Church is better stock'd with Divines than *England* is, which makes their learned Works so much in request beyond Sea. 'Tis well known how they baffled and silenced the Popish Clergy, in the late King *James's* Reign.

To have great Men in all Professions, *England* has the greatest Help, viz. two famous Universities, not to be match'd in *Europe*; an infinite Number of learned Men, and a World both of publick and private Libraries. And the *English* generally are such Lovers of Learning, that among People of any Substance, a Closet of choice Books is a Thing commonly seen. In short, there are few Persons but what can read, if not write, and cast Accounts.

C. H. A. P. XI.

Of the Religion of the English.

TIS the Opinion of the learned Dr. *Stillingfleet*, late Bishop of *Worcester*, that St. Paul was the first Founder of a Church in this Island. But by reason of Persecutions, or for want of a Supply of Preachers, Christianity did not flourish here till the Reign of *Lucius*, the first British Christian King, towards the End of the second Age: By whose Example, and the Diligence of the first Preachers, Christianity soon spread over his Dominions, and some time after over all the Islands. 'Tis observable, that the *Britains* had Bishops of their own, without any juridical Dependency on the See of *Rome*; the British Church continuing a distinct and independent Church from all others: But, when the Heathen Saxons came to be possessed of this Island, and the Natives forced to take Shelter amongst the Mountains of *Wales*, the Christian Faith fled with them, and this Country (says the Bishop) was again darkened with Heathenism. Till about the Year 596, *Martin* the Monk being sent by Pope Gregory the Great, to preach the Gospel here, the

Work prospered so well by his Diligence and Zeal, that all the *Smiths* were by degrees converted to the Christian Faith, and *Aspin* made the first Archbishop of *Canterbury*, but with a Submission to the Church of *Rome*. Thus the Church of *England* continued subject to the *Roman* Church, and suck'd in her Errors and Superstitions, till the Reign of *Henry VIII.* who, being justly disgusted at the Pope, re-assumed the Power of the Christian *British* Kings, his ancient Predecessors, and by that means laid the Ground for a Reformation: In which a great Progress was made in the next Reign, being that of *Edward VI.* Son and Successor to *Henry*. But the Popish Queen *Mary*, succeeding next to her Brother *Edward*, overthrew the Reformation, and restored Popery. Her Reign was bloody, but of short Continuance; and her Sister, the famous Queen *Elizabeth*, coming next to the Throne of *England*, restored the Reformed Religion, by the Authority of the Three Estates in Parliament.

The Doctrinal Points, consisting of 39 Articles, being the Confession of Faith of the Church of *England*, and a Summary of her Doctrine, not only the Episcopal Government is retained, but also such Rites and Ceremonies as are appointed by the Church, both for Decency's sake, and to invite the *Papists* to come over, are allowable. Such as the Use of the Surplice, the Bowing and Kneeling before the Altar, the Sign of the Cross at Baptism, and a few others. A great Number of *Papists* nevertheless kept to their Religion; and those *Extrinsicals* proved such a stumbling Block to others of the Reformed Party, as made at last a Schism in the Church: For many, in those Days called *Puritans*, rather than comply to those Ceremonies, separated themselves from the Church, keeping her Fundamentals, but renouncing both her Discipline and Rites. Therefore called *Dissenters*, or *Nonconformists*,

Dissenters, or *Separatists*; some of 'em *Presbyterians*, some *Independants*, and others *Anabaptists*; all which together make no inconsiderable Party.

Presbyterians. The most considerable are the *Presbyterians*, so called from their Ecclesiastical Government by *Presbyters*, or *Elders*. These come nearest, in point of Doctrine, to the Church of *England*.

Independents. The *Independents*, or *Congregationalists*, are so called, because each Congregation amongst them governs it self independently from all others.

Anabaptists. The *Baptists*, or *Anabaptists*, from their Re-baptizing as many as come into their Communion, who were baptized in their Infancy. For they are against *Pedo-Baptism*, or baptizing of Children.

These Sects however agree in most Fundamentals with all the Protestant Churches, but come nearest to the *Calvinists*. 'Tis true, they use no Liturgy, as the *Calvinists* do, but only extemporary Prayers, the very Lord's Prayer being disused amongst them, which is not so amongst the *Calvinists*.

Among

Among these *Sects*, but chiefly the *Independents*; some are *Millenarians*, or *Fifth Monarchy Men*. So we call those who expect Christ's Temporal Kingdom upon Earth for a Thousand Years, grounding this their Opinion upon some Places of Scripture, which others take to be understood in a Spiritual Sense.

Besides those before-mention'd, there is another particular *Sect* *Quakers*. of those we call *Quakers*, from their former way of *quaking* and *groaning* at their Meetings, when they wait for the Spirit. They are a sort of *Enthusiasts*, that pretend to Inspiration. His true, they own the *Trinity*, and that the *Writers* both of the Old and New Testament were divinely inspired; but they reject all *Ministerial Ordinances*, use no *Sacrament*, and pretend to a *Light* within that leads 'em to the Way of Truth.

In Civil matters they would have all Men *equal*, and think all *Oaths* unlawful. Therefore they only use *Yes* or *No*, to affirm or deny a Thing. They ridicule the *Civility* of the *Hat*, and their way is to *Thow* all Men without Distinction, the *Prince* as well as the *Cobler*. And whereas most Names of *Days* and Months are of a *Pagan* *Origins*, they never name 'em but thus, the Day called *Tuesday*, the Month called *January*, &c. They affect *Plainness* in their *Garb*, but in the way of *Trade* they are as subtle as any.

The *Preciseness* and *Strictness* of *Discipline* used by *Dissenters*, is that which keeps up their Party in a great measure. And 'tis observable, how great is the Influence of *Education* upon People, which makes the *Church of England* Men and the *Dissenters* differ so much as they do, not only in their Behaviour, but even in their Countenances, so that one would take them to be of different *Climates*. The *first* have generally a free and genteel Way with them: The *Dissenters*, on the contrary, are much upon the Reserve. One side is generally open-handed; and the other close-fisted; the first most inclined to *Profuseness* and *Gallantry*, and the other to *Penuriousness*. I could wish the *first* less guilty of publick Immoralities, while the last keeps a fair and decent Out-side, however it is within. In short, of all Protestants, the *Dissenters* are the strictest Observers of the *Lord's Day*, and fall little short of the *Jews* in their Sabbath. In their Devotions, both publick and private, they have a way of expressing their *Contrition*, and *Fervency* of *Zeal*, which is not very taking. But of all *Sects*, the *Quakers* are most singular; for I have seen some of them foam again, when they held forth.

To prevent the Growth of *Dissenters*, and bring them into the Pale of the *Church*, severe Laws were made against them, that have sometimes been strictly put into Execution. This created a Feud among the *Churchmen* and *Dissenters*, that lasted till the late happy Revolution; when the *Dissenters* joining with the *Church* against the illegal Proceedings of the late King *James*, obtained by her means an *Indulgence*, which stands on the Foundation of an Act of Parliament.

Papists.

I come now to the *Roman Catholics*, commonly call'd *Papists*, and by the Law, *Papish Recusants*, who grew so formidable in the Reign of the late King *James*. There are divers Laws in Force against them, but seldom put in Execution. If they could but keep within Bounds, and behave themselves peaceably, they need not fear to be molested by so gentle a Government. Nor has the Government any Cause to fear them, while their Party is so inconsiderable, having lost a great deal of Ground since the Fall of King *James*. For now we reckon 200 *Protestants* in *England* to one *Roman Catholic*; of which Number the Church of *England*, as by Law establish'd, makes two Thirds, and the *Dissectors* and *Papists* the other Third.

Jews.

As for *Jews*, we have some in *London*, where they are tolerated by Royal Permission. They were of old banish'd *England*, but *Cromwell* re-admitted them. Then they were inconsiderable, but now they are so increas'd, that they have built near *Duke's Place*, within the City, a very fair *Synagogue*.

Morals of the English.

In Point of *Morals*, the *English* have their Share in the Corruption of the Age, and Vices as well as Virtues. As they live generally at Ease and in Plenty, so *Luxury* seems to predominate with them. 'Tis the unhappy Effect of the loose and licentious Reigns of the late King *Charles* and *James*. But if good Examples could make as strong an Impression as bad, what a happy Change should we see under so great, so good, and religious a Queen, as our present Sovereign?

But, whatever be the Corruption of Manners in this depraved Age, among the *English*, as well as foreign Nations, Virtue is not yet banish'd out of the Land. Far from it, there are still Persons of both Sexes (and, I hope, good Numbers of 'em) Temperate in their way of Living, just to their Neighbours, Kind-hearted to their Friends, Inoffensive to their Enemies, Charitable to the Poor, and of a fervent Zeal in the Practice of Christian Duties.

C H A P. XII.

Of the English Way of Living, as to Lodging, Food, Raiment and Fuel, Exercises and Recreations, Festivals and Fasting-Days, and some particular Customs. Their Computation of Time. The Diseases they are most subject to.

Modern Way of Building.

ONE would think the Men of former Ages were afraid of Light and good Air, when they made small Windows to their Houses, with little more Glass than Lead, and the Ceiling very low. Their Country-Seats, most commonly, at the Bottoms of Hills, for fear the Winds should blow 'em away; and

and the Rooms at random, often with Steeps from one to another. But now the Case is alter'd, and nothing can be neater than the modern Buildings, with lightsome Stair-Cases, lofty Cielings, Closets in most Rooms, and Sash-Windows as high as the Cieling; by which means the Air has a free Entrance, very conducive to Health. And such is their Compasiness and Uniformity, that the same Quantity of Ground will afford double the Conveniences of an old-built House.

The Use of *Hangings*, whether Tapestry or other, is partly laid aside, since Wainscoting came into Fashion; much fitter for a moist Country, to keep off the dangerous Impression of damp Walls.

In Point of *Diet*, the *English* live most upon *Beefers Meat*, as *English* the most proper Nourishment for this Country, and all edible *Diet*. Roots and Herbs are used only as a Supplement. They are indeed great *Flesh-Eaters*, and that without Kitchen Sophistry; plain boiled, roasted, or baked, being the general Way of Dressing it. *French Soops* and *Kickshaws*, *Venison*, *Fish* and *Fowl*, are seldom eaten but by the better Sort. In *Pastry-Work*, but chiefly *Venison-Pasties*, they excel all Nations. Their Variety of *Puddings*, and on *Christmas* Holy-Days their rich *Plum-Porridge*, *Christmas-Pies*, and *Brawn*, are properly *English* Dishes, hardly known to other Nations.

'Tis not many Years since a little *Bread* served their Turn, and some I have known, who scarce did eat any: But they begin now to eat a good deal, tho' not so much as the *French*.

Tho' *Malt-Drink* be their usual Liquor, yet vast Quantities of *Wines* are consumed here, notwithstanding the Dearness of them, by reason of the Custom. Before our Rupture with *France*, upon the late Revolution, *French Claret* was the Wine most used: But the Scarcity of them is now supply'd by *Florence* and *Portuguese Wines*.

For Fineness of Colour, Strength, and Palatableness, they have *Beer* and *Ale*, little inferior to *Wine*; besides *Cyder*, *Punch*, and other Liquors.

Formerly they used to eat three or four Meals a Day, and *Supper* was the best Meal. But the Civil Wars in the Reign of *Charles I.* made them confine themselves to a *Dinner*, making up the rest with slight Things. Thus the less Time is spent in *Eating*, and the more saved for *Business*. Besides that this Way is found to be more conducive to Health, at *London* especially.

Coffee and *Tea*, two sober Liquors, are of common Use in *England*, and take off People very much from drinking of those distilled strong Liquors, which are apt to confound and disorder the Brain. But *Punch* is much used, especially by Sea-faring Men.

The Use of *Tobacco* is very universal, and indeed not improper for so moist a Climate.

For *Raiment*, the common Wear amongst Men is plain Cloth *Raiment*, and *Druggert*, without any Thing of costly Ornament.

But

But the fair Sex spare for nothing to make the best Appearance; the best able in the richest Silks, of 8 or 10 l. a Yard, with all the *Set-offs* that Art can possibly invent.

Firing.

England is too temperate a Country to use *Stoves*, as in cold Climates. A *Chimney Fire*, of Wood or Pit-Coals, is much better, and apter to cheer up the Spirits.

From these necessary Things for human Life, I proceed to the English Exercises and Recreations.

Exercises
and Recre-
ations.

I pass by such as are common with other Nations, as *Hunting*, *Hawking*, *Fowling*, *Fishing*, *Shooting with Bow and Arrows*, *Dancing*, *Musick*, *Stage-Plays*, &c.

Playing at Mall, so frequent in France, is out of date in England; and *Playing at Tennis*, much disused.

But *Bowling* is very much used, for which there are *Bowling-Greens* kept very neat, peculiar to the English. And so is the Recreation of *Paddock-Courses*, *Horse-Races*, *Cock-fighting*; and with the common People *Leaping*, *Wrestling*, *Bear-baiting*, *Bull-baiting*, *Prizes*, *Cudgels*, *Foot-ball* in frosty Weather, and *Throwing at Cocks* about *Leam*. Amongst which, the *Races* shew the wonderful swiftness of English Horses; *Cock-fighting* the Courage of their Cocks; *Bear* and *Bull-baiting* that of their Dogs; and *Prizes* the Dexterity and Courage of some Men in the Use of Weapons.

The Musical way of *Ringing the Bells* was formerly peculiar to the English, whence this Island was called in French *l'Isle son-nante*, the Ringing Island: But the Dutch now excel the English in their Chimes of Bells.

Festival-
Days.

I proceed to give an account of the English Festival Days, particularly the Holy Days at Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide. The first continue in a manner from Christmas-Day, December 25th to Twelfth-Day, Jan. 6. being Days of Entertainment among Friends and Relations, in which also the Landlords generally feast their Tenants. As for the Holy-Days at Easter and Whitsuntide, they are each of 3 Days Continuance.

They have also publick Days of Rejoycing upon a civil Account; particularly, Her Majesty's Birth-Day, Febr. 6. Her Proclamation-Day, March 8; and Coronation-Day, April 23. when the Tower-Guns go off, the Bells ring, and in the Evening there are Illuminations and Bonfires. The 5th of November, being Gunpowder-Treason Day, is also a Thanksgiving-Day for the wonderful Deliverance of King James I. and the Parliament then sitting, at the point of being blown up by the Popish Conspirators; as is also May 29th. for the Restauration of Monarchy and the Royal Family of Stuarts.

The City of London has a particular Day of Rejoicing, viz. the 29th of October, when the new Lord Mayor enters upon his Office, with the usual Solemnity.

Many Societies likewise have their Feasting-Days; but none to be compared in this point to the Inns of Court for State and Magnificence, when they kept their Readings.

In

In private Families, especially of the better Sort, 'tis usual to celebrate their Birth and Wedding-Days, with their most intimate Friends.

As to Fasting-Days, the Church of *England* has, indeed, appointed *Lent*, as a particular Time of Fasting and Humiliation, *Days*. but not (as the *Roman Church*) wholly to abstain from Flesh all that Time. However, many Members of the Church, of *England* abstain from Flesh on *Wednesdays* and *Fridays* in *Lent*; but *Good Friday*, particularly, is observed with Fasting, till the Evening.

The 30th of *January*, being the Day when King *Charles I.* was put to Death, is appointed by Law to be devoutly observed with Fasting, in Deterestation of that horrid Act. The 2d of *September*, being the Day when the City was burnt, in the Year 1666, has been yearly observed as a Fast ever since, by the Citizens thereof.

To deprecate God's Judgments, and implore his Mercy, the Sovereign appoints solemn Fasts, when he thinks proper; as he does publick Thanksgivings, for signal Blessings.

To speak of the particular Customs of the *English Britains*, I Particular shall begin with *Valentine's-Day*, *Febr.* 14. when young Men and Customs. Maidens get their several Names writ down upon Scrolls of Paper rolled up, and lay 'em asunder, the Men drawing the Maidens Names, and these the Mens; upon which, the Men salute their chosen *Valentines*, and present them with Gloves, &c. This Custom (which sometimes introduces a Match) is grounded upon the Instinct of Animals, which about this Time of the Year, feeling a new Heat by the approach of the Sun, begin to couple.

Upon *March* 1st, being *St. David's Day*, the Patron of *Wales*, the *Welch* wear a Leek on their Hats, to perpetuate (as 'tis said) the Memory of a signal Victory they got of old on that Day, when each Soldier took up a Leek, to know their Friends from their Foes. The common Sort wear Garden-Leeks on that Day, but the better Sort wrought ones. The King himself wears one.

November 30. being *St. Andrew's Day*, the Patron of *Scotland*, the *Scots* wear a blue Cross on the fore-part of their Hats.

As to the *English Computation of Time*, the Natural Day *Computation* begins with them, as with most Parts of *Europe*, at Midnight; *tion of* counting twelve Hours from that Time to Noon, and twelve Time. Hours more, beginning at One of the Clock, till the next Midnight.

But the Year begins with them properly on *Lady-Day*, *March* 25th, being the Conception-Day of the B. *Virgin*, and they date accordingly all their publick Writings; tho' they allow the Year, by the Cycles of the Sun and Moon, to begin *January* 1. and commonly call it *New-Year's-Day*. To distinguish therefore the Time from the 1st of *January* to the 25th of *March*, 'tis a common

common Practice, to set down both Years in the Date of Letters thus, 17th, as before *Lady-Day*.

Lastly, the *English Epoch* is from the Time of our Saviour's Birth. But they keep the *Ald* (or *Julian*) *Style*; whereas, all Popish, and some Protestant States, go by the *New*, otherwise called the *Gregorian Style*, from Pope Gregory XIII. who above 1000 Years since, undertook to correct the *Calendar*, by the Advice and Direction of *Antonius Lilius*, and other great Mathematicians. By this *New Style*, or *Gregorian Account*, they go now eleven Days before us, as they have done ever since the Beginning of the present Age.

Diseases.

The *Diseases* the *English* are most subject to, are chiefly the *Rickets*, the *Scurvy*, and the *Consumption*. The first incident to Children, the *Scurvy* to most People more or less, and the *Consumption* to many. All of 'em proceeding chiefly from the Constitution of the Air; the *Rickets* from its Moistness, the *Scurvy* from its Saltness, the *Consumption* from its Grossness.

There is no Country, perhaps, where *Rheums* and *Coughs* are more predominant, especially in the Winter; which are often attended with ill Consequences, if not timely prevented.

Agues and *Rheumatisms* are also very rise, especially near the Sea: But *Fevers* are not so frequent, as in hot Countries.

From the *Gout*, *Stone*, *Gravel*, *Cholick*, and other Diseases, *England* is no more free than other Nations: But *Surseits* are more frequent, the *English* being commonly too apt to indulge their Appetites.

The *Plague*, formerly so frequent in *England*, as to return once in 20 or 30 Years, has not afflicted it since the Years 1665 and 1666. when it swept away near 500000 Souls in City and Country.

In the three successive Reigns of *Henry VII.* *Henry VIII.* and *Edward VI.* this People was visited with an odd Kind of Disease, called the *Sweating Sickness*, thus described: 'Twas a pestilential Fever, but without any Carbuncle, purple, or livid Spots. A malignant Vapour, generally conceived to proceed from a Malignity in the Constitution of the Air, which seizing upon the vital Spirits, Nature strove to send it forth by extream Sweat. They that escaped dying of it in 24 Hours, were look'd upon as out of Danger. But it killed great Numbers of People, before the Manner of Cure and Attendance was known. And, which is most remarkable, it wreaked itself chiefly upon robustious People, and spared commonly old Men, Women, and Children. Another Thing very strange of this Disease, is, That it affected the *English* any where beyond Sea, without touching the Natives. Whence it came to be called in *Latin*, *Sudor Anglicus*, as being peculiar to the *English*.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the vast Trade of ENGLAND, both at Home and Abroad.

THE Trade of *England* is carried on two Ways, at Home and Abroad, in *Britain* and foreign Countries.

At Home, by Land and Water. By Land, all Provisions and *Home-Commodities* are convey'd in Waggon, and upon Pack-Horses; *Trade*. by Water, either by Sea, or upon navigable Rivers.

This vast Transport of Provisions and Commodities, both by Land and Water, employs a world of Waggoners, Seamen and Watermen. And whereas *London* is in a manner the Center of this Trade, hence comes the great Concourse there is of Carts and Waggon by Land, of Ships and Lighters, &c. by Water. To receive what come by Land, we may reckon 150 Inns at *London*, where the Country-Waggon come to unload, and from whence they return at set Times, loaded with *London-Commodities*, by which means, a vast Number of Porters are employ'd to unload and load the Waggon, and to carry the Parcels where they are directed. But among the Inns aforesaid, I do not reckon such as take in nothing but Coaches, and others that entertain only Livery-Horses.

As to the Conveyance by Water, one may judge of the vast Number of Ships, Mariners, and Watermen employ'd in *England*, by the Sea-coal Trade only, which takes up constantly 500 great Vessels, that sail to and from *Newcastle* almost all the Year round, and whose Seamen are counted the best in *England*. This Trade therefore is kept on foot, and the Coals fetch'd 300 Miles by Sea, which might be had in the Neighbourhood of *London*, in order to encourage Navigation, and to have always a constant Supply of able Seamen, ready for the Service of the State.

But if the Carriage only employs so many People both by Sea and Land, how great must be the Number of such as are employ'd in Manufactures, both in the City and Country? *London* swarms with them, and there are many Towns in the Country full of Manufacturers of several Sorts.

The Difference between the Trade carried on at Home and Abroad, lies in this, that the first makes the Money circulate, whereas the other is carried on chiefly by bartering of Commodities.

If the Home-Trade be so prodigious, and of so great Benefit *Foreign* to the Nation, we may reasonably conclude our Foreign-Trade *Trade* to be far beyond it.

Not but that *England* may very well subsist without it. For she wants for nothing, but yields all Things necessary for Life, and might

might make good Shift without the Help of foreign Countries; which cannot be said of *Holland*, her Rival in Point of Trade. But as foreign Trade is very useful to employ Artifts, fet the Poor to work, and improve Manufactures; so 'tis an effectual Means to enrich the Nation, to strengthen the State, and make it formidable. *England* therefore trades in all Parts of the World, nor does any Nation whatsoever drive such a Commerce as she does with her own Commodities. This makes her strong in Shipping, multiplies the Number of her Mariners, makes the Nation rich, and procures her whatever the whole World can afford to gratify the Fancy, or please the Appetite. In short, 'tis by the foreign Trade, that *Britain* is become the Support of her Friends, and a Terror to Enemies. And whereas the *Dutch* Trade does chiefly consist in the Transportation of foreign Commodities from one Country to another, the *English* Trade consists principally in exporting their own Commodities, not only over all *Europe*, but also to *Asia*, *Africk*, and *America*. Tho' the *English* make a greater Consumption of foreign Commodities than any other Nation, yet they keep not only the Balance of Trade even, by the Excellency and Quantity of their own Commodities, but also come off great Gainers, by transporting what they cannot consume into other Countries. With *France* only they were formerly Losers, when that Crown laid exorbitant Customs upon *English* Commodities; and *England* was so kind to *France*, as to pass it by without any Retaliation: Infomuch, that by a modest Computation, *England* remained yearly indebted to *France* in above half a Million of Pounds Sterling, and that for Gugaws, and other Commodities, which *England* made good Shift without, during the Course of her late War with *France*.

The principal Commodities of the Growth of *England* are her Wool, of which vast Quantities of Cloth and Stuffs are made, to the Sum of Two Million Sterling per Annum. Her Tin, Lead, Copper, Pit-Coal, great Guns, Bombs, Carcasses, &c. for one Million. Moreover, the exports abundance of Corn, red Herrings, smoak'd Pilchards, and Salmon; besides abundance of Leather, and Saffron. Many of her Manufactures are also in great Request, particularly her Sattin, Damask, Velvet, Plush, Locks, Pendulums, and Warches; Barometers, Thermometers, Spectacles, Prospective-Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, and all sorts of Mathematical-Instruments, &c. great Quantities of which are exported.

Besides the great Consumption *England* makes of the Products of her vast Countries in the New World, particularly Sugar, Indigo, Coco-Nuts, Tobacco, &c. she spares to the Sum of half a Million a Year for other Parts of *Europe*. Her Trade with *Ireland*, and Fishery with *Newfoundland*, is also very beneficial to her. With *Ireland*, by exporting her Wool, Beef, Hides, Tallow, Butter and Fish.

It has been already observed, that *Holland* has the Advantage of *England* in Point of Transportation. But *Holland* being but a narrow Country, full of Water, her Merchants find there but little Land to purchase with their Wealth gotten by Trade; whereas *England* being a spacious, beautiful, and fruitful Country, her Merchants find Opportunities enough to purchase Estates for themselves and their Heirs; where they go to enjoy the Fruits of their Industry, and take their Ease, when tired and fatigued with the Hurry of Trade.

The foreign Trade is regulated chiefly at *London*, by several Companies (or Societies) of Merchants, empowered by Royal of Mer- Authority, to make, from time to time, such Regulations for the Improvement of their respective Trade, as they shall think convenient. By which Companies, the Poor are set to work, many great Ships are built, and a vast Number of Seamen employed.

The principal are the *East-India* Companies, the Old and the New, not long since united together, and whose Stock is One Million and an Half. Their Trade extends from *Persia* to *China*. In *Persia* they have two Factories, one at *Isfahan*, and the other at *Gambroon*. In *India* a great many, particularly at *Fort St. George*, *Fort St. David*, *Achim* and *York Forts* in the Isle of *Sumatra*, *Callicut*, *Surat*, and *Pertipolee* on the Coast of *Coromandel*, *Rajama* in *Malabar*, and the Isle of *Bombay*, &c. And in *China*, *Amoy*, *Canton*, and *Tunqueen*.

The *Levant*, or *Turkey* Company, settled by the famous Queen *Elizabeth*, and whose Privileges were increased by her next Successor, *James I.*

The Company of *Merchants-Adventurers*, the ancientest of all; first settled by King *Edward I.* near 400 Years since, for the exporting of Wool; but now they are only allow'd to export Cloths ready made.

The *Russia* Company, established in the Reign of *Edward VI.* upon the Discovery made by the *English* of the Way to *Archangel* upon the Northern Ocean, which formerly was counted impracticable: Which Discovery proved much to the Prejudice of *Narva* upon the *Baltick*, the Trade whereof turned to *Archangel*, to the great Benefit of the *Czar* and his Dominions. Therefore *John Basilovitz*, who reigned at that Time, granted great Privileges to this Company, which made it flourish in few Years: But the late *Czar*, *Alexey Michailovitz*, being disgusted at the Company, abolished their Privileges, and set the *English*, in Point of Custom, on the same Foot with other Nations.

The Company called the *East-Land* Company, whose Trade is upon the *Baltick*, in *Denmark*, *Sweden*, and *Poland*.

The Royal *African* Company, settled by the late King *Charles*, who gave em full Power to trade all over the Western-Coast of *Africa*, from *Sally* in the South of *Barbary*, as far as the *Cape of Good Hope*, forbidding all his other Subjects to interfere with them

them in that Trade. This Company has built, at their own Charge, many Ports upon that Coast, for the Security of their Trade, namely, *James-Fort* upon the River *Gambo*, *Sherborough* in *Tork-Island*, *Sierra Leona* in the Isle of *Bense*, *Fort-Royal*, &c. but their Stock is at present low.

I pass by several other Companies, as the *Greenland-Company* for Whale-Fishing, *Hudsons-Bay Company*, and others.

To shew the Advantages *Great-Britain* reaps from this foreign Trade, 'tis computed, that what is brought in only by the *East-India Companies*, as Pepper, Salt-Petre, Callicoes, Drugs, Diamonds, and Pearls, &c. after we have supplied ourselves, amounts to 500000 *l. per Annum*. And what is transported hither from the *British Plantations in America*, viz. Sugar, Indigo, Tobacco, Coco-Nuts, &c. besides Fish, Pipe-Staves, Masts, Beaver, &c. from the North-Parts of that Continent, 400000 *l. per Annum*.

Note, That some of the aforesaid Companies trade in Joint-Stocks, as the *East-India* and *African Companies*, the *Moravia-Company*, being part of the *Levants*, and the *Greenland-Company*; others in separate Stocks, but in Common as to Publick Expences, keeping out Interlopers, and the like.

Council of
Trade.

For promoting the Trade of *Great-Britain*; and for inspecting and improving Her Majesty's Plantations in *America*, and elsewhere, there is a Council of Trade established.

C H A P. XIV.

Of the Coin, Weights, and Measures, which by the Union with Scotland, ought to be the same all over Great-Britain.

Coin.

THE *British Coin* is of two Metals, Gold and Silver. The Gold is either a *Guinea*, or *Half-Guinea*; the first going for 21 *s. 6 d.* the *Half-Guinea* proportionably. 'Tis called *Guinea*, from a Country of that Name in *Africa*, whence most of the Gold is brought of which this Coin is made.

But we have, besides *Guinea's*, two sorts of old Gold, one called a *Broad-Piece*, and the other a *Jacobus*; the first going for 23 *s. 6 d.* and the last for 25 *s. 6 d.* They are both a fine sort of Gold, coined in the Reigns of King *James I.* and *Charles I.*

The Silver Coin now current in *Great-Britain*, is of the best Silver, called *Sterling*; of which there have been formerly many Species, now reduced to four, viz. *Crowns*, *Half-Crowns*, *Shillings*, and *Six-Pences*. There are also *Silver Groats*, or *Pieces of Four-Pence*; and *Silver Three-Pences*, *Two-Pences*, and *Pennies*: But these are seldom seen in Trade. We have likewise abundance of *Copper Farthings*, and *Half-Pence*, which have been allowed to be coined for the Convenience of small

small Change: But no Man is bound to receive 'em in Pay for Rent or Debt.

What we call a *Noble*, is 6 s. 8 d. a *Mark*, 13 s. 4 d. an *Angel*, 10 s. but they are not to be seen in Specie.

Sometimes we call 20 s. a *Piece*; and we don't use the Word *Pound* under 3 l. which is 60 s.

'Tis presumed there are in *England* Six Millions of coined Gold, and Ten Millions of Silver; in all, Sixteen Millions.

The Office of the *Mint*, where all our Money is coined, and to which belong several Officers, is kept in the *Tower of London*. But when the hammered Coin was called in to be milled, five other *Mints* were erected, viz. at *Bristol*, *Chester*, *Exeter*, *Norwich*, and *Tork*; both for quicker Dispatch, and for the Convenience of People in the Country to carry their Bullion to the nearest *Mint*.

That which gave Occasion to this general Reformation of our Coin, was the common and gross Abuse of it by Clipping, tho' High Treason by Law, for which a Multitude of Clippers suffered Death. The mischievous Trade of false Coining, besides, grew at the same time to that height, that no Nation, perhaps, was ever so hard put to it by Clippers and false Coiners; and this, when we were engaged in a burdensom War with *France*. But, with God's Blessing, and to the great Disappointment of *France*, the Nation was in a short Time supplied with New Coin, the finest and most beautiful of any State in *Europe*. When you were under those Distractions upon the Account of your Coin, said a *French* Plenipotentiary to one of ours at the *Hague*, upon the Peace of *Reswick*, we expected no less than a Convulsion in the State; but when we found how wonderfully you overcame Difficulties that were thought insuperable at so critical a Juncture, we stood amazed, and concluded nothing impossible for *England* to do. Thus the reforming of our hammered Coin into milled, sunk the Clippers Trade, and that of false Coiners is very much discouraged, it being much more difficult to counterfeit milled Money than hammer'd.

The *Weights* and *Measures* are the same all over *England*; *Weights*, that is, according to the King's Standard kept in the *Exchequer*.

The *Weights* are of two Sorts, one called *Troy-Weight*, and the other *Averdupois*; the first containing 12 Ounces, and the other 16 in the Pound. But then the Ounce *Averdupois* is lighter than the other by almost a 12th Part, 51 Ounces of *Troy* being equal to 56 of *Averdupois*; but the *Averdupois* Pound is more than the *Troy* Pound, for 14 Pounds of that are equal to 17 *Troy*.

By *Troy-Weight* are weighed Jewels, Gold, Silver, Bread, Corn, and Liquors; and by the other, Mercery and Grocery Ware, Wool, Metals, Tallow, and the like, of which a Hundred Weight comes to 112 Pounds, and Half a Hundred to 56 propor-

proportionably. In *Troy-Weight*, 24 Grains of Wheat make a Penny-Weight Sterling, 20 Penny-Weight one Ounce, and 12 Ounces a Pound.

Measures. Measures are either applicative, or receptive; that is, for Things measured outwardly, or inwardly.

Of the first sort we have a Yard, consisting of three Foot; this of 12 Inches. An Ell, being one Yard and a Quarter. A Geometrical Pace, reckoned at five Foot; a Fathom at six; a Rod, Pole, or Perch, at 16 Foot and a half.

Now 40 Rods make a Furlong, and eight Furlongs an *English Mile*. By a Statute of *Henry VII.* an *English Mile* ought to be 1760 Yards, or 5280 Foot; that is, 280 Foot more than the *Italian Mile*.

An Acre of Land in *England* consists of 40 Rods (or Perches) in Length, and four in Breadth. A Yard-Land is commonly 30 Acres, and an Hide 100.

The Receptive Measure is either for liquid, or dry Things.

Of the first, we have a Pint, of which two make a Quart, two Quarts a Pottle, and two Pottles a Gallon. Now eight Gallons make a Firkin of Ale, and nine a Firkin of Beer, two Firkins a Kilderkin, and two Kilderkins a Barrel. A Barrel and a half of Beer, being 54 Gallons, makes a Hoghead, two Hogheads a Butt, and two Butts a Tun.

Wine-Measures are shorter than those of Ale and Beer, four Gallons of these making five of Wine-Measure. A Rundlet of Wine holds 18 of these Gallons, a Tierce 42, a Hoghead 63, a Punchion 84, a Pipe or Butt 126, a Tun 252.

For dry Things, such as Corn or Grain, the Gallon is of a Size between the Wine and Beer Gallon, two of which make a Peck, four Pecks a Bushel, four Bushels a Comb, or Curnock, two Combs a Quarter, ten Quarters a Last, or Wey.

I shall conclude this Chapter with an useful Explication of some Terms in the Way of Trade, used for Things sold by Tale or Weight.

1. By Tale; as speaking of Paper, a *Quire* is 24 or 25 Sheets, a *Ream* 20 *Quire*, and a *Bale* 10 *Reams*: Of Parchment, five Dozen of Skins make a *Roll*.

Of Fish; a hundred of *Cod-Fish*, *Ling*, *Haberdine*, and the like, contains 124; and of *Herrings*, 120. Twelve hundred go to one Thousand, being a *Barrel*, and 12 *Barrels* to a *Last*. Speaking of Eels, a *Strike* is 25, and a *Bind* 10 *Strikes*, that is, 250 Eels.

Of Hides, 10 are a *Dicker*, and 20 *Dickers* a *Last*. Speaking of Gloves, a *Dicker* is 10 *Pair*.

Of Furs, as *Sables*, *Filches*, *Martins*, *Grays*, *Minks*, and *Fennets*, 40 *Skins* make a *Timber*; of other *Skins*, five Score go to the Hundred.

2. By Weight, thus; a *Tun* is 20 Hundred; except *Lead*, of which a *Tun*, or *Fodder*, is but 19 Hundred and a Half.

A Stone of Beef at London is 8 Pounds, but in the Country most commonly 14. Horse-racers do likewise reckon 14 Pounds for a Stone. A Stone of Iron, Shot, or Wool, is also 14 Pounds; and the double Quantity of Iron, or Shot, is called a Quarter. But a Stone of Sugar, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Pepper, or Allum, is but 13 Pounds and a Half.

A Ferkin of Butter is 56 Pounds, of Soap 60, and a Barrel of either is 2 Ferkins.

In Essex, a Clove of Butter, or Cheese, is 8 Pounds; and a Wey 31 Cloves, or 256 Pounds. But in Suffolk, a Wey is 48 Cloves, or 336 Pounds.

A Clove of Wool is 7 Pound; a Stone of the same 14; a Tod 28, a Wey 182, a Sack 364, a Last 4568.

A Faggot of Steel is 20 Pounds, a Burthen of Gad-Steel 80.

A Barrel of Gun-powder 100 Pounds, and a Last of the same is 24 Barrels.

A Seam of Glass 24 Stone, or 120 Pounds, at 5 Pounds the Stone.

A Truss of Hay 36 Pounds, and a Load of the same 36 Trusses.

CHAP. XV.

Of the Conveniencies for Travelling. Of the Post, and Packet-Boats, for Intercourse of Letters.

BESIDES the Conveniency of Travelling by Sea, or on Rivers, no Nation in the World is better accommodated, either with *Horses or Coaches*, for Land-Travel.

The first so common in England, as to be used even by the vulgar Sort, amongst which few will go a long Journey on Foot: If a Man's Occasions require the utmost Speed, he has the Conveniency of *Post-Horses*, to be shifted at every *Post-Stage* for 3 Pence a Mile, besides the same Allowance to the *Post-Boy* for conducting.

The Roads are also much frequented with *Coaches*, especially for the Neighbourhood of London; some belonging to Gentlemen, and others being either Hackney, or Stage-Coaches. These set out from London at certain Times for all the most noted Towns in England, and return from thence with so much Speed, that some will measure 60 Miles in a Summer-Day, at the common Rate of 13 Pence every 5 Miles.

Since by Act of Parliament 40th are allowed for the apprehending of a Highway-man, the Roads have been less infested than before with those Robbers; who however are not so cruel as in Germany, where they kill first at a venture, that they may strip

with more Security. Here they never take away one's Life, but in Case of Resistance, when their own lies at Stake. Nay, some of them have been so generous as to return Part of the Booty, rather than leave the Traveller destitute.

Post.

As to the Post, for Intercourse of Letters, there is a General Office in Lombard Street, London, formerly managed in chief by one Post-Master General, and now in the Hands of two; who have under 'em 182 Deputy Post-Masters in England and Scotland, most of 'em keeping regular Offices in their Stages, and Sub Post-Masters in their Branches. There is also a general Office in Ireland for that Kingdom, which is kept in Dublin.

And such is the Disposition of Postages, by the good Regulations of the Governours of the General Post-Office in London, that there is no considerable Market-Town in England, but has an easy and certain Conveyance for all Letters to and from the said Office, in the due Course of the Mails every Post.

The Charge thereof is easy, and the Expedition very great and convenient. For a Letter containing a whole Sheet of Paper is conveyed 80 Miles for 2 Pence, if a double Letter, for 4 Pence, and an Ounce of Letters for 8. If above 80 Miles, a single Letter is 3 Pence, a double 6, and an Ounce 12.

The Conveyance so expeditious, that every 24 Hours the Post goes six Score Miles; and in 5 or 6 Days an Answer may be had from a Place 300 Miles distant from the Writers.

The Post Days to send Letters from London to any Part of England and Scotland, are Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. And the Returns certain on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

But to Wales and Ireland, the Post goes only twice a Week, viz. Tuesdays and Saturdays; and comes from Wales every Monday and Friday: But from Ireland the Return is uncertain, because it depends upon Winds.

When the Court is in the Country, the Post goes every Day to the Place where it resides. The same it is with Kent, and the usual Stations of the Royal Fleet, as the Downs, Spithead, &c. To which Places one may send every Day but Sunday, and from whence one may also hear every Day but Sunday.

For Foreign Intelligence in Times of Peace, Mondays and Thursdays are the Post Days for France, Spain, and Italy: Tuesdays and Fridays for Holland, Germany, Denmark, and Sweden.

On Mondays and Fridays, the Post goes also for Flanders, and from thence to Germany, Denmark, and Sweden.

For the Transport of Letters and Pacquets over Sea, there are in Time of Peace,

Between England and	France,	3	Pacquet Boats.
	Spain,	2	
	Flanders,	2	
	Holland,	3	
	Ireland,	3	

The *Pacquet-Boats* for *France* go from *Dover* in *Kent* for *Calais*, 7 Leagues over, on *Tuesdays* and *Fridays* in the Evening, if the Wind serves. For *Spain*, one goes every Fortnight from *Falmouth* in *Cornwall* to *Corunna*, or the *Groyne*. For *Flanders*, from *Dover* to *Newport*, 20 Leagues over, on *Tuesdays* and *Saturdays* in the Evening. For *Holland*, from *Harwich* in *Essex* to *Heistvoetsluys*, about 30 Leagues over, on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays* in the Evening. And for *Ireland*, from *Holy-Head* in *Anglesey* (a *Welsh* County) to *Dublin*, about 20 Leagues over, on *Mondays* and *Thursdays*.

But, during our Rupture with *France* and *Spain*, the *Pacquet-Boats* for those 2 Kingdoms were discontinued; and at the same time those for *Flanders*. And the *Pacquet-Boats* that went for *Corunna* were ordered to *Lisbon*, the Capital City of *Portugal*.

Since the Queen's happy Accession to the Crown, her Majesty was pleased, for the Encouragement of Trade and Commerce, to appoint *Boats* to convey Letters and *Paquets* from *England* as far as the *West-Indies*, which never was done before. One of these *Boats* sets out from the *Thames* on the last *Thursday* of the Month, particularly for the *Isles* of *Barbadoes*, *Monserrat*, *Nevis*, *St. Christopher*, *Antego*, and *Jamaica*. The Rate for every Letter is 9 Pence a Sheet Letter, a double Letter 18 Pence, a *Pacquet* weighing an Ounce 2 Shillings 6 Pence, and so in Proportion.

The *General Post-Office* in *London* is managed by a *Deputy*, and several *Officers*, &c. to the Number of near 80 Persons. Some employ'd in the *Inland-Office*, for *Inland* Letters; and others in the *Foreign-Office*, for foreign Letters.

For the Convenience of those who live far from the *Post-Office*, there are particular *Post-houses* appointed to take in the Letters till 9 of the Clock at Night, to be sent from thence in due time to the *General Post-Office*; Which is done *Gratis* for *Inland* Letters, and for *Foreign* Letters or *Paquets* they take for each but one Penny. (m)

C H A P. XVI.

*Of the several Orders, and Degrees, among the English.
And first of the NOBILITY.*

THE People of England are generally divided into *Lairy* and *Clergy*; and the first sub-divided into *Nobility*, *Gentry*, and *Commonalty*.

I begin with the *Lairy*, not out of any Dis-respect to the *Clergy*; but because it seems most natural, and that the greatest Honours conferred upon the *Lairy* are hereditary, which is not so with the *Clergy*.

I own, the Law of England makes no Distinction of *Lairy*, but that of *Nobles* and *Commons*: So that the *Gentry* of England are look'd upon, by the Eye of the Law, but as the *Flower* of the *Commonalty*. However, I shall follow my Division, in its several Branches, according to the *Courtesie* of England, and not the Rigour of the Law.

Nobility.

By the *NOBILITY*, I mean only the *Temporal Beers* of the Realm, being *Lords* of Parliament. Of whom there are five Degrees, distinguished by the several Titles of

**DUKE, EARL, And
MARQUIS, VISCOUNT, BARON.**

*Of Dukes
in parti-
cular.*

A *Duke* is created by Patent, Cincture of Sword, Mantle of State, Imposition of a Cap and Coronet of Gold on his Head, and a Verge of Gold put into his Hand. He is girt with a *Sword*, to put him in mind, that he is bound to defend the King and Kingdom in time of War: And his Head is adorned with a *Crown of Gold*, as a Token, that he is Counsellor to the King and Kingdom in Time of Peace.

A *Duke's* Coronet has Leaves without Pearls, and his Mantle of State four Gards faced with Ermine. He is called, *His Grace*, a Title formerly given to the Kings of England, before they assumed the Title of Majesty.

A *Duke's* Eldest Son is called *Lord Marquis*; the Younger Sons by their Christian Names, with the Title of *Lord* prefix'd, as *Lord Thomas*, *Lord William*, &c. and all his Daughters, *Ladies*.

*Marques-
ses and
Earls.*

A *Marquis* and an *Earl* are created as a *Duke*, by Cincture of Sword, &c. but with this Difference in their Coronets, that a *Marquis's* has a Pearl and a Straw berry Leaf round, of equal Height; and an *Earl's* has the Pearls raised upon Points. Their Mantles of State are (as a *Duke's*) faced with Ermine; but, whereas a *Duke's* has four Gards, a *Marquis's* Mantle has but three and a half, and an *Earl's* but three.

All the Sons of a *Marquis* are *Lords* by the Courtesie of England, and all his Daughters *Ladies*. And as a *Duke's* eldest Son bears the Title of a *Marquis*, so an *Earl's* bears that of a *Viscount*: But the younger Sons of an *Earl* are but *Esquires*, tho' all his Daughters be *Ladies*.

Viscounts and *Barons* are made by Patent, the last sometimes by Writ, when called to the House of Lords. The Difference in their Coronets is, that a *Viscount's* has a Circle of Pearls without Number; and a *Baron's* six Pearls upon the Circle. Their *Mantles* are both faced with plain white Furr.

None of their Sons bear the Title of *Lord*, nor any of their Daughters that of *Lady*: Therefore the eldest Son of the first *Viscount* is look'd upon as the first *Gentleman*, and his eldest Daughter as the first *Gentlewoman*, without a Title in England.

In short, the Title of *Lord* is given to all the Sons of *Dukes* and *Marquesses*, and the eldest Son of *Earls*; and the Title of *Lady* to all their Daughters.

Here follows the Rank the Noblemen, and their Sons keep among themselves.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Dukes. | 8. Eldest Sons of <i>Earls</i> . |
| 2. <i>Marquesses</i> . | 9. Younger Sons of <i>Marquesses</i> . |
| 3. Eldest Sons of <i>Dukes</i> . | 10. <i>Barons</i> . |
| 4. <i>Earls</i> . | 11. Eldest Sons of <i>Viscounts</i> . |
| 5. Eldest Sons of <i>Marquesses</i> . | 12. Younger Sons of <i>Earls</i> . |
| 6. Younger Sons of <i>Dukes</i> . | 13. Eldest Sons of <i>Barons</i> . |
| 7. <i>Viscounts</i> . | |

All Peers of England keep their Rank, according to the Date of their Patents. Their *Ladies*, and their Sons *Ladies*, keep amongst them the Rank of their Husbands.

A *Scotts Nobleman* takes Place next to the *English* of his Rank; and an *Irish Nobleman*, after a *Scotts Peer* of his Rank.

But there are some *high Officers*, who by Virtue of their Office precede even all *Dukes* that are not of the Royal Blood, whatever be their Quality otherwise; viz. the *Lord Chancellor*, or *Lord Keeper*, the *Lord High Treasurer*, the *Lord President* of the *Privy Council*, and the *Lord Privy Seal*. And others that take Place only of all that are of their Degree, particularly the *Lord Great Chamberlain* of England, the *Earl Marshal*, the *Lord High Admiral*, and the *Lord Chamberlain* of the King's Household.

A *Secretary of State*, being a *Baron*, takes Place of all *Barons*, that are not in any of these high Stations. But, if he be above a *Baron*, he only keeps the Rank his Quality gives him, according to his Creation.

The Privileges of the NOBILITY.

THE Nobility of England enjoy many great Privileges, the Principal of which are these.

1. That they are free from all Arrests for Debts, as being the King's Hereditary Counsellors. Therefore a Peer cannot be Outlawed in any civil Action, and no Attachment lies against his Person; But Execution may be taken upon his Lands and Goods.

For the same Reason they are free from all Attendance at Courts-leet, or Sheriffs Turns: Or in case of a Riot, from attending the Service of the *Posse Comitatus*.

2. In Criminal Causes, they are only tried by their Peers; who give in their Verdict, not upon Oath, as other Juries, but only upon their Honour. And then a Court is built on purpose in the Middle of Westminster Hall, at the King's Charge; which is pulled down again when the Trial is over.

3. To secure the Honour of, and prevent the raising of any Scandal upon Peers, or any great Officer of the Realm, by false Reports, there is an express Law, call'd *Scandalum Magnatum*, by which any Man convicted of a false and scandalous Report against a Peer of the Realm, is condemned to an arbitrary Fine, and to remain in Prison till the same be paid.

4. Upon any great Trial in a Court of Justice, a Peer may come into the Court, and sit there covered.

They have other Privileges, which I pass by, for Brevity's Sake: Yet none has that of the *Grandees* of Spain, to be covered in the King's Presence. And, in case of a Poll-Tax, they bear the greatest Burthen, being taxed every one according to his Degree. (n)

C H A P. XVII.

Of the KNIGHTS of the GARTER.

OF all the Secular Orders in the Christian World, this is the most noble and most antient; for it was instituted in 1350. by the great Hero of that Age, Edward III. who conquered France and Scotland, and brought their Kings Prisoners; viz. John King of France, and David King of Scotland.

'Tis called, the Order of the Garter, because this was the only Part of the whole Habit of the Order worn at first, as a Tie of Affection and Love for one another. And that none might believe, that the Sovereign had any other Design but what was just and honourable, this Motto was order'd to be wrought on the Garter, *Honors soit qui mal y pense*, Shame be to him that Evil thinks. The

same

same was put in *French*, because the King being then possessed of a great Part of *France*, the *French* Tongue was very familiar with the Court of *England*.

This honourable Society consists of the Sovereign, the King or Queen of *Great Britain*, and 25 *Companions*, call'd *Knights of the Garter*. And whereas *St. George* is the Patron of *England*, 'tis upon *St. George's Day* (*April 23*) they are usually installed in the noble Chappel of the Castle of *Windsor*, with great Pomp and Magnificence.

The *Garter* is daily worn by the Knights on the left Leg. The same is blue, deckt with Gold, Pearls, and precious Stones, with a Buckle of Gold. But, instead of it, they commonly wear but a large blue Ribbon. They also wear a broad blue Ribbon, hanging over their left Shoulder, with *St. George's Picture* at the Bottom of it, enamell'd upon Gold, and set with Diamonds. The left Side of their Cloaks or Coats, is adorned besides with the Sun in its Glory, of Silver Embroidery, commonly call'd the *Star*. And, at high Feasts they wear a *Surcoat*, a *Mantle*, a high *Black Velvet Cap*, and a Collar of *SS's*, composed of Roses enamell'd red, within a Garter enamell'd blue, with the Motto in Letters of Gold.

This Society is a College, or Corporation, having a great Seal belonging to it, besides the Seal of the Sovereign of the Order. The Bishop of *Winchester* is the *Prelate* of the *Garter*, the Bishop of *Salisbury*, *Chancellor*; and the *Dean of Windsor*, *Register*. The principal King at Arms, call'd *Garter*, is the chief Lay Officer of this Society. 'Tis he that marshals the Solemnity, at their Installations and Feasts. There is besides an *Usher of the Garter*, the same who is *Usher of the Rod*.

The *Feast*, made at the Charge of the new Installed Knight, is always magnificent; and the Hall, built for that purpose, stately.

There is in the Castle of *Windsor* 26 decay'd Gentlemen, commonly call'd the *Poor Knights of Windsor*, who have a liberal Maintenance at the Charge of the College. They ought to be military and unmarried Men, that have served the Crown with their Sword; and 'tis their Duty to appear in the Chappel at Morning and Evening Prayers, in which the *Sovereign* and *Companions* of this most noble Order are pray'd for particularly.

There have been of this Order since its Institution, 8 Emperors, above 20 foreign Kings, and many more inferior Princes; who formerly were placed according to their Creations, but now according to their respective Degrees. (d)

The Present STATE of Part I.

C H A P. XVIII.

Of the Gentry, and Inferior Sort of People.

NExt to the *Peers* of the Realm, viz. *Dukes, Marquesses, Earls, Viscounts, and Barons*, who properly are the Nobles of *England*, I come to what we call the *Gentry*, consisting of *Knights, Esquires, and Gentlemen* without Title.

Knights.

Besides the fore said *Knights of the Garter*, here are 3 Sorts of *Knights*, viz. *Knights Barons, Knights of the Bath, and Knights Bachelors*, all distinguished from the rest of the *Gentry* by the Title of *Sir*, prefix'd to their Christian Names, as *Sir Gilbert Dolben*.

Barons are the first among the *Gentry*, and the only *Knight-hood* that is hereditary. This Honour was first instituted in the Year 1611, by King *James I.* who limited their Number to 200: But his Successors did not tie up themselves to that Rule; so that now there are above 200 of them. To be qualify'd for it, one must be a Gentleman born of good Reputation, and have an Estate of 2000 *l.* per Annum. He must pay to the Exchequer as much as will maintain 30 Foot-Soldiers 3 Years at 8 *d.* a Day, in the Province of *Ulster* in *Ireland*, which amounts to near 1100 *l.* Sterling: So that including the Fees, the whole Charge is about 1200 *l.*

The *Knights of the Bath* are so called from their Bathing, used before they were created. *Henry IV.* was the Founder of this Order, in 1399, when to grace his Coronation, he made 46 of these *Knights*, that were bathed in the *Tower*. There are now but a few left of this Order. They wear a *Scarlet-Ribbon*, belt-wise.

Knights Bachelors are the most common, and therefore the less esteem'd: Whereas formerly this Honour was bestow'd only upon *Swordmen* for their military Service, or upon *Noblemens Sons*. Then they were knighted, being girt with a *Sword*, and having *gilt Spurs* put on, whence they came to be called in *Latin Equites Aurati*. But of later times this Honour has been so frequently confer'd upon *Lawyers, Physicians, Merchants, Painters, Mathematicians*, and others, that the Kingdom swarms with this Sort of *Knights*. Of whom no less than 1400 are reckon'd in *England*, which one with another have a yearly Income of 600 *l.* each. The Manner of making these *Knights* is much alter'd from what it was formerly. The King bids the Gentleman (calling him by his Name as a Gentleman) to kneel down, upon which he lightly touches his left Shoulder with a naked *Sword*, then bids him rise up by the Title of *Sir* prefix'd to his Christian Name. Note, That all *Knights Wives* bear the Title of *Lady*, which gives 'em a Precedency over *Esquires* and *Gentlemens Wives*.

Esquires.

Esquires, from the French *Escuyers*, Lat. *Scutigeri*, are properly the younger Sons of *Earls*, the Sons of *Viscounts* and *Barons*, the eldest Sons of the younger Sons of *Peers*, the eldest Sons of *Knights*, and their eldest Sons for ever.

There

There are also *Esquires* created by the King, by putting about their Necks a Collar of *Silks*, and bestowing on them a Pair of Silver Spurs. And at the King's Court, there were formerly two considerable Officers, called, *Esquires of the Body*.

Those that are in publick Offices or in any eminent Station, such as Justices of the Peace, Mayors of Towns, Counsellors at Law, Serjeants of the several Offices in the King's Court, and other noted Officers, are also reputed *Esquires*, or equal to 'em.

Gentlemen (Lat. *Amigens*) are those properly who, being descended of a good Family, bear a Coat of Arms, without any particular Title.

Of these, such as are of an ancient Family, and have where-withal to live like themselves, are as much regarded as some Knights and Squires, tho' of an inferior Rank; for in *England* all Noblemen are Gentlemen, tho' all Gentlemen be not Noblemen.

We reckon in *England* above 6000 Gentlemen, one with another, at 400 *l. per Annum*; besides 14000 younger Brothers, who having but a small Estate, get Preferments, some in the Church, others in the State.

Formerly, Trading degraded a Gentleman, and now a thriving Tradesman becomes a Gentleman by the happy Returns of his Trade.

As to Merchants, the Founders of Trade, and of the Nation's Wealth, they deserve indeed to be ranked amongst Gentlemen: For by their Means Land is improved, and inbred Commodities exported. They employ a World of Artificers and Seamen, and procure a good Livelihood to a vast Number of Tradesmen and Retailers. Therefore many Gentlemen born, some of them younger Sons of Noblemen, take upon them this Profession, without any Prejudice or Blemish to their Birth, as it has been of late the Practice in *France*. Nay, 'tis common with us, for Gentlemen and Merchants Sons and Daughters to intermarry.

In short, the Title of Gentleman is commonly given in *England* to all that distinguish themselves from the common Sort of People, by a good Garb, genteel Air, or good Education, Wealth, or Learning.

As the Gentry of *England* is very numerous, so their Wealth, upon the whole, far exceeds that of the Nobility; tho' most of these have great Estates, and some of 'em beyond Sovereign Princes. Here we have many Knights, Squires, and Gentlemen, that have each 2, 3, or 4000 *l. a Year*, more or less; and there are some of 8 or 10000 *l. a Year*.

Their Rank is thus.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. The younger Sons of Viscounts, and Barons. | 4. Knights Batchelors. |
| 2. Knights Baronets. | 5. Esquires. |
| 3. Knights of the Bath. | 6. Gentlemen without Title. |

I have observed before, in the Rank of Peers, that certain great Officers (tho' of a lower Quality) have a Right of Precedency, by Virtue of their Office. 'Tis the same with the Gentry, for the young-

er Sons of Viscounts, and Barons, are preceded by such Privy Counsellors as are but Gentlemen, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, the Lord-Chief Justice of the *Queens-Bench*, the Master of the *Rolls*, the Lord-Chief Justice of the *Common-Pleas*, the Lord Chief-Baron of the *Exchequer*, and the other Judges.

Inferior
Sort of
People.

By the inferior Sort of People, I mean properly such as get their Livelihood either in a mechanick, or servile Way; as ordinary Tradersmen, Mariners, Husbandmen, inferior Servants, Labourers, &c.

Yeomen.

But there is a middle Sort, between the Degree of a Gentleman, and these, *viz.* Yeomen, and Copy-holders.

Those are called Yeomen, or Freeholders, that have Land of their own to a good Value, and husband it themselves. Great is their Number in *England*, many of 'em having Land that brings 'em an Income of 40 or 50 *l.* a Year, some 100, or 200; but, which is almost incredible, there are Yeomen in *Kent* especially, that have 1000 *l.* and some more, *per Annum*; a Thing not easie to be found amongst Men of this Rank, any where else in *Europe*.

Copy-
holders.

The Copy-holders are much of the same Nature, a Copy hold being a Kind of Inheritance. For tho' the Hold be void at the Tenant's Death, yet the next of Blood, paying the customary Fine, at 2 *s.* more or less, for each Acre of Land, gets Possession of it.

Not to insist upon the meaner Sort of People, I shall only observe, that they are the happiest People in *Europe*; and (by the Laws of the Land) the least liable to Oppression from the Sovereign. (P)

CHAP. XIX.

Of the English CLERGY.

And first of Bishops.

AS the Laity of *England* consist of Nobility, Gentry, and Commonalty; so the Clergy is divided into Bishops, Dignitaries, and inferior Clergy.

Of the Bi-
shops, and
their Dio-
cesses.

England and *Wales*, consisting of 26 Diocesses; there are accordingly 26 Diocesans, or Bishops. Besides the Bishop of *Man*, which was made a Bishoprick by Pope Gregory IV. but the Bishop thereof is no Peer of the Realm, as the other Bishops are.

Two of those Bishops having a Superintendency over the whole Church of *England*, and in some measure over the other Bishops, are therefore called Archbishops, one of *Canterbury*, and the other of *Tork*, and their Provinces accordingly. The first of which far exceeds the last; for of 26 Diocesses it takes up 22, *viz.* 18 in *England*, and 4 in *Wales*.

The Diocesses in the Province of Canterbury, with the Extent of each, and its Value by the King's Books, much short of the present Income.

IN ENGLAND.

Valued in the King's Books.

		l.	s.	d.	
Canterbury,	Most Part of Kent, with divers	4233	08	08	The Ex- tent and Value of each Bi- shoprick.
	peculiar Churches in other				
	Diocesses.				
London.	Middlesex and Essex, with	1117	08	04	
Winchester.	Part of Hertfordshire.				
	Surrey and Hampshire, with	3885	03	03	
	the Norman Isles of Jersey				
	and Guernsey.				
Ely,	Cambridgeshire.	2134	18	01	
Lincoln,	The Counties of Lincoln, Lei-				
	cester, Bedford, Bucks,	830	18	01	
	Huntington, and Part of				
	Hartford.				
Lichfield &	Darbyshire and Staffordshire,	703	05	02	
Coventry,	with Part of Warwickshire,				
	and Shropshire.				
Hereford,	Herefordshire, and Part of	768	10	10	
	Shropshire.				
Worcester,	Worcestershire, and Part of	1049	17	05	
	Warwickshire.				
Bath & Wells,	Somersetshire.	527	14	02	
Salisbury,	Wiltshire and Berkshire.	1367	11	08	
Exeter,	Devonshire and Cornwall.	1566	14	06	
Chichester,	Suffex.	677	01	03	
Norwich,	Norfolk and Suffolk, with a				
	small Part of Cambridge-	899	08	07	
	shire.				
Gloucester,	Gloucestershire.	315	07	02	
Oxford,	Oxfordshire.	354	16	04	
Peterborough,	Northamptonshire and Rut-	414	19	11	
	land.				
Bristol,	The City of Bristol, and	383	08	04	
	County of Dorset.				
Rocheſter,	Part of Kent only.	358	03	08	

Containing

In WALES.

Valued in the King's Books.

			l.	s.	d.
St. Davids,	Containing	Pembrokeshire, Cardigan, and Carmarthen-shires.	486	05	08
Landaff,		Glamorgan, Monmouth, Brecknock, and Radnor-shires.	154	14	01
St. Asaph,		The greatest Part of Flint, Denbigh, and Montgomery-shires, and some Part of Shropshire.	187	11	06
Bangor,		Anglesey, Carnarvon, and Part of Montgomeryshire.	131	16	04

The Diocesses in the Province of York.

York,	Containing	Most Part of Yorkshire, and all Nottinghamshire.	1000	00	00
Durham,		Durham, Northumberland, and two Parishes in Cumberland.	2821	01	05
Carlisle,		Two Parts in three of Cumberland and Westmorland.	331	04	11
Chester,		Cheshire, Lancashire, Ribblesdale in Yorkshire, and one third Part of Cumberland and Westmorland.	420	01	08

To which add the Bishoprick of Man.

The Bishops are the Overseers of the Clergy and People committed to their Charge, each of them within the Bounds of his Diocess.

They have in chief the Power of Ordination, tho' they always perform it jointly with some other Priests. They are also impowered to grant Institutions to Benefices, and to command Indultion to be given.

Thrice a Year each of them visits his Diocess, to enquire into Offences, especially against Justice, Piety, and Sobriety.

As the two Archbishops have a Super-intendency over all the Church of England, and in some measure over the other Bishops, so the Archbishop of Canterbury has a Kind of Super-eminency over the Archbishop of York: For he has Power to summon him to a National Synod, or Convocation.

The Archbishop of York is called *Primas Angliae*, Primate of England: But the Archbishop of Canterbury is *Primas totius Angliae*, Primate of all England.

They

They are both stiled *Most Reverend*, in a superlative Manner, and honoured (as *Dukes* are) with the Title of *Grace*.

The Archbishop of *Canterbury* is the first *Peer* of the Realm, next to the Royal Family, and takes Place, not only of *Dukes*, but also of the greatest Officers of the Crown. Nor does any of these, except the *Lord Chancellor*, or *Lord Keeper*, step between his Grace and the Archbishop of *York*.

Tho' the Archbishop holds his Place from the Sovereign, yet in his Royal Writs to him he is stiled *Des Gratiâ Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi*. And whereas other Bishops write *Divinâ Permissiône Episcopus*, he writes himself *Divinâ Providentiâ*.

To him it properly belongs to crown the King, to consecrate a new-made Bishop, and to call Provincial Synods, according to the King's Writ, directed to him for that Purpose.

The Bishop of *London* is accounted his Provincial *Dean*, the Bishop of *Winchester* his *Chancellor*, and the Bishop of *Rocheſter* his *Chaplain*.

To decide all Differences in Ecclesiastick Matters, he holds several Courts, of which in its proper Place:

The Archbishop of *York* has also many *Prerogatives*, and holds several Courts, of which in its proper Place.

Next to them the Bishops of *London*, *Durham*, and *Winchester*, The Rank have always the *Precedence*; and all other Bishops according to of Bishops. the Priority of their Consecration. The Bishop of *London*, as being Bishop of the Capital City of *England*, and Provincial Dean of *Canterbury*. The Bishop of *Durham*, as Count *Palatine*, and Earl of *Sadberg*; and the Bishop of *Winchester*, as formerly Earl of *Southampton*: Whose Bishoprick is counted the richest in *England*, being yearly worth about 8000 *l.* tho' valued not half that in the King's Books.

But, whereas some Bishopricks have but a small *Income*, the Bishop in that Case is usually provided with some good Living besides. The Bishop of *Rocheſter*, being Dean of *Westminster*, has a much better Revenue from his Deanary, than from his Bishoprick; this being reckoned but 500 *l.* a Year, and the Deanary at least 800 *l.*

All the Bishops (except the Bishop of *Man*) are Peers of the Realm, and sit as *Barons* in the House of Lords. They are called the *Lords Spiritual*, and being look'd upon as the Fathers and Guardians of the Church, they are accordingly stiled, *Fathers in God*. Their Titles, and Prerogatives.

As the two Archbishops are called *Most Reverend*, and have the Title of *Grace* given them, so the inferior Bishops are called *Right Reverend*, and have the Title of *Lordship*.

These have not only the same *Privileges* as the Temporal Lords, but also some peculiar *Prerogatives*, and those of a high Nature.

Tho' all Courts be held by the King's Authority, yet the Bishops Courts are not properly accounted to be the King's Courts:

For

For a Bishop sends forth *Writs* in his own Name, *Teste* the Bishop; and not in the King's Name, as all other Courts do.

And, whereas in other Courts there are several Judges to each, a Bishop in his *Court* is the sole Judge. Nay, he may depose his Authority to another, as to a Suffragan Bishop, his Chancellor, or Commissary; which none of the Judges can do.

In a Trial of Bastardy, or Heresie, the Bishop's *Certificate* is sufficient. And if a Clergy-man kills his Bishop or Ordinary, 'tis look'd upon as a Parricide, and is *Petty Treason* by Law.

Lastly, there is this Difference between an *Archbishop* and a *Bishop*; That the *Bishop's Authority* is confined within the Bounds of his Diocess, but that of the *Archbishop* extends it self over all his Province, he being Ordinary to all the Bishops thereof. Accordingly the *Bishop* visits his Diocess only, whereas the *Archbishop* visits the whole Province. The *Bishop* can call only a Diocesan, but the *Archbishop* may convene a Provincial Synod. The *Bishop* with other Priests, may ordain a Priest; but the *Archbishop*, with other Bishops, consecrates a Bishop. (p)

CHAP. XX.

Of the Dignify'd, and Inferior Clergy. With an Account of the Ordination, the Method used to get a Living, and the Maintenance of the Inferior Clergy. Also of the Parish-Church Officers.

Dignify'd Clergy. BY the *Dignify'd Clergy*, I mean, *Deans*, *Archdeacons*, *Rural Deans*, and *Prebendaries* or *Canons*; who are assistant to Bishops, and for the most part Men above the common Capacity of the Inferior Clergy. And, as among the Laity, the *Gentry* keep a middle Rank between the Nobility and the Inferior Sort of People; so these *Dignitaries* keep a middle Station between the Bishops, and the lower Clergy: So great is the *Harmony* of the *Englifo Constitution*, both in Church and State.

Deans and Prebendaries. In all Cathedral and Collegiate Churches (except at *St. Davids* and *Landaff*, in *Wales*) there is a *Dean*, who is the Head of the *Canons* or *Prebendaries*, and makes a *Chapter* with such as are *Canonici actu*. These *Dignitaries*, intended for a constant Supply of able and fit Persons to govern the Church, have each a Dwelling-house near the Cathedral or Collegiate Church, and a plentiful Maintenance; but the *Dean* has commonly a double Portion.

Both the *Dean* and *Prebendaries* ought to reside in their respective Church, to frequent publick Divine Service; to preach by Turns upon Sundays, and all Festival Days, and at due times to administer the Lord's Supper. They ought to shew a good Example to the Inferior Clergy, direct the weakest Sort of 'em

how

how to preach; and when summoned by the Bishop, to assist him in some Episcopal Functions, as Ordination, Deprivation, Condemnation of obstinate Hereticks, &c. Upon the King's Writ of *Conges d'eslire*, when the Bishop's See is vacant, they chuse their own Bishop, who is commonly the Person recommended to them by the King; or if not, they shew Cause to the contrary. Bishops are commonly chosen out of the Body of the Deans.

In the Cathedral of St. David's, and that of Landaff, the Bishop is Head of the Chapter; and in the Bishops Absence, the *Chanter* at St. David's, and the *Arch-deacon* at Landaff.

The Deans of the *Chappel Royal*, St. George's *Chappel* at Windsor, Rippon, and Guernsey, are only honourary Deans, without any Jurisdiction. The Deans of Croydon in Surrey, Basset in Sussex, and a few others, are Deans without any Chapter, but with a Kind of Jurisdiction.

Among the *Prebendaries* of the old Foundation, some are *Canonici actu*, such as have Right to vote in the Chapter. Others *Canonici in bet'a*, having a Stall in the Choir, but no Vote in the Chapter.

The *Arch-deacons* are so called from their Charge over the *Arch-deacons*. There are of these 60 in all England, each *Diocesis* having in it one *Arch-deaconry*, or more, for Dispatch of Ecclesiastical Business: And whereas the Bishop makes the Visitation of his Diocess once in three Years, 'tis the *Arch-deacon's* Office to visit the same the other two Years; and then to enquire into Reparations and Moveables belonging to the Churches under his Jurisdiction; and to reform Abuses in Ecclesiastical Matters, and bring the more weighty Affairs before the Bishop. Therefore he is called *alter Episcopi Oculus*, the *Dean* making the other. He is also, upon the Bishop's Mandate, to induct Clerks into their Benefices, and to give 'em Possession of all the Profits thereof.

The *Rural Deans* were called of old *Arch-presbyteri*, as having the Oversight of a certain Number of Priests. Their Office now is, upon the Bishop's Order, to convocate the Clergy, and signify to them the Bishop's Pleasure. A *Rural Dean* may also give Induction in the *Arch-deacon's* Place, when the *Arch-deacon* lives too far off.

Every *Arch-deaconry* is sub-divided into *Rural Deanries*.

By the *Inferior Clergy*, I mean such as are not Dignify'd, whether *Rectors*, *Vicars*, *Curates*, or simply *Deacons*.

We call *Rector* a Clergyman possessed of a Living, the predial Tythe whereof is not impropriated; *Vicars*, that officiate in those Livings which are called *Impropriations*; *Curates*, that attend the Service of the Church in the Room of Incumbents disabled, or of *Rectors* holding several Livings; and *Deacons*, such as are admitted into some Part of the Service of the Church, till they be fit for the Priestly Office.

For the Church of England has three distinct Orders, viz. Bishops, The 3 Orders of Priests, and Deacons. By the Canon Law, to be admitted a *Deacon*, one must be 2 Years of Age; to be a Priest, 24; and a Bishop, 30.

The

The Office of Deacons is but ministerial to the Priestly Office, and to fit him for it. He may baptize, read in the Church, and assist the Priest at the Lord's Supper, only by giving the Cup.

Of the Or-
dination.

To be admitted into Holy Orders, one must have a Testimonial from the Master and Fellows of the College where he last resided; or under the Hands and Seals of at least 3 Divines of good Repute, who knew him well for 3 Years last past, so as to give a good Account of his Virtue, Uniformity, and Learning.

The Ordination of Priests and Deacons is performed four Times a Year, viz. upon the 4 Sundays in the Ember-Weeks, called *Quatuor Tempora* by the ancient Fathers, and of great Antiquity in the Church. These 4 Weeks are, by the Laws of the Church, a Time of Prayer and Fasting for the whole Nation; to recommend to God all that are to be Ordained.

The Ordination is performed in a most solemn, grave, and devout Manner, by a Bishop, assisted by some of the Dignify'd Clergy, or others in Priestly Orders. After Morning-Prayer, there is a Sermon preach'd, concerning the Duty and Office both of Deacons and Priests. The Sermon ended, those that stand for Deacons, being decently habited, are presented to the Bishop by the Arch-deacon, or his Deputy, whom the Bishop asks, if he has made due Enquiry of them; and then asks the People, if they know any notable Impediment or Crime in any of them. Then follow certain Prayers, with the Collect and Epistle appointed for this Solemnity: After which, the Oath of Supremacy is administered to every one of 'em, and the Bishop puts to 'em divers godly Questions: Which being answer'd, they all kneel, and he laying his Hands upon them severally, does ordain 'em Deacons. Then he delivers the New Testament to every one of 'em, giving them Authority to read the same in the Church: Upon which the Bishop appoints one of them to read the Gospel. This done, the Bishop and they proceed to the Communion; after which, they are dismissed with the Blessing pronounced by the Bishop.

The Priests are ordained much after the same Manner. Only the Epistle and Gospel are different; and after the Questions and Answers made, the Bishop puts up a particular Prayer for them: Which ended, he desires the Congregation to recommend them to God in their private Prayers; for doing of which there is a competent Time of general Silence. After this, *Veni Creator Spiritus* is sung in Meter: Then follows another Prayer, which ended, the Bishop (with one or two Divines present) lays his Hands upon the Head of every one of them severally, they all kneeling; and so ordains 'em in a set Form of Words, different from that of Deacons.

The Method used
to get a
Living.

To get a Benefice or Living, a Clergy man must fairly procure a Presentation from the true Patron of the Church, without any Agreement by himself, or any in his Behalf, for any Sum of Money. Reward, Gift, Profit or Benefit, directly or indirectly in Hand paid, or yearly to be allowed, which is called *Simony*. Patrons

Cha

Patr
or first
their F
the Ch
Bishop

The
Patron
Diocesi
Bishop
ought
monial

Here
if he b
That n
ough
ner,

And sh
by Law
and hav
puted

Before
this sole
directly
him his
will in

Thes
him the
rem Bo
Curran

Upon
to the
into his
self, or
Bell-top
Church

With
in the G
the Chur
Consehe
Time be
for that
and Con

Comm
to the U
Within
upon for
Certifica
the Decl
less

Patrons of Churches are those who, by first building of Churches, or first endowing them with Lands, have obtained for them and their Heirs, a Right of Advowson or Patronage: Therefore, when the Church is void, the Patron is to propose a fit Clerk to the Bishop, to be by him canonically instituted.

The Presentation being in due Form signed and sealed by the Patron, the Clerk presented must carry it to the Bishop of that Diocese in which the Church is, or to his Vicar-General; and if the Bishoprick be vacant, to the Guardian of the Spiritualities. He ought also to bring with him, and (if required) exhibit the Testimonial he had, before he was admitted into Orders.

Hereupon he is examined by the Bishop, or his Chaplain; and if he be found duly qualify'd, he must declare, in express Words, *That no foreign Prince, Person, Prelate, State or Potentate, has, or ought to have, any Jurisdiction, Power, Superiority, Pre-eminence, or Authority, Ecclesiastical or Spiritual, within this Realm; And that he will conform to the Church of England, as it is now by Law establish'd:* Which Declaration he must subscribe unto, and have a Certificate of it from the Bishop, or the Person deputed by him.

Before he can be admitted into the Benefice, he must also take this solemn Oath against Simony, viz. *That he is not directly or indirectly privy to any such Agreement; and if anyone unknown to him has made any such Simonical Contract in his Behalf, that he will in no wise stand by it.*

These Things being done, the Bishop, or his Surrogate, gives him the Institution in these, or the like Words; *Instituo te Rectorem Ecclesie Parochialis de C. & habere Curam Animarum. Accipe Curam suam & meam.*

Upon which a Mandate is issued out under the Bishop's Seal to the Arch Deacon of the Place, to give the Clerk Induction into his Living; which is done either by the Arch Deacon himself, or some Clergy-man appointed by him, by Delivery of the *Bell-ropes*: Then the new instituted Clerk, being left alone in the Church, tolls the Bell, which compleats the Induction.

Within two Months after, upon some Lord's Day, he must read *The Duties of a Minister of the Church of England*, being the Confession of the Faith of the Church of England, and declare aloud his unfeigned Assent and Consent to all the Contents thereof. And within the same Space of Time he must read also the whole Service of the Church appointed for that Day, both Forenoon and Afternoon; and declare his Assent and Consent to all Things contained and prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments, according to the Use of the Church of England.

Within three Months after his Institution, he must likewise, upon some Lord's Day, during Divine Service, publicly read his Certificate from the Bishop (or his Deputy) of his Subscription to the Declaration aforesaid; and at the same time the Declaration it self.

All which must be *assessed* by some of the most intelligent Parishioners, under their own Hands. And if he fails in any of those Duties, he thereby forfeits his Living.

As to the Maintenance of the inferior Clergy, some have very good Livings, yielding 200. or 300. *per Annum*. But many yield but 100. l. and too many short of that; which, besides the Glebe Land, is raised by Way of Tythes, and the Duties paid for Christenings, Marriages, and Funerals.

The Plurality of Benefices, allowed by the Church of England, for the Encouragement of worthy and eminent Divines, makes Room for many Curates to officiate for them in those Churches where they do not keep their Residence: For which they have such an Allowance as they think fit to agree upon.

The Condition of Vicars was much the same with that of Curates, if not worse, till her present Majesty parted with the Tenths, a good Branch of the Revenues of the Crown, for the Relief of the poor Clergy.

CHAP. XXI.

Of the Several Parties that are now in England.

IF any thing can alloy the Happiness of England's Constitution, it is its being divided into Parties, when nothing but Peace and Union can secure it from Distractions at Home, or of Invasions from Abroad. How narrowly we lately escaped returning into former Confusion, by the Heat of Parties, and trying Experiments, is sufficiently known.

But, Thanks to Heaven, Things are now brought into a better Temper, and 'tis hoped all Parties will lay aside their private Animosities, to advance the publick Good jointly, as they did in the late happy Revolution. The best Way to bring us to it, is for Judah to vex no more Ephraim, and for Ephraim to envy no more Judah. This was the hearty Wish of the late King William in his last immortal Speech to the Parliament: witness these Words in it, which deserve to be written in Letters of Gold, if I should think it says but as great a Blessing as could befall England, if it could observe you as much inclined to lay aside those unhappy fatal Animosities which divide and weaken you, as I am disposed to make all my Subjects safe and ease, as to any (even the highest) Offences committed against me. Let me comfort you (to disappoint the Hopes of your Enemies, by your Unanimity. I have shewn, and will always shew, how desirous I am to be the common Father of all my People. Do you in like manner lay aside Parties and Divisions. Let there be no other Distinction hereafter of among us for the future, but of those who are for the Pro-

cessant

constant Religion, and the present Establishment; and of those who mean a Popish Prince, and a French Government.

We are all of one blood, says an ingenious Divine; the same Hands have fashioned us. We walk on the same Birth; breathe in the same Air, are lighted with the same Sun, covered with the same Canopy, depend on the same Providence, and are all Sheep of the same Pasture. What therefore God hath thus joined together, let neither Folly nor Malice, Men nor Devils, put asunder. Our Enemies Maxim is, *Divide & Impera*; Divide and Sabote; let ours be, *Non Deus conjunctis Nemo separat*, Those whom God has joined together, let no Man attempt to put asunder.

As to those Gentlemen who are so fond of *Arbitrary Power*, if they have not taken an absolute Resolution not to be convinced, the following Arguments of a learned Author, who writ *The Enquiry into the Measures of Submission to the Supreme Authority*; cannot fail of convincing them. The Measures of Power, says he, and consequently of Obedience, must be taken from the express Laws of the State, or from immemorial Customs, or from particular Oaths which the Subjects swear to their Princes. And in all Disputes between Power and Liberty, Power must always be proved, for Liberty proves it self; that being founded only upon a positive Law, this upon the Law of Nature.

The Question is, In case of a Difference betwixt the King and his People, Who is a competent Judge? In this Case, says my Author, 'tis to be considered, That some Points are justly disputable and doubtful; and others so manifest, that any Objections made against them, are rather forced Pretences, than so much as plausible Colours. If the Case be doubtful, the Interest of the publick Peace and Order ought to carry it. But the Case is quite different, when the Invasions that are made upon Liberty and Property are plain and visible to all that consider them.

The main Difficulty lies here, how, upon such an Invasion, the Subjects of England can take up Arms against their King, when the Militia is by several express Laws lodged singly in the King; and those Laws have been put in the Form of an Oath, which all that have born any Employment, either in Church or State, have sworn. So that, tho' the Subjects have a Right to their Property by many positive Laws, yet they seem now to have no Right or Means left to preserve it. And here seems to be a Contradiction in the English Government, viz. a publick Liberty challenged by the Nation, and grounded upon Law; and yet a Renouncing of all Resistance, when that Liberty is invaded, and that also grounded upon Law.

To clear this Point, and bring it to its true Light, we must take this for a general Rule, when there seems to be a Contradiction between two Articles in the Constitution, that we ought to examine which of the two is the most evident, and the most important, and so fix upon it. Then we must give such an accommodating Sense to that which seems to contradict it, that we may reconcile 'em together.

both *Tis* plain, that our Liberty is only a Thing that we enjoy at the King's Discretion, and during his Pleasure, if the other against all Resistance is to be understood according to the utmost Extent of all the Words: Since therefore the chief Design of our whole Law, and of all the several Rules of our Constitution, is to secure and maintain our Liberty, we ought to lay that down for a Conclusion, that it is both the most plain, and the most important of the two: And the other Article against Resistance ought to be so understood, as that it do not destroy us.

And if the Law never designed to lodge the Legislative Power in the King; as it is self-evident, 'tis plain it did not intend to secure what in it, in case he should go about to assume it. Therefore the non-resisting the King can only be applied to the Executive Power, and that upon no Pretence of ill Administrations in the Execution of the Law, it should be lawful to resist him. Another Proof, that the Law only designed to secure the King in the Executive Power, is the Words of the Oath, which makes it unlawful to bear Arms against the King, or any commissioned by him: For, if the Commission be not according to Law, 'tis no Commission; and consequently those who act by Virtue of it, are not commissioned by the King in the Sense of the Law.

Besides, all general Words, how comprehensive soever, are still supposed to have a tacit Exception and Reserve in them, if the Matter seem to require it. Thus Children are commanded to obey their Parents in all Things; and Wives are declared by the Scripture to be subject to their Husbands in all Things; *as the Church is united to Christ*. For odious Things ought not to be suspected, and therefore not named upon such Occasions; but when they fall out, they carry still their own Force with them. So by our Form of Marriage, the Parties swear to one another, *till Death them do part*: and yet few doubt but that this Bond is dissolved by Adultery, tho' it is not named.

In short, when a King of England strikes at the very Foundations of the Government, as the late King did, and that his Malversations are not only the Effect of human Frailty, of Ignorance, of Inadvertencies, or Passions, (to which all Princes may be subject, as well as other Men) in such Cases, that a King may fall from his Power, or at least from the Exercise of it; and such his Attempts (in the very Judgment of the greatest Asserters of Monarchy) naturally divest him of his whole Authority. To this Purpose we have still fresh before us the Example of the late King of Portugal, who, for a few Acts of Rage fatal to very few Persons, was put under a Guardianship, and kept a Prisoner till he died, and his Brother, the late King, made Regent in his Place. Which, it seems, was (at least secretly) approv'd by most of the Crown'd Heads of Europe, and even our Court gave the first Countenance to it. Tho' of all others, King Charles II. had the least Reason to do it, since it justified a Younger Brother's supplanting the Elder. But the Evidence of the Thing carried it even against Interest.

It may be objected from our frequent Divisions, That *Britain* is a hard Kingdom to govern. But the Objection, in the main, is frivolous. For, when a Prince is wise and moderate, maintains the Laws, and makes himself easie to his Subjects; the best Part of 'em think nothing too much by Way of Gratitude; but when a King tramples upon the Laws, aims at Arbitrary Power, 'tis no Matter of Amazement if they bestir themselves in Defence of their Liberty. 'Tis an unvaluable Treasure, and who can blame 'em for being jealous of it?

The Favourites of Kings have very often occasioned their Fall. When they keep a *Middle* betwixt the King and his Subjects, they make themselves the Favourites of both; but when they advise the King to Extreams, and oppress the People to enrich themselves with their Spoils, they draw upon themselves an universal Hatred, and the Prince loses the Love of his Subjects, which is his greatest Treasure.

When *Parties* fall out, it has been always the best Way for the Sovereign to support the *Party* which is most conformable to the Laws of the Land. The Court is always strong enough, in such a Case, to keep the Balance even. Hot Men are dangerous in trying Experiments. We had lately, and in the last Century, a sad Experience of it. Therefore they are now discarded, discountenanced, and left to bite upon the Bridle, but without any further Mark of Royal Indignation; which makes many of 'em come to themselves again, who grow tired, at last, with swimming against the Stream. The Truth is, an utmost Severity (except in desperate Cases) is improper for this mild Climate. 'Tis fitter for a *French*, than a *British* Government. At the Coronation, a pointless Sword, called *Curtana*, appears amongst the *Regalia*, as an Emblem of Mercy. 'Tis by this merciful Temper the late King *Charles* gain'd the Love of his Subjects; and had not his Nephew, King *William*, spared the Blood of his Enemies at home, (tho' he did it perhaps to a Fault) I question, whether his Throne had not been too hot for him. 'Tis plain, it was so with King *James*, on Account of his too great Zeal for Popery.

But some will have it, that *England* does best preserve herself by *Parties*. I own, that there is a Contrariety in the Elements, and yet a mutual Agreement; that Fermentation is useful in several Respects, and boisterous Winds are apt to purify the Air. Nay, some are of Opinion, that if the Sea did stagnate long, and were not tossed by the Winds, 'twould come to Putrefaction, notwithstanding the Saltness of it. But, on the other hand, it must be granted, that when those Motions are too violent, and go beyond certain Bounds, they generally prove fatal.

However, if Men did truly govern themselves by Christian Principles, not by Piques, Humour, or Self-interest, and would promote and carry on the publick Good, I don't see, but that *Unity of Affection*, and *Diversity of Opinion*, might very well consist together. That there should be a perfect Agreement in Opinion,

as to exclude all Difference, is neither possible in this imperfect State, nor necessary. *says an eminent Bishop of our Church.* In Matters of small Consequence, in Things indifferent, or in speculative Subjects, wise and good Men may differ without Prejudice to themselves, to each other, or to the Publick: But in Matters of greater Weight, wherein the publick Welfare is concerned, an Union of Judgment or Opinion is to be preserved. Tho' even in those Matters, an universal Harmony in Judgment, among all the Members of any Society, is a Thing to be wished, rather than hoped for. Scripture it self, fore-seeing a Disagreement of Opinions, even among Christians, gives Directions for the Behaviour of the differing Parties, both the strong and the weak, towards one another. But there is no Dispensation for the Want of Union of Hearts and Affections. This must be had, where the other cannot be obtained; and there can be no Reason assigned, why it may not.

CHAP. XXII.

Of the Government of ENGLAND. And first of the Laws of the Land.

THE Laws of England are the Foundation of its Government, by which a King ought to rule, and the People to submit to.

Common Law.

I begin with the *Common Law*, that is, the common Customs of the Nation, which in Process of Time have obtained the Force of Laws. 'Tis a Summary of the Laws of the Saxons and Danes, to which *William* the Conqueror having added some of the good Customs of Normandy, he caused them all to be written in his own *Norman Dialect*, and so they have continued hitherto.

Statute Law.

Besides the *Common Law*, we have the *Statute Law*, that is, the Laws made from time to time, by King and Parliament, as Occasion requires, and where the *Common Law* is deficient, or thought to be so.

Martial Law.

The *Martial Law*, which concerns only Soldiers and Mariners, in Time of actual War.

Forest Law.

The *Forest Law*, concerning Forests: By which the Will is reputed for the Fact, so that a Man found hunting of a *Deer*, may be arrested, as if he had taken it.

The *Civil Law*, made use of particularly in the Court of Admiralty, the two Universities, all Spiritual Courts, the Earl Marshal's Court, and in Treaties with foreign Princes. This is the *Law of Nations*, look'd upon as the Product of the common Reason of Mankind, and made use of where *Common* and *Statute Law* takes no Cognizance.

The

The *Laws of Rhodes and Oleron*, concerning Maritime Affairs, *Civil* have been long since incorporated into the *Volumes of the Civil Law*.

Rhodes is an Island in the *Mediterranean*, not far from *Anatolia*, and now belonging to the *Turks*: Whole ancient Inhabitants, being great Traders at Sea, made such Regulations in all Maritime Concerns, that the very *Romans*, who excelled in making good Laws, left their Sea Affairs, and referred all Debates and Differences of that Kind, to the Decision of the *Rhodian Laws*.

Oleron, an Island of *Aquitain*, not far from *Rechel*, where *Richard I.* caused such excellent Laws to be made, relating to Sea Affairs, that they were almost in a great Repute, in these Western Parts of *Europe*, as the *Rhodian Laws* were in the *Mediterranean*.

There have been Maritime Laws made by King *Edward III.* at *Queenborough*, and by other Princes and States in *France*, *Italy*, and *Spain*. But the *Rhodian Laws* still extant, have the Pre-eminence.

The *Canon Law*, which takes Place in Things relating merely to Religion, and is so called from such *Canons* (or Rules) of General Councils, and of *English Synods*, &c. as are received by the Church of *England*: By which she proceeds in the Exercise of her Jurisdiction, so far as the said *Canons* are consonant to Holy Writ, and not repugnant to the Laws of the Land.

But there are other Laws, called *Municipal*, or *By-Laws*, proper to Corporations, such as the Magistrates of a Town or City may make, by Virtue of the King's Charter, for the Benefit of their Corporation, provided they be not inconsistent with the Laws of the Land.

By the Laws of *England*, the *English* are a free People, because no Law can be made or abrogated, without their Consent by their Representatives in Parliament; so that their Subjection to Laws is not forced, but voluntary.

By the same Laws, no *English* Subject ought to be imprisoned, without Cause shewn; nor may he be denied a *Writ of Habeas Corpus*, if desired, to bring him speedily to his Trial. And if upon any *Habeas Corpus*, no Cause of Imprisonment be alledged, the Prisoner must be set at Liberty.

No *Rocks* are used to force a Confession of Guilt from the Prisoner; and nothing but clear Evidence, upon Oath, can bring him in Guilty.

None can be tried but by a Jury of his Peers, nor condemned but by the Laws of the Land, or by an Act of Parliament. Nor ought any to be fined for any Offence, but according to the Merit of it.

No Taxes, Loans, or Benevolences, can be imposed upon *English* Subjects, but with their own Consent by their Representatives in Parliament. Nor is any one to be pressed for a Soldier, but such as Acts of Parliament (made for that Purpose in great Emergencies) direct.

Laws re-
lating to
Wives.

In Time of Peace, or War (unless upon an Invasion) no Soldiers can be quartered in the House of a private House-keeper against his Will, tho' they pay for their Quarters.

As to *Women*, when a Woman *marries*, she gives her self over, and what she brings with her, to her HUSBAND's Power. She parts with her very Surname, and assumes her Husbands. If she has any Tenure, it is all *in Capite*, that is, she holds it of, and by her Husband, who is the Head of his Wife. She can make no Contract, nor give away, or alienate any Thing, without her Husband's Consent. In short, a marry'd Woman can call nothing her own, unless it be otherwise settled before *Marriage*.

If she offends, her Husband may correct her. But if she wrong another by her Tongue or Trespass, her Husband answers for the Fault, and must make Satisfaction, because the Law makes her subject to him. If she takes Things upon Trust unknown to her Husband, and so runs him into Debt, he is liable to pay it, unless he has cry'd her down in the Market.

A Woman that has killed her Husband, is, by Law, to be *Burnt alive*; for the Offence is accounted *Petty Treason*, that is, as great a Crime as Parricide.

If a Wife brings forth a Child begotten before *Marriage* by another Man, the Husband is bound to own it as his Child, and the Child shall be his Heir at Law, according to this Axiom, *Pater est, quem Nuptia demonstrant*.

If she brings forth a Child after a long Absence of her Husband, and he lived all the while *inter quatuor Mœnia*, within the Four Seas, he must father that Child. And if it be her first-born Son, and the Husband's Estate entailed, or left without Will, that Child shall be Heir to it.

A Wife that has no *Joynsure* settled before *Marriage*, may challenge after her Husband's Death, the third Part of his yearly Rents (if Land) during her Life; and within the City of London, a third Part of her Husband's Personal Estate for ever.

If a Wife, being an Heiress, brings to her Husband an Estate in Land, that Land descends to her eldest Son; and if she has no Son, but only Daughters, it is divided amongst them. But, if she dies without Issue, the Land goes immediately to the next Heir at Law. Only the Husband shall enjoy the Profits thereof during his Life, by the Courtesy of *England*, provided he had a Child alive of her Body.

As to Contracts or Covenants made before *Marriage*, they take Place, and are of Force according to the Tenor thereof.

In short, as the Husband and Wife are accounted but One, so she cannot be produced as a Witness for, or against him. Nor can they be wholly separated by Law, but upon a Nullity of Marriage, Pre-contract, Consanguinity within the Degrees forbidden; Impotency, or such like; in which Cases this is called Separation à *Vinculo Matrimonii*, from the Bond of Matrimony, by which each Party is free to re-marry: But in Case of Adultery, the Law of *England*

does

does not allow of this plenary Divorce, only a Separation & *Mensa & Thoro*; that is, a Living asunder, without a Liberty to re-marry, while either Party is alive. Yet it has been allowed of for good Reasons, in several Cases, by Act of Parliament.

I come now to *Noblewomen*, who are so by Descent, Creation, or Marriage. We call them *Noble by Descent*, or *Birthrights*, upon whom the Honour of Peerage is devolved for Want of Issue-Male, as it falls out sometimes, according to the Settlement of the Title in the Patent. Others are *Noble by Creation*, such as by the King's Favour have been created *Duchesses*, *Countesses*, or *Baronesses*.

But the greatest Part of *English Noblewomen* are so by *Marriage*, all Women being accounted Noble that are *Noblemen's Wives*. *Uxor fulget Radiis Mariti*.

A Noblewoman by Descent, or Creation, marrying another Husband not Noble, after the Decease of the first, keeps her Honour by Law nevertheless, and is still called by her Title. Tho' her new Husband becomes, by Marriage, Master of her Goods and Chattels, yet she adds no Honour to him: But both her Honour and Estate descend to the next Heir.

A Noblewoman by *Marriage*, who marries another Husband of a lower Estate, loses her Honour by Law. However she is by the *Courtesie of England*, still look'd upon and respected as Noble, and called by the Name of a former Husband.

A Noblewoman by *Birth*, married to a *Baron*, takes Place only as *Baroness*, tho' she be a Duke's Daughter. But, if she marry one under a Nobleman, the *Courtesie of England* gives her Place according to her Birth, and not her Husband's Condition.

A Knight's Widow marrying below her self, is still called *Lady* by the *Courtesie of England*, with the Surname of her first Husband.

Titular Honour, without Means, being but an empty Shadow; the eldest Son of a Family, is, by the Custom of *England*, commonly provided for beyond all other Children, and succeeds both in the Title and Estate, that he may be the better able to bear up the Honour of the Family. He inherits all Lands, and younger Children the Personal Estate. But, if there be no Son, both the real and personal Estate are equally divided among the Daughters.

When the Estate is not entailed, the Father may leave it to what *To Child* he pleases, or give it away from his Children, which keeps 'em *dren* in Awe, and within the Bounds of Filial Obedience.

A Son at the Age of 14, his Father being dead, may chuse his Guardian, consent to Marriage, and by Will dispose of Goods and Chattels. At 21 he is of Age, and then free to make Contracts.

A Daughter may consent to Marriage at 7 Years of Age; and at 12 may retract or confirm it.

Servants

Servants are commonly hired for one Year, at the End whereof they may leave their Masters, after a fair Warning, which is commonly a Month. 'Tis unlawful to take another Man's *Servant* without his Leave, or Certificate, and the Penalty is 5 l.

The Law considering the Condition of a *Servant*, how by going to Service, he loses his Liberty, and subjects his Will to another, has wisely provided for the Payment of his Wages. For if a *Servant's* Wages be not paid, 'tis but his bringing his Complaint to a Justice of Peace upon Oath; and if the Justice be an upright Magistrate, he will take care to see Justice done him.

But, on the other hand, a Master may by Law correct his *Servant*, when he gives him just Cause; and Resistance in a *Servant* is liable to a severe Penalty. If he kills his Master, 'tis called *Petty Treason*, that is, a Crime next to High-Treason.

Apprentices.

Apprentices, are another Sort of *Servants* in England, who (to learn a Trade) are bound to serve seven Years, and all that Time bare headed in open Shops: Whereas in Foreign Countries they are bound only for three Years, and learn their Trades as well as in seven: Which Way, I confess, is not so much for the Master's Advantage.

An Apprentice is bound, by his Indenture, not to marry during the Time of his Apprenticeship. But, if a Maiden Apprentice do marry, she is, *ipso facto*, free, and may go to her Husband.

No Slaves in England.

Since Christianity prevailed in England, a Foreign Slave brought over, is, upon Landing, free from *Slavery*, tho' not from common Service.

C H A P. XXIII.

Of the KING. His Greatness, tho' he be not Absolute.

The Inconveniencies of an Arbitrary Power.

TIS undeniable, that the Preservation, Welfare, and Happiness of the People, is the End of Government. For which End the Monarchy of Great Britain is admirably well framed, being limited in such a Manner as secures the People's Liberty, without making the King Little. 'Tis an Instrument of three Strings, which being well sorted, yields an admirable Harmony to the Benefit and Glory of the Kingdom. A mix'd Government of Monarchy in the King, Aristocracy in the Lords, and Democracy in the Commons. Here the King makes the Figure of a great Monarch, the Lords keep up their State, and the Commons their Liberty; and they are all three a Check upon one another.

The King has all the Ensigns of Royalty, as the Crown, Scepter, Purple Robe, Golden Globe, and Holy Undction. At his Accession to the Crown, he is proclaimed with great Solemnity; and his Coronation performed with great Pomp and Magnificence. He

Chap. XXIII. GREAT BRITAIN.

187

He has likewise all the Marks of *Sovereignty*, as the Power of making *Treaties* and *Leagues* with foreign States, of making *Peace* and *War*, sending and receiving *Embassadors*, creating *Magistrates*; of Calling, Adjourning, Proroguing, and Dissolving the *Parliament*; of Conferring *Titles of Honour*, *Coining*, *Pardoning of Criminals*, &c.

To make *War*, the King may raise *Men and Arms*, both for *Sea* and *Land*; press *Seamen* and *Ships* for the *Sea-Service*, and *Vagabonds* for either. He has alone the *Choice* and *Nomination* of the *Superior Officers*, the principal *Direction* and *Command* of his *Armies*, of all *Magazines* and *Ammunition*, *Castles*, *Forts*, *Ports*, *Havens*, and *Ships of War*. The *Militia* is likewise wholly at his *Command*, and the *publick Monies* at his *Disposal*.

Without his *Royal Assent*, no *Bill* in *Parliament* can pass into a *Law*: And he may increase the Number of *Peers*, by creating more *Barons*, or calling to their House whom he thinks fit by *Writ*.

All *Counsellors*, *Officers of State*, and *Judges* are nominated by him. None but the King has the *Sovereign Power* in the *Administration of Justice*; and no Subject has here, as in *France*, *high*, *mean*, or *low Jurisdiction*. The King only is Judge in his own Cause, tho' he delivers his Judgment by the Mouth of the *Judges*.

In Point of Punishments, he may either *pardon* the Offence, or *alleviate* the Punishment, after Sentence given according to *Law*.

The King is the *supream Head* of the *Church*, as he is of the *State*, and is look'd upon as her *Guardian* and *nursing Father*: So that there lies no *Appeal* from him, as from some other States and Kingdoms beyond Sea, either to the *Pope of Rome*, or to the *Emperor*.

At his *Coronation* he is anointed with *Oil*, as were the Kings of *Israel*, to intimate that his Person is *Sacred* and *Spiritual*; and has the *Dalmatica*, and other *Priestly Vestments* put upon him.

As He is the *Lord Paramount*, or *supream Landlord* of all the Lands in his *Dominions*, so he has the *supream Right* of *Patronage* in the *Church*, call'd *Patronage-Paramount*. So that if the *mean Patron*, or the *Ordinary*, or the *Metropolitan* present not in due Time, the *Right of Presentation* comes to the King.

He alone has the *Patronage* of all *Bishopricks*, for none can be chosen *Bishop*, but whom he nominates in his *Congé d'essire*. Nor can a *Bishop Elect* be consecrated, or take Possession of the *Revenues* of the *Bishoprick*, without the King's special *Writ* or *Assent*.

In short, this *Monarchy* is free and independent, and acknowledges no *Superior* upon Earth. 'Tis true, the *Roman Emperors* were anciently possess'd of this Country; but, upon their quitting it, the *Right* (by the *Law of Nations*) returned to the former *Owner*.

cri

ens pro delevitio, as the *Civilians* speak. And this Crown has been long since declared in Parliament to be an *Imperial Crown*. Therefore its Kings never yielded *Precedence* to any Monarch, but only to the *Emperor*, on the Score of Antiquity.

So tender is the Law for the Preservation of the King's Person, that the very imagining or intending his Death, prov'd by any Overt-Act, is *High Treason* by Law. And tho' a Lunatick, Idiot, or one *non Compos Mentis*, cannot commit Felony, nor any Treason by Law; yet if, during his Idiocy or Lunacy, he shall kill, or go about to kill the King, he shall be punished as a Traytor.

Such is the Honour and Respect paid to the King by his Subjects, that they all stand bare, not only in his Presence, but even in his Absence, where he has a Chair of State. All People at their first Address kneel to him, and he is at all Times served upon the Knees.

To support the Honour of the Crown, the Kings of England have always kept a great and splendid Court, consisting of a noble and numerous Train of *Officers* and *Servants* of all Ranks and Degrees, with large *Salaries*, beyond any Court in Europe, France not excepted.

By what has been said, 'tis plain, that a *British Monarch*, notwithstanding his *limited Power*, has enough to satisfy the Ambition of any reasonable Prince, who makes the Happiness of his People the End of his Government.

Accordingly, notwithstanding this *limited Power*, England has produced as great Princes as any Kingdom; particularly Richard I. Edward I. Edward III. Henry V. Queen Elizabeth, and our present Queen. Since whose Accession to the Crown, the World saw with Amazement, what a Curb her Majesty was to the excessive Power of France. So infallible is the Rule, *Qui per Mare imperat, Terra imperat*, He commands the Land, that bears the Sway at Sea.

CHAP.

C H A P. XXIV.

How the Kingdom is governed during a King's Minority, Absence, or Incapacity. Of the Royal Family in general, and the Succession to the Crown.

WHEN the King is in his *Minority*, that is, under 12 Years of Age, then a *Regent, Protector, or Guardian* is appointed, either by the King his Predecessor, or by the Parliament: In which Case a Nobleman is usually chosen, whose private Interest is to preserve the King's Life and Authority. Such was the Duke of Somerset, Uncle to Edward VI. by his Mother's Side. And when this Rule has not been observed, as in the *Minority* of Edward V. it has prov'd of very ill Consequence. But when the King comes to be 14 Years of Age, He may by Letters Patents under the Great Seal (according to a Statute made in the Reign of Henry VIII.) revoke and utterly null what Acts he thinks fit, that have passed during his *Minority*.

In the King's *Absence* upon any foreign Expedition, 'twas usual formerly to appoint a *Vice-regent*, by Commission under the Great Seal, with the Title of *Lord-Warden, or Lord-Keeper* of the Realm, and sometimes that of *Protector*, with a Power as great as the King's, except the wearing of a Crown. Whilst Henry VIII. was in France, the Queen governed with the Title of *Regent*. In the late Reign, the Queen took upon her the Administration, by Virtue of an Act of Parliament made for that Purpose. But, after her Decease, the Nation was yearly governed, during the King's Absence, by Seven or Nine *Lords Justices*, all Persons of eminent Quality and Worth.

In Case of *Incapacity*, either through Age or Weakness, or by Reason of some incurable Disease, a *Guardian or Regent* has been constituted to govern the Kingdom. Such was John Duke of Lancaster, in the latter Days of Edward III. appointed by the King himself, who was then much decay'd both in Body and Mind, with Age, Weakness, and Grief, for the untimely Death of his dear Son, the *Black Prince*.

I come now to the *Royal Family*, and begin with the *Queen Consort*, that is, the Wife of a marry'd King sitting upon the Throne.

Her Majesty is reputed the second Person in the Kingdom, and respected accordingly. She has her *Court* and Officers a part, with a large *Dower* to maintain her Greatness. Tho' an *Alien* born, She may without Denization and Naturalization purchase Lands in Fee-simple, make Leases and Grants, and sue in her own Name, which is not in the Power of any other *Feme covert*, or marry'd Woman to do. To conspire her Death, or violate her Chastity, is *High Treason* by Law.

If She survives the King, She is called *Queen Dowager*, is still respected as a *Queen*, and keeps a *Court* accordingly. If the next King be unmarried, her Rank is next to him; and if marry'd, She is next to the Queen, as She is also under a Sovereign Queen. Nor does She lose her *Dignity*, tho' She marries a private Gentleman, as did *Queen Catherine*, the Widow of *Henry V.*

As for the King's *Children*, I mean his lawful Issue, they are to be called the *Sons and Daughters of Great Britain*, because all Subjects thereof have a special Interest in Them, tho' their Education, and the disposing of Them, be only in the King.

While *Normandy* continued subject to *England* (which was about 100 Years, from the Reign of *Henry I.* till the Beginning of the fatal Reign of King *John*) the King's eldest Son was stiled Duke of *Normandy*. But *Edward I.* Grandson to King *John*, changed that Title, and made his eldest Son Prince of *Wales*, which happened at the latter End of the 13th Age. In Imitation thereof, *John I.* King of *Castile and Leon*, made his Son *Henry* Prince of the *Asturias*; a Country so craggy and mountainous, that it may not improperly be called the *Wales of Spain*; and all the *Spanish* Princes ever since have born that Title.

The Prince of *Wales* is by Birth Earl of *Chester*, and *Fine*, and Duke of *Cornwall*, but Prince of *Wales* by Creation. His yearly Revenue is about 20000 *l.*

He is invested in this Principality by the Imposition of a *Cap of State*, and a *Coronet* on his Head; by delivering a *Verge of Gold* into his Hand, as the Emblem of Government; by putting a *Gold Ring* on his Finger; in Token that he must be a Husband to his Country, and a Father to his Children; and by giving him a *Patent*, to hold the said Principality to Him and his Heirs, Kings of *England*.

The Device of his *Coronet*, beautify'd with 3 *Ostrich Feathers*, is, *ICH DIEN*, which in *Welsh* signifies, *Here's the Man*. The Words said to be used by King *Edward*, when he shewed the *Welsh* Lords his eldest Son, born in *Wales*. Others derive this *March* from the *Dutch*, in which Language *Ich Dien* signifies *I Serve*.

The Prince of *Wales*, tho' a Subject, is so Sacred in the Eye of the Law, that it is *High Treason* to imagine his Death, or violate his Wife.

The Younger Sons of *England* have no *Appennages*, as the Younger Sons of *France*, but depend altogether upon the King's Favour, for Honour and Revenues. They are, indeed, by Birth-right *Counsellors of State*, as well as the Prince of *Wales*, to make 'em fit to manage the weighty Affairs of the Kingdom.

The Daughters are called *Princesses*, and to attempt their Chastity is *High Treason*.

The Title of *Royal Highness* is common to all the King's Children. All other Subjects ought to be uncovered in their Presence, and to kneel when they are admitted to kiss their Hands. They are served on the Knee at Table, unless the King be present.

Lastly,

Lastly, all Person of the Blood Royal, being lawful Issue, have the Precedency of all others in England.

I conclude with the *Succession*, which has been most commonly in a lineal Course of Descent. Thus the Crown falls from Father to Son, and his Heirs; for want of a Son, to the eldest Daughter, and her Heirs; for want of a Daughter, to the Brother, and his Heirs; and for want of a Brother, to the Sister, and her Heirs.

Upon this Score, the *Monarchy* of England is accounted *Hereditary*, and without an *Interregnum*; the next of Kin to the deceased Sovereign, either King or Queen, (tho' born out of the Dominions of the King of England) taking Possession of the Crown, before any Proclamation or Coronation.

'Tis true, the *Succession* in the right Line has often been interrupted, not only in the Time of the Saxon, but also in the Reigns of the Norman Kings. And at this very Time the *Papish Line* stands excluded from the Crown by the *Act of Settlement*, passed in the late Reign upon King James his Abdication; and the Crown settled by another Act upon the Protestant Line of *Hanover*, after the present Queen's Decease, if Her Majesty dies without Issue.

CHAP. XXV.

Of the Nine Great Officers of State.

NEXT to the Princes of the Blood, we commonly reckon the Great Officers of State, viz.

The	Lord High Steward.	Lord President of the Council.
	Lord High Chancellor, or	Lord Great Chamberlain of
	Lord Keeper of the	England.
	Great Seal.	Lord High Constable.
	Lord High Treasurer.	Earl Marshal.
	Lord Privy Seal.	Lord High Admiral.

Of which, the first Five precede all other Lay men, and the other Four all that are of their Degree of Nobility.

The Lord High Steward, called by our common Lawyers *Mag. Anglie Seneschallus*, is the first Great Officer of the Crown, and as it were the King's Lord-Lieutenant; whose Power, much like that of the ancient *Morits* of the *Palace of France*, was so great and exorbitant, that it was thought fit at last to trust it no longer in the Hands of any Subject. *Henry of Beaufort*, Son of *Gohm of Gauns*, Duke of Lancaster, and afterwards King of England, by the Name of *Henry IV.* was the last that had a State of Inheritance in this Office, which was in the 14th Year of his Age.

Since

Since that time there has been no *Lord High Steward* made, but only to officiate *pro hac vice*, either at a *Coronation*, or for the *Arraignment* of a Peer or Peers for a Capital Crime. At a *Coronation* he sitteth Judicially, and keeps his Court at the King's Palace at *Westminster*; where he receives the Bills and Petitions of all Noblemen and others, who by Reason of their Tenure, or otherwise, claim to do Services at the King's *Coronation*; and to receive the accustomed Fee. In the solemn Procession upon the *Coronation* Day, he marches immediately before the King, bearing in his Hand *St. Edward's Crown*. Which Office the late Duke of *Devonshire* performed at the present *Queen's Coronation*, marching in the Middle between the Duke of *Richmond* bearing the *Queen's Scepter* with the Dove, and the Duke of *Somerset* bearing the Orb.

In case of a Trial of a Peer or Peers for a Capital Crime, he judges and gives Sentence, as the ancient *High Stewards* were wont to do; and his Commission is to proceed, *secundum Legem & Consuetudinem Angliæ*. Neither He, nor the Jury of the Lords are sworn: But tho' he be sole Judge, yet he calls all the 12 Judges of the Land to assist him. During the Trial, he sits under a *Cloth of State*, bearing a *white Staff* in his Hand, which is presented to him by the Usher of the black Rod, kneeling. The *Heralds* and *Sergeants at Arms*, with their Maces, attend at this Solemnity. In short, he is respected like a King, called by the Title of *Grace*, formerly given to the King of England; and they that speak to him, say, *May it please your Grace, my Lord High Steward of England*. The Trial being over, he openly breaks his *white Staff*, and so ends his Office.

Lord High
Chancel-
ler.

The *Lord High Chancellor*, or *Keeper of the Great Seal*, now there is no *Lord High Steward*, is look'd upon as the prime Minister of State, and the highest Person in the Kingdom in Civil Affairs, after the King and Princes of the Blood, as the *Archbishop of Canterbury* is in Ecclesiastical Affairs.

His Place is of great Trust: For he keeps a Court called the *Court of Chancery*, or the *Court of Equity*, wherein he is sole Judge, tho' the *Master of the Rolls* be his Assistant. And there he is to judge according to Conscience and Equity, and not according to the Rigour of the Law. 'Tis he that keeps the *Great Seal of England*, without which, and the Mace, he never appears abroad. All *Patents*, *Commissions*, and *Warrants* coming from the King, are perused by him. If they be lawful, he signs them; if not, he cancels them. By virtue of his Office, he is one of the King's *Privy-Council*; and ought to have a tender Regard for the Preservation of the Rights of the Crown. He also bestows all Benefices in the King's Gift under 20 l. yearly in the King's Books. His Office is only *durante Beneficio*, and its yearly Income is about 7000 l.

The *Lord Chancellor*, and *Lord Keeper*, is the same in Authority, Power, and Precedence. All the Difference is, that the *Lord Chan-*

cellor

cellor is created by Patent, which the Lord Keeper is not; and that the Title of Chancellor is a particular Mark of the King's Favour.

The Lord High Treasurer has under his Charge and Government all the King's Revenue, which is kept in the Exchequer; and consequently the Check of all Officers any way employ'd in collecting the same, whose Offices are also for the most part in his Gift.

This Office was formerly conferred, by the Delivery of the golden Keys of the Treasury, and now by the Delivery of a white Staff to him by the King. His Salary is 8000 l. per Annum, and he holds his Place during the King's Pleasure.

The Lord Privy Seal is the fourth great Officer, and his Place is also of great Trust: For all Charters and Grants of the King, all Pardons signed by His Majesty, and divers other Matters of less Concernment, which do not pass the Great Seal, pass through his Hands. But first they must pass the Signet in the Secretaries Office, which being directed to the Lord Privy Seal, is his Warrant for affixing the Privy Seal to the Grant; and the Privy Seal is an Authority to the Lord Chancellor (or Lord Keeper) to pass the Great Seal, when the Nature of the Grant requires it.

Thus what passes from the King, has these several Ways of being considered, before it can be perfected: For neither the Lord Privy Seal, nor the Lord Chancellor, (or Lord Keeper) ought to affix his Seal, if the Warrant be against Law or Custom, and the King ought first to be acquainted with the Matter.

The Lord Privy Seal is by his Place of the Privy Council, and therefore sworn twice, as Privy Seal, and Privy Counsellor. His Salary is 3000 l. per Annum, and his Office is also *durante Regis Beneficio*.

The same it is with the Lord President, an Officer as ancient as King John's Time, and usually called *Consiliarius Capitalis*. This Office was discontinued after the Death of the first Earl of Manchester in the Reign of King Charles I. and supply'd by the Lord Chancellor, till it came to be reviv'd by King Charles II. in the Person of the Earl of Shaftsbury. 'Tis by the Lord President that Matters are propos'd to the Privy Council, and the Report made to the King of their several Transactions, when His Majesty has been absent from the Council.

This Office has been always granted by Letters under the Great Seal, and is rather a Post of Honour than Profit.

Next is the Lord Great Chamberlain of England, an Officer of Lord great Antiquity, and of special Service at the Coronation of our Great Kings: Upon which Day, before the King rises, he is to bring his Chamber-Shirt, Coif, and wearing Cloaths; he dresses the King, puts on *lain* of his Royal Robes, and serves His Majesty that Day before and after England. Dinner with Water to wash his Hands. In the Procession he marches with his Coronet, and a white Staff in his Hand.

He disposes of the *Sword of State* to what Lord he pleases, to be carried before the King when he comes to the Parliament: At which Time he goes himself on the right Hand of the Sword next to the King's Person, and the Earl-Marshal on the left.

The whole Palace of *Westminster* being under his Government, he issues out his Warrants for the fitting and furnishing of *Westminster-Hall* against Coronations, and Trials of Peers in Parliament-Time. He provides all Things in the House of Lords in the Time of Parliament; and to that end, he has an Apartment near that House, with the Gentleman Usher of the black Rod, the Yeoman Usher, and Door-keepers under his Command. Upon all solemn Occasions, the Keys of *Westminster-Hall*, of the Court of Wards, and the Court of Requests are delivered to him.

At the Coronation he has 40 Ells of Crimson Velvet allowed him for his own Robes. After the King is dressed by him, and gone forth, his Majesty's Night Apparel, his Bed, and the Furniture of his Chamber are his Fees. The very Balcon the King has washed his Hands in, and the Towels he has wiped them with, fall likewise to his Share.

There are also certain Fees due to him from all Peers of the Realm at their Creation, or when they do their Homage; and from all Bishops, when they do their Homage to the King.

This Office is Hereditary in the Marquis of *Landsey*.

Lord High
Constable.

The Lord High Constable is also a great Officer, whose Power and Jurisdiction was anciently so exorbitant, that it was thought too great for any Subject. In short, this Office has been discontinued ever since the Reign of Henry VII. Edward Bagot (or Stafford) then Duke of Buckingham, having been the last High Constable of England.

However, upon a Coronation, a Lord High Constable is created *pro illa vice*, as was the Duke of Bedford at Queen ANNE's Coronation; who marched in his Robes, with his Staff and Coronet in his Hand.

In the Marshal's Court he sat as Judge, and took Place of the Earl-Marshal.

Earl
Marshal.

Next to the Lord High Constable, is the Earl Marshal of England; who takes Cognizance, as the High Constable did, of all Matters of War and Arms, wherein he is commonly guided by the Civil Law. 'Tis the Earl Marshal, who, with the Assistance of the Kings at Arms and Heralds, marshals and orders the Proclamation and Coronation of our Kings, their Marriages, Funerals, Cavalcades, Royal Interviews, and Feasts, &c. The same it is, when either Peace or War with a foreign Power is proclaimed. He is also the Judge of the Coats of Arms, and of the Pedigrees of the Nobility and Gentry. He therefore keeps a Court of Chivalry in the Common-Hall of the College of Heralds, London, whose Office is subordinate to him, and where they sit as his Council or Assistants in their rich Coats of Arms. So that whoever desires a Coat

Coat of Arms, must first apply himself to the Earl Marshal by Petition, with a Certificate annex'd as to his being qualified for it. Which being approved of by the Earl Marshal, an Order is directed by him to Garter King at Arms, and another of the Kings at Arms, being of that Province where the Petitioner resides, to devise Arms for him, and prepare him a Grant, with the Coat blazoned in Colours to the Argent thereof. In which Grant, 'tis expressly said, that none at his Peril do presume to bear the same Coat.

At the Coronation, the Earl Marshal appears in his Robes, with his Coronet in his Hand, and the Earl Marshal's Staff.

This Office has continued a long time Hereditary in the Duke of Norfolk's Family, descended by the Mother's Side from Thomas Mowbray Earl of Nottingham, the first Earl Marshal of England.

The last Great Officer is the *Lord High Admiral*, who has the *Lord High* Management of all Maritime Affairs, and the Government of the *Admiral*. Royal Navy, with Power of Decision in all Maritime Cases, both Civil and Criminal. He judges of all Things done upon, or beyond the Sea, in any Part of the World, upon the Sea coasts, in all Ports and Havens, and upon all Rivers below the first Bridge from the Sea. By him Vice-Admirals, Rear-Admirals, and all Sea Captains are commissioned, all Deputies for particular Coasts, and Coroners to view dead Bodies found on the Sea-coasts or at Sea. He also appoints the Judges for his Court of Admiralty, and may imprison, release, &c.

The Sea being reckoned without the Limits of the Common Law, and under the Jurisdiction of the *Lord High Admiral*, therefore the *Civil Law* is made use of in the Court of Admiralty. The Proceedings, in all *Civil Matters*, are according to the *Civil Law*, that is, by Libel to the Action, both Parties giving Surety, that they shall stand to the Judgement of the Court, and he that shall fail in the Suit, pay to the other what he shall be condemned to.

But in Criminal Matters, such as Piracy chiefly, the Case is alter'd. For whereas the Proceeding in this Court was of old according to the *Civil Law*, there were two Statutes made by Henry VIII. That *Criminal Affairs* should be try'd in this Court by Witnesses and a Jury, and this by a special Commission of the King to the *Lord High Admiral*, whereof some of the Judges are to be *Commissioners*. In which case, the Trial is by the *Common Law*, as directed by those Statutes.

The *Customs* and former *Decrees* of this Court are there of Force, for deciding of *Controversies*. And there is a *Court of Equity* under it, for determining Differences between Merchants.

Tho' the *Common Law* reaches as far as the Low-water Mark, being counted *intra Corpus Comitatus adjacentis*, and Cause and Sentence arising are determinable by the *Common Law*; yet when the Sea flows over the Low-water Mark, the Admiral has also a Jurisdiction there, over Matters done (while the Sea flows) between the Low-water Mark and the Land.

To the Lord High Admiral belong all Penalties and Amercements of all Transgressors at Sea, on the Sea-Shore, in Ports and Havens, and all Rivers below the first Bridge from the Sea, the Goods of Pirates and Felons condemned, or out-lawed, Sea-wrecks, Goods floating on the Sea, or cast away on the Shore, not granted to Lords of Mannors adjoining to the Sea, and a Share of all lawful Prizes: Also all great Fishes, commonly called Royal Fishes, except Whales and Sturgeons. To which add, a Salary of 7000 l. a Year.

In short, this is so great, an Office, in Point of Trust, Honour, and Profit, that it has usually been given to Princes of the Blood, or the most eminent Persons among the Nobility. (g)

CHAP. XXVI.

A Short History of the Kings and Queens of England. And first of the Saxon and Danish Kings, till William the Conqueror.

THE English History is so full of Variety, of such surprising Turns and Revolutions, that I think none can parallel it: But the Bounds of this Volume not allowing me to enlarge upon it, I shall only give a short View of the Succession of the Monarchs of England, with the Time of their Accession to the Crown, their Characters, and most memorable Passages of their respective Reigns.

Their SUCCESSION.

SAXON Kings.

819 EGBERT.
866 ETHELWOLF.
855 ETHELBALD.
860 ETHELBERT.
872 ALFRED.
901 EDWARD the Elder.
924 ETHELSTAN.
940 EDMUND.
946 EDRED.
955 EDWIN.
959 EDGAR.
975 EDWARD the Martyr.
978 ETHELRED.
1016 EDMUND IRON-SIDE.

DANISH Kings.

1017 CANUTE.
1035 HAROLD.
1040 HARDICANUTE.

The SAXONS Re-throned.

1042 EDWARD the Confessor.
1066 HAROLD.

NORMAN

NORMAN Kings.

- 1066 **WILLIAM** the Con-
queror.
1087 **WILLIAM II.**
1100 **HENRY I.**
1135 **STEPHEN.**

**The SAXON and NOR-
MAN Blood United.**

- 1154 **HENRY II.**
1189 **RICHARD I.**
1199 **JOHN.**
1216 **HENRY III.**
1272 **EDWARD I.**
1307 **EDWARD II.**
1327 **EDWARD III.**
1377 **RICHARD II.**

**The Line of LAN-
CASTER.**

- 1399 **HENRY IV.**
1412 **HENRY V.**
1422 **HENRY VI.**

The Line of YORK.

- 1461 **EDWARD IV.**
1483 **EDWARD V.**
1483 **RICHARD III.**

**LANCASTER and
YORK United.**

- 1485 **HENRY VII.**
1509 **HENRY VIII.**
1547 **EDWARD VI.**
1553 **MARY I.**
1558 **ELIZABETH.**

**KINGS and QUEENS of
GREAT-BRITAIN.**

- 1602 **JAMES I.**
1625 **CHARLES I.**
1648 **CHARLES II.**
1684 **JAMES II.**
1684 **WILLIAM III.**
and **MARY II.**
1701 **ANNE**, the present
QUEEN.

The SAXON Kings of ENGLAND.

819. I. **EGBERT**, a Warlike Prince, King of the *West-Saxons*, and the Founder of the *English Monarchy*, having reduced the other Kings of the *Héptarchy*, was crowned King of *Engel-land* (afterwards turned into *England*) at *Winchester*, the Royal Seat of the *West-Saxon* Kings; but continued for some Years the conquered Kings as Viceroy, or Tributaries. In his Reign, *England* was invaded by an Army of 23000 *Danes*: But he kept his Ground, and forced them at last, to leave him in full Possession. After a Reign of 17 Years he died, and was inhumed at *Winchester*.
835. II. **ETHELWOLF**, *Egbert's* Son, was Bishop of *Winchester* when the Crown fell to him, and was hardly prevailed upon to accept it: Such was the Bigotry of most of the *Saxon* Kings, as to prefer a Cowl to a Crown. He was a great Votary to the Papal See, a mighty Friend to the Clergy, and a most uxorious Prince. He went in Pilgrimage to *Rome*, conferred *Peter-pence*, and made Part of *England* tributary to the Pope. His Reign was also disturbed by the *Danes*, but he gave 'em a great Overthrow at *Okeig*. 'Twas in his Time the Kingdom of the *Picts* was destroy'd by the *Scots*. He reigned 19 Years, and left 4 Sons, who all succeeded to the Crown, viz. *Ethelbald*, *Ethelbert*, *Ethelred*, and *Alfred*.
855. III. **ETHELBALD**, who married *Judith*, his Mother-in-Law. His Reign lasted but five Years, but he had the good Fortune to be too hard for the *Danes*. He was buried at *Salisbury*.
860. IV. **ETHELBERT**, his Brother, was a very vertuous Prince, much harra's'd by the *Danes*, tho' often victorious over 'em. He reigned but six Years, and was buried at *Sherbourn*.
866. V. **ETHELRED**, *Ethelbert's* Brother, fought nine set Battles in one Year's Time with the *Danes*, who exercised all Manner of Cruelty, sparing neither Age nor Sex. Heathens they were, and like Heathens they acted. They burnt *York*, and Abundance of Monasteries. This King's Reign lasted but 6 Years, and he was buried at *Winburn* in *Dorsetshire*.
872. VI. **ALFRED**, his Brother, was born at *Wantage* in *Barkshire*. He proved a most excellent Prince, and a great Lover of Learning. Being hard put to it by the *Danes*, he counterfeited himself a Musician, and so went frequently into the *Danish* Camp. When he found a proper Time to strike a Blow, he got his scattered Forces together, fell upon them near *Abington*, and gave them a great Overthrow. *Hubba*, one of their Generals, was killed; and their Banner, *Reafan*, taken. Thus having rid himself of those troublesome Guests, he made Justice and Learning flourish in the Land. He divided *England* into Shires, and founded the University of *Oxford*. He reigned 29 Years, and was interred at *Winchester*.

901. VII. **EDWARD**, surnamed the *Elder*, was *Alfred's* Son, He had a Sister, *Elfeda* by Name, a martial Princess, who was a great Help to him in all his Scuffls with the *Danes*, whom he master'd at last. He reigned 23 Years, and was interr'd at *Winchester*.

914. VIII. **ETHELSTAN**, Son of *Edward*, proved a magnanimous King, and was courted by most Princes of Europe. He vanquished the *Danes*, and drove 'em to *Northumberland*. He subdued *Wales*, and made it Tributary. *Cornwall* and the Isles of *Scilly*, were also by him annexed to the Crown. 'Twas in his Reign that *Guy* of *Warwick* lived, who slew *Colbron*, the *Danish* Goliath. In his Time also the Bible was, by his Command, translated into *English*. He reigned 18 Years, died at *Glocester*, and was buried at *Malmesbury*.

910. IX. **EDMUND**, *Ethelstan's* Brother, in whose Reign the *Danes* grew troublesome again. But, with the Assistance of the King of *Scots*, they were entirely defeated. *Edmund* therefore recompensed that King with the Counties of *Cumberland* and *Westmorland*, which remained in the Hands of the *Scots* till the Reign of *Henry II.* He died after a Reign of 6 Years, and was interr'd at *Glastenbury*, leaving two Sons in their Non-age, *Edwin* and *Edgar*, who were both set aside, to make Room for their Uncle.

946. X. **EDRED**, King *Edmund's* Brother, who usurping the Crown from *Edwin*, his Nephew, made a Breach to the Succession. He was governed by *Dunstan*, Abbot of *Glastenbury*, and opposed by *Walsan* Archbishop of *York*. He reigned 9 Years, and was buried at *Winchester*.

955. XI. **EDWIN**, King *Edmund's* eldest Son, succeeded his Uncle *Edred*, but proved a bad Prince. His Hatred against the Monks made him lose his Crown. He banished *Dunstan*, and *Dunstan* got him deposed. This broke his Heart, and he was buried at *Winchester*, after a Reign of 4 Years.

959. XII. **EDGAR**, surnamed the *Peacable*, was *Edmund's* Son, and *Edwin's* younger Brother. He proved the greatest of the Saxon Monarchs, but a lustful Prince. He recalled *Dunstan* from his Banishment, advanced him to the See of *Canterbury*, and at his Instigation turned out the married Priests. He converted into a Tribute of *Wolves*, the Tribute paid by the *Welch* in Gold, Silver, and Cattle, ever since *Ethelstan's* Reign; which made that People so active in Wolf-hunting, that in a few Years they cleared the Kingdom of 'em. This King had the Honour to be rowed over the River *Dee* to *Chester*, by eight Tributary Princes. Having reigned 16 Years, he died, and was buried at *Glastenbury*.

975. XIII. **EDWARD**, surnamed the *Martyr*, a natural Son of *Edgar*, made a new Breach to the Succession, by usurping the Crown from his Brother *Ethelred*, a lawful Son of *Edgar*, by *Elfeda* his Queen. The secular Priests, and the Monks, fell out

out again in this Reign, but *Dunstan* supporting the Monks, made these triumph, at last, over the Priests. The King reigned but 3 Years, and was assassinated at *Corfe* Castle, by the Queen's Order, his Mother-in Law, which got him the Name of *Martyr*. This was to make way for

978. XIV. *ETHELRED*, surnamed *Unready*, the lawful Son of *Edgar*, by *Elfreda* the Queen. He proved a weak and unfortunate Prince, and was so harrassed by the *Danes*, that to make 'em easie, he paid them a yearly Tribute of 40000 l. called *Danegeld*. In short, the *Danes* grew at last so imperious and burthen some, living upon free Quarter, that *Ethelred* (to be rid of 'em) privately ordered his Subjects to massacre 'em in the Night; which was done accordingly, Nov. 13th, 1002, killing 24000 in one Night. This bloody Scene was so highly relented by *Sueno*, King of *Denmark*, that in order to revenge it, he came over in Person, with a mighty Fleet and Land-Forces; and was, soon after, follow'd by *Canute*, his second Son, with a great Re-inforcement: Upon which, King *Ethelred* fled beyond Sea, and left his Subjects to the Mercy of the cruel Invader. Being returned home upon *Sueno's* Death, he died himself soon after, and was buried at *Glastenbury*.

1016. XV. *EDMUND*, for his great Strength surnamed *Ironside*, was *Ethelred's* Son, and a valiant Prince. He contended for the Crown against *Canute* the Dane, Son to *Sueno* decess'd; and after great shedding of Blood on both Sides, they agreed to decide the Matter by single Combat, in the Face of their Armies, at *Alney*, an Isle in the *Severn*, near *Glocester*. *Canute* being over matched, and wounded by *Edmund*, they embrac'd each other, and agreed to divide the Kingdom between them, the South of *England* falling to *Edmund's* Share, and the North to *Canute*. But *Edmund* being soon after assassinated by treacherous *Edrick*, *Canute* seized upon the Whole; and *Edmund*, having reigned but 7 Months, was buried at *Glastenbury*. He left two Sons, *Edward* and *Edmund*.

The DANISH Kings of ENGLAND.

1017. XVI. *CANUTE*, Son of *Sueno* King of *Denmark*, having obtained the whole Kingdom upon the Death of *Edmund*, caused *Edrick* his Murderer to be beheaded, and his Head to be set up on the highest Tower in *London*. But he banished the Sons of *Edmund*, and married *Emma*, the Widow of King *Ethelred*; by whom he had two Sons, *Viz.* *Sueno* and *Canute*; the first being his Successor in the Kingdom of *Denmark* and *Norway*, and the other supplanted by

1035. XVII. HAROLD I. surnamed *Harefoot*, a base Son of *Canute*. He proved a Tyrant, and cruel to *Q. Emma*, whose Son *Alfred* by *Ethelred* he killed treacherously. He reigned but 5 Years, and was buried at *Westminster*.

1040. XVIII. HARDICANUTE, *Canute's* and *Q. Emma's* Son, succeeded to *Harold*, his Supplanter; whose Corps he caused to be dug out of the Grave, and thrown into the *Thames*. He was kind to *Q. Emma*, and her Son *Edward*; but was a great Epicure, and died at a Wedding. He reigned but 2 Years, and was buried at *Winchester*. Thus ended with him the Tyranny of the *Danes* in *England*, who for above 200 Years had grievously oppress'd it; and the *Saxon* Blood being re-inthroned, the *Danes* that remain'd here mix'd with the *English*, and became one Nation with them.

The SAXONS Re-inthroned.

1042. XIX. EDWARD the Confessor, *Ethelred's* and *Emma's* Seventh Son, succeeded *Hardicanute*, and in his Person the Crown returned to the *Saxon* Line, but with a Breach to the Succession, his Nephews *Edward* and *Edmund*, both Sons of *Edmund Ironside* his Brother, being laid aside, who had a precedent Right. He made his Mother *Emma* undergo the *Ordeal*, and denied his Wife *Editha* the Rights of the Marriage bed. His Continency and great Affection for *William* Duke of *Normandy*, made Way for the *Norman* Conquest. He banished *Earl Godwin*, a great Man in his Reign; but soon recalled him, who was at last choaked with a Piece of Bread. *Harold*, *Godwin's* Son, conquered *Wales*. This King remitted the Tax called *Danegelt*, and first cured of the King's Evil. He rebuilt *Westminster-Abbey*, died without Issue, having reigned 24 Years, and was buried in the said *Abbey*. Being afterwards canonized for a Saint, he was called *St. Edward*.

1066. XX. HAROLD II. Son of *Earl Godwin* by *Thyra*, a base Daughter of *Canute*, the first of that Name, succeeded *Edward*, to the Prejudice of *Edgar Atheling*, Grand child of *Edmund Ironside*: But he did not long enjoy his Usurpation, being slain 8 Months after in a Field Battle by *William* the Conqueror, Duke of *Normandy*. This Nation was then infatuated with the *French* Language and *Fashions*, which introduced at last *French* Government. The fatal Battle was fought October 14. 1066, 9 Miles from *Hastings* in *Sussex*, when the *English* fell upon the *Normans* with great Fury, but were disorder'd by the Duke's seeming Retreat, and *Harold* slain in the Fight. His Body was royally interred at *Walsbam*, in *Essex*.

CH A P. XXVII

Of the Norman Kings of England, from William the Conqueror, to James the first Monarch of Great-Britain.

1066. XXI. **WILLIAM I.** surnamed the Conqueror, the Seventh Duke of Normandy, and Son of Robert by Harlot, a Tanner's Daughter, laid a Claim to the Crown of England, as a Donation from his Cousin Edward the Confessor. To get Possession of it, he came over with a Land-Force, and landed at Pevensey in *Sussex*; where he let his Fleet on Fire, to let his Men understand, they must either conquer or die. He fought King Harold, slew him, defeated his Army, and with one single Victory got the Crown of England, which had cost innumerable Battles to the Danes. He came in a Conqueror, and reigned like a Tyrant. He disarmed the English, allowed them no Fire nor Candle after 8 a Clock at Night; built the Tower of London, with several other Fortresses, to curb them; and seized upon all Offices of Honour and Profit, and gave 'em to his Normans. However, he confirmed the Laws of Edward the Confessor, to which he added some Customs of Normandy, and caus'd them all to be written in the Norman Tongue; and tho' the English did not understand it, yet they paid dear for transgressing them. The Kentish Men, by a Stratagem, obtained from him some special Privileges. He seized Abundance of Church-Lands, and levelled with the Ground 36 Towns and Villages, with as many Churches in *Hampshire*, to make the New Forrest; in which Two of his Sons were killed, as they were Hunting. He built *Bassel-Abbey*, in the Place where King Harold was slain, and made the *Dooms-day Book*. In this King's Reign, the Arch-bishop of York was made Primate of England; and the Arch-bishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England. The Severity of his Reign made it very turbulent and easie to him. When he was here, Normandy rebelled; when he was there, England did the same. Scotland and Ireland gave him some Disturbance; and in short, neither his Subjects could love him, nor his Neighbours endure him. At last he died at Caen in Normandy, after a Reign of 21 Years; and, after all his Bustle, was there interred without any thing of a Funeral Pomp. He left 3 Sons, Robert, William, and Henry; Robert succeeding his Father in the Dukedom of Normandy; William in the Crown of England; and Henry next to William.

1087. XXII. **WILLIAM II.** surnamed Rufus, seized upon the Crown, in Prejudice of Robert's elder Brother, who was then beyond Sea; and got it by the powerful Influence of Lanfrank, Archbishop of Canterbury. Robert came over, and Matters were adjusted, upon Condition that William should pay him 300 Marks

Marks per Annum, and Robert should succeed him, if he out-lived him. This King proved milder to the English, than his Father. He built Westminster-Hall, but did not think it big enough. He banished Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, for checking his Authority; and kept that See vacant 4 Years together, during which he enjoy'd the Revenue of it. He also banished Bishop Oda, his Uncle, for stirring up his Brother Robert against him. He made Malcolm, King of Scots, Tributary, and quelled several Rebellions in Wales. In this Reign Earl Godwin's Lands, being 5000 Acres, were overflown. William was killed in New Forrest, with an Arrow levelled at a Deer, by Sir Walter Tyrrel. His Reign lasted 13 Years, and he was buried at Winchester.

1100. XXIII. HENRY I. for his Learning, surnamed Beaulere, the youngest Son of William the Conqueror, succeeded next, Duke Robert being in the Holy Land. Who being come back from thence, Henry agreed with him on William Rufus his Terms. King Henry restored the free Use of Fire and Candle, forgave all Debts to the Crown before his coming to it, confirm'd the Laws of Edward the Confessor, and establisht the Yard-Measure. To please the Clergy, he re-called Archbishop Anselm, who refusing to consecrate some Bishops he preferred, fell into Disgrace, and was banished again, the King keeping that, and other Sees vacant. The greatest Blot to his Reign, was his Cruelty to Robert, his eldest Brother, whom he stripp'd of his Dukedom of Normandy, and brought Prisoner over into England, confined him in Cardiff Castle in Wales, and kept him there Prisoner, with hard Usage, the Space of 26 Years. He married Maud, descended from Edmund Ironside; and got by her William, his eldest Son, who was married to the Duke of Anjou's Daughter. But coming over from France in great State, they had the Misfortune to be cast away, with Two more of the King's Children, and a great many Persons of Quality. As Oxford University was restored by Alfred, so was Cambridge by Henry. Some will have him also to be the Founder of our High Court of Parliament. He gave the Welch a great Overthrow, and died in France; but was brought over, and buried in the Abbey of Reading. About the latter End of his Reign, there happen'd so great an Eclipse of the Sun, that the Stars were seen at Noon day. He reigned 25 Years, and Maud his Daughter, his only Issue left alive, was laid aside by the Power of the Clergy, to make Room for

1135. XXIV. STEPHEN, a Grandson of the Conqueror, by Alice his Daughter, and Stephen her Husband, Earl of Champagne and Blois, succeeded Henry by the Power of the Clergy, contrary to his Oath, and in Prejudice of Maud the Empress, Daughter of King Henry. To oblige the Clergy, he promised, that he would not seize upon Church Dignities, and exempted them from the secular Power, tho' never so Criminal. But as he was

an

an Usurper, so his Reign proved troublesome, especially upon the Account of *Maud*, the right Heir to the Crown; who in Pursuance of her Right, spun her self, and King *Stephen*, a long Thread of Troubles. The Empress narrowly escaped, being taken several Times, once particularly, when to save her, she was put into a Coffin. The King was taken Prisoner, but released upon the Death of *Eustace* his Son, and his adopting *Henry* the Son of *Maud*, to succeed him after his Decease. Thus he reigned 19 Years, died at *Dover*, and was buried at *Froverham*. He was a valiant Prince.

The NORMAN and SAXON Line United.

1154. XXV. **H**ENRY II. Grandson of *Henry I.* and Son of *Maud* the Empress his Daughter, by *Plamagenet* her Husband, succeeded next to King *Stephen*. *Henry I.* his Grandfather, being a *Norman*, and his Mother descended from the *Saxon* King *Edmund*, surnamed *Ironside*, the *Norman* and *Saxon* Blood were united in him, and runs still in the Veins of our present Queen. He was commonly called *Henry Fitz Empress*, his Mother *Maud* having been first married to *Henry V.* Emperor of *Germany*; and he was, by the Mother's Side, descended from *Maud*, the first Wife of *Henry I.* Daughter of *Malcolm* King of *Scots*, by *Margaret* Daughter of *Edward*, eldest Son of *Edmund Ironside*. His Father, *Geofry Plantagenet*, was Earl of *Anjou*, *Touraine*, and *Maine*; which *French* Provinces became, in his own Right, subject to the Crown of *England*: To which was added the Dukedom of *Aquitain*, including *Poitou*, *Xaintonge*, *Guienne*, and *Gascogne*, in the Right of *Eleanor* his Wife. He also recovered *Cumberland* and *Westmorland* from the *Scots*, to whom those two Counties had been subject above 200 Years. He subdued the *Welch*, and conquered *Ireland*. A great Prince, but unhappy in his jealous Queen, and undutiful Sons, whom she stirred up against him. He had a Concubine, called *Rosamond*, whom he kept in his Palace of *Woodstock*, in *Oxfordshire*. *Henry* being gone to *Normandy*, the Queen took that Opportunity to gratifie her Revenge, by poisoning *Rosamond*; for which the Queen was imprisoned, till the King departed this Life. *Tho. Becket*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, proved also a great Thorn in his Side. Several Rapes and Murders being committed by the Clergy, and *Becket* refusing to punish 'em, he was banished by the King. Being recalled from his Banishment, but continuing still refractory, he was murdered by four Courtiers on *Christmas-day*. The King submitted to a grievous Penance inflicted upon him for it: Which was, to walk 3 Miles on his bare Feet, and to receive 80 Lashes on the Back, from the Monks of *Canterbury*. Thus he cringed to *Becket's* Ghost; and here is a Thing unaccountable, *Passive Obedience* from an humble King, to an insolent Clergy. 'Twas

in the
Light
starve
mana

1189.

Lion.

Time

and

that

am

Mari

prus

witho

and

Priso

griev

Fran

Gisfo

killed

Fathe

Robbi

bed t

1199.

Rich

Geofr

the K

Brink

bury,

King

gianc

by hi

surma

Anno

who

in L

some

extri

Cro

Trib

the

John

is m

Subj

the

if

reft

Bar

the

Cast

in the Reign the famous Abbey of *Glasterbury* was burnt by Lightning, and that 30 *Vaudais*, who fled into *England*, were starved to Death. He reigned 35 Years, died at *Chinon* in *Normandy*, and was buried at *Fons-Everard*.

1189. XXVI. *RICHARD I.* for his Valour surnamed *Cœur de Lion*, succeeded his Father *Henry*, being his eldest Son at the Time of his Death. He signalized himself in the Holy War, and wherever he went, Terror was his Fore runner. Inasmuch that the *Saracens* used his Name to quiet their Children, as I am credibly informed, the *French* do now the Name of *Mariborough*, to the same Purpose. He took the Isle of *Cyprus*; but being deserted by the *French*, he returned home, without taking *Jerusalem*. Being separated from his Fleet, and coming Home by Land, through *Germany*, he was taken Prisoner in the Emperor's Dominions, who imposed on him a grievous Ransom. Soon after his Return, a War broke out with *France*, in which he got a signal Victory over the *French* at *Gisors*: But soon after besieging the Castle of *Chaluz*, he was killed by an Arrow, and was inhumed at *Fons-Everard*, at his Father's Feet, after a Reign of 10 Years. In his Time lived *Robin Hood* and *Little John*, two generous Robbers, who robbed the Rich, and relieved the Poor.

1199. XXVII. *JOHN*, surnamed *Lackland*, succeeded his Brother *Richard*, in Prejudice of *Arthur* his Nephew, his elder Brother *Geofry's* Son, who being taken, was murdered. After which the King never prospered, and *England* was brought to the Brink of Ruin. For his preferring one to the See of *Canterbury*, against the Pope's Order, he was excommunicated; the Kingdom interdicted; and all Subjects absolved from their Allegiance: So that for above 6 Years the People lived like Heathens, by his Holiness's Command. Mean while, King *Philip* of *France*, surnamed *Augustus*, seized upon the *English* Possessions in *France*, Anno 1202, and prepared to invade *England*. The Barons, who hated the King, rose up in Arms against him, and called in *Lewis* the Dauphin of *France*, to be their King: But, upon some Disgust, he was fain to return Home. King *John*, to extricate himself, did basely submit to the Pope; subjected the Crown of *England* to his Holiness, and engaged to pay him a Tribute for it of 10000 Marks a Year. Upon this Submission, the *French* King fell short of his Design upon *England*, and King *John* proved too hard for him. This unhappy Reign, however, is memorable for the *Magna Charta* the King granted to his Subjects, which has been ever esteemed the Measure of the *English* Government; wherein 'tis expressly provided, That if the King should violate any Part of it, and should refuse to redress what he had done amiss, it should be lawful for the Barons, and the whole People of *England*, to distress him by all the Ways they could think on; such as the Seizing on his Castles, Lands, and Possessions; Provision being only made for the

the Safety of the Persons of the King and Queen, and of their Children. This King granted London to have yearly a Mayor; and in his Reign London bridge was finished of Stone. He reigned 17 Years, was poisoned by a Monk at *Swinsford Abbey* in *Lincolnshire*, and buried at *Worcester*.

1216. XXVIII. HENRY III. King John's Son, succeeded his Father, and proved but a weak Prince. *Mali Corvi indam Oum*. His exorbitant Kindness to Foreigners, and Neglect of his own Subjects, incensed the Barons against him; who took him and his Brother Richard Prisoners at *Nottingham*. But the potent Earl of *Leicester* embracing his Interest, procured his Liberty. Such was this King's Lavishness, that it brought him to Want, this to Contempt. For 300000 *l*. he for ever renounced his Right to *Normandy*, and the other French Provinces. Four Mock-Suns appeared in this Reign, and a Famine followed. This King reigned 56 Years, the longest of any King or Queen of England. He was buried at *Westminster*.

1272. XXIX. EDWARD I. Henry's Son, surnamed *Longshanks*, was in the Holy Land, with *Eleanor* his Wife, when his Father died. Being returned from thence, he awed *France*, subdued *Wales*, and conquered *Scotland*, notwithstanding the Pope's Inhibition. He reigned 35 Years, and was interred at *Westminster*.

1307. XXX. EDWARD II. commonly called from his Birth-place *Edward of Carnarvan*, succeeded next to his Father *Edward*; but proved an unfortunate Prince, hated by the Nobles, and slighted by the Commons. First debauched by *Pierce Gaveston* his Favourite, and next by the *Spencers*, Father and Son, whose intolerable Oppressions he countenanced, to the Hazard of his Crown. *Gaveston* was beheaded, and the *Spencers* were cut in pieces; the old Strugglers against Tyranny, the Barons, having taken up Arms against the King. In his Reign the Scots recovered their Liberty, and made *Robert Bruce* their King, to maintain it; which he did so successfully, that the English were forced to quit their Hold in that Kingdom. And when *Edward* went in Person to reduce *Scotland* with a most gallant Army, his Forces were entirely defeated at *Bannockburn*; and, with great Difficulty, he made his Escape from the victorious Scots. At last, the Barons forced him to resign his Crown to Prince *Edward* his Son, and he was soon after murdered at *Brackley Castle*, by *Mortimer's* Means, who was the Queen's Favourite. Her Name was *Isabella*, and she was Sister to *Charles IV.* of *France*. King *Edward* reigned 20 Years, and was buried at *Glocester*.

1327. XXXI. EDWARD III. commonly called from his Birth-place *Edward of Windsor*, was Son of *Edward*, by *Isabella* his Queen, Sister to *Charles IV.* King of *France*. By the prevailing Interest of *Mortimer*, his Mother's Favourite, he made a dishonourable Peace with *Scotland*; for which *Mortimer* lost his Life not long after. But King *Edward* made a new Conquest of

Scotland, and Robert Bruce (their King) being dead, he forced the Scots to receive Edward Balliol for their King, from whom he received Homage. Notwithstanding the pretended *Salique Law* in France, by which all Females are excluded from the Succession to that Crown, he pursued his Title to it with Success, in his Mother's Right, upon the Death of her Brother Charles IV. of France. Edward, surnamed the *Black Prince*, King Edward's eldest Son, got two signal Victories, one at *Cressy*, the other at *Poitiers*: In which last he took King John Prisoner, with Philip his youngest Son. The Queen on the other hand, routed the Scots at *Nevis's Cross*, near *Durham*, and took Prisoner David Bruce their King, who had tripp'd down Balliol by the Influence of a strong Party. Thus England had the Glory, at the same Time, to have two foreign Kings Prisoners, a noble Subject of Triumph! This Reign is also memorable for the Institution of the most Noble Order of the *Garter*, and for the Title of Duke of Cornwall, first conferred upon the famous Edward, the *Black Prince*, and ever since continued as a Birth-right to the eldest Son of England. This Prince died in 1376, very much lamented; and his untimely Death hastened that of his Father, who departed this Life not long after, at *Sheen* in *Surrey*, having reigned 30 Years, and was buried at *Westminster*. In this Reign lived John Wickliff, who strenuously opposed the Errors of the *Roman Church*; *Peter-pence* was denied to *Rome*, and the Manufacture of Cloth first brought into England. King Edward had 7 Sons and 5 Daughters, by his Heroick Queen Philippa, Daughter of William Earl of Hainaut and Holland. His Sons were the forelaid Edward the *Black Prince*, William of Hatfield, Lionel Duke of Clarence, John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster, Edmund of Langley Duke of York, William of Windsor, and Thomas of Woodstock Duke of Gloucester.

77. XXXII. RICHARD II. Son to Edward the *Black Prince*, who was the eldest Son of Edward III. inherited his Grandfather's Crown; but had neither his Wisdom, nor good Fortune. He was born at *Bordeaux* in France. His Mismanagements in England made his Reign very uneasy, and at last, shook off his Crown from his Head. He raised a Tax of 4 d. a Head, which occasioned an Insurrection by Wat Tyler; who being stabb'd by Sir William Valworth, Lord-Mayor of London, the Storm was laid, and a Dagger added to the City-Arms. The Duke of Gloucester's being smothered, and the Duke of Lancaster's Goods unjustly seized, with a Design to banish his Son, did, at last, compleat the King's Ruin. In short, he was forced to resign his Crown, and was confined in Pontefract or Pomfret Castle in *Yorkshire*, where he was barbarously murdered; so little a Distance there is betwixt a Prince's Prison, and his Death. He reigned 23 Years, and was interred at *Langley*. Chaucer, the famous Poet, flourished in this Reign.

The Line of Lancaster, commonly called, The RED ROSE.

1399. XXXIII. **HENRY IV.** from his Birth-place in *Yorkshire*, called *Henry of Bullingbrook*, was Son of *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, the fourth Son of *Edward III.* He came to the Crown by the Power of the Sword, but with the Consent of the People. Thus the Issue of *Lionel*, Duke of *Clarence*, third Son to *Edward III.* that had a precedent Right, was set aside. As *Henry* got the Crown, so he kept it by the Sword; most Part of his Reign being spent in suppressing Factions, quelling the *Scots*, and reducing the *Welch*, then up in Arms under their notable Leader, *Owen Glendower*. He reigned but 13 Years, died at *London*, and was buried at *Canterbury*. In his Reign there passed an Act, for burning the *Lollards*, or *Wickliffites*, who separated from the Church of *Rome*.

1412. XXXIV. **HENRY V.** commonly called *Henry of Monmouth*, eldest Son of *Henry IV.* was a loose Prince in his Youth, but proved a religious and magnanimous King. First, he banished from Court all his lewd Companions. Then he revived the *English* Title to the Crown of *France*; and pursued it so effectually, that with 12000 Men he defeated the *French* at *Agincourt*, above 50000 strong. In this Battle great *Beauchamp* did Wonders. Then reigned in *France*, *Charles VI.* a weak Prince, who was prevailed upon, by his Queen, to disinherit the *Dauphin*, and to give *Catherine* his Daughter to *Henry*: Upon which *Henry* was declared Heir to the Crown of *France*, and Regent during the King's Life, which was ratified by the States of that Kingdom; but he did not live to sit on the Throne of *France*. He reigned but 10 Years, died at *Vincennes*, a Royal Palace near *Paris*, and was buried at *Westminster*. He left no Issue but a new-born Son, *Henry* his Successor, for whose Education he appointed the Cardinal of *Winchester*. The Government of *England*, till the young Prince were of Age, he left to *Humphrey* Duke of *Glocester*, and the Regency of *France* to *John* Duke of *Bedford*, both the King's Brothers.

1422. XXXV. **HENRY VI.** the only Issue of *Henry V.* succeeded next. He was born at *Windsor*, and proved a weak and unfortunate Prince, fitter for a Cowl than a Crown. The old King of *France* dying soon after *Henry V.* *Henry VI.* was crowned at *Paris* King of *France*, Anno 1431; and Things had a good Aspect there, till the Siege of *Orleans* was raised by *Joan* the Shepherdess, after which the *English* Interest declined apace. This *Joan* being taken afterwards Prisoner by the *English*, was condemned for a Witch, and burnt alive at *Rouen* in *Normandy*. Nothing contributed more to our Loss of *France*, than our Dis-

tractions

fractions in England, by Richard Duke of York's Claim to the Crown; being descended from Lionel Duke of Clarence, third Son of Edward III. and elder Brother of John Duke of Lancaster: Which occasioned such Civil Wars in England, as made her bleed many Years; no less than 13 set Battles being fought, with various Success. Mean while, the French shook off the English Yoke, and in 5 Years Time recovered their Liberty, setting the Dauphin upon the Throne of France, who was then Charles VII. At Home, England became a Field of Blood, one Party being for the King in Possession, and the other for the House of York; the first distinguished by the Name of Red-Rose, and the last by that of White-Rose. Henry had a Queen of a martial and imperious Spirit, Margaret of Anjou, who to maintain him on the Throne, and secure the Succession to her Son, the young Prince Edward, left no Stone unturned. Richard was killed at the Battle of Wakefield, and left 3 Sons, Viz. Edward, Clarence, and Richard Duke of Gloucester. Edward laid his Claim to the Crown, fought Henry's Forces near Ludlow, came off victorious, and was proclaimed King.

The Line of York, commonly called, The WHITE ROSE, it being the antient Bearing of that House.

1361. XXXVI. **E**DWARD IV. eldest Son of Richard Duke of York, proved a martial Prince in War, but effeminate in Peace. Wonderful were the Changes and Revolutions of his Reign, before it came to be settled; Q. Margaret, Henry VI's Wife, being resolved to dethrone him, or perish in the Attempt. The potent Earl of Warwick, commonly called the Make-King, being disgusted at Edward, for undermarrying himself by a Frolick to the Lady Elizabeth Grey, Sir John Grey's Widow, and Sir Richard Woodville's Daughter, Queen Margaret got him over to her Interest. But, unhappily for her, that Earl lost his Life soon after in Gladmore Fight. The Queen, however, went on, and cut still more Work for Edward. Sometimes one Party prevailed, sometimes the other, and the Parliament was always for the strongest Side. In short, such were the Revolutions of this Reign, that Edward was forced to fly into France, Henry deposed, and Edward re-established; Henry being twice made a Prisoner to Edward, and Edward once to Henry. At length, Tewksbury Fight decided the Quarrel, in Favour of Edward, in which Queen Margaret, and Prince Edward her Son, were taken Prisoners. The Prince was killed by bloody Richard Duke of Gloucester; and his Father, King Henry, was murdered not long after in the Tower, by the same cruel Hand; but the Queen was ransomed. This Richard aiming at the Crown, got his elder Brother Clarence out of the Way.

Way, and procured his Death by an Impeachment of High-Treason. And King Edward leaving two young Sons when he died, Richard found Means to remove these two Stumbling-blocks, and clear his Way to the Throne. At last Edward died, having reigned 22 Years, and was buried at *Windsor*. 'Twas in this Reign the ART of PRINTING was brought into England; and that the King of Spain was presented with some *Corsuold Sheep*, from whose Breed came the finest *Spanish Wool*, to the Prejudice of England.

1483. XXXVII. EDWARD V. eldest Son of Edward IV. succeeded his Father, but was soon cut off, with his Brother Richard, by their Uncle Richard aforesaid, who got them smothered in their Beds; so that this young King reigned only 2 Months.

1483. XXXVIII. RICHARD III. surnamed *Crook-back*, youngest Brother to Edward IV. and Uncle to Edward V. succeeded next; having made away his Nephews, that he might reign without Competition: Which Cruelty so incensed the Duke of Buckingham, his Favourite, that he immediately projected his Ruin. The Crown was offered, by his Means, to Henry Earl of Richmond, of the Line of Lancaster then at the Court of Bretagne in France, provided he would engage to marry Elizabeth, eldest Daughter of King Edward IV. whereby the Houses of York and Lancaster should be united into one. Of which King Richard having Intelligence, he ordered the Duke to be apprehended, and forthwith to be put to Death, without any Trial. Henry, accepting the Offer, came over with a small Force, and landed at *Milford-Haven* in *Wales*, where he was soon re-inforced by the *Welsh*, he being born in *Pembrokeshire*. As he advanced forward, his Army still encreased, till both Armies coming in Sight, there happen'd, at last, a Battle at *Bosworth* in *Leicestershire*. Richard fought valiantly, till he was killed in the Fight, and so made Way for Henry to the Crown of England.

The Two Contending Families of YORK and LANCASTER United, in the Person of

1485. XXXIX. HENRY VII. who succeeded next to Richard upon his Victory at *Bosworth*. He was, by his Mother's Side, of the House of Lancaster, she being Great Grand Daughter of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, fourth Son of Edward III. By his Accession to the Crown, the Prophecy of *Cadwallader*, the last King of Britain, came to be fulfilled. That the British Blood should reign again in Britain, Henry being born in *Pembroke Castle*, in *Wales*; and by his marrying Elizabeth, eldest Daughter of Edward IV. the two Houses of York and Lancaster became united into one; tho' he assumed the Crown in his own Name, being crowned before his

his Marriage. He was a Prince of great Wisdom and Sagacity, but not without Blemish, nor his Reign free from Troubles: To which the Queen's own Sister, the Dutchess Dowager of Burgundy, a professed Enemy to the House of Lancaster, did mainly contribute, by her two Impostors, *Perkin Warbeck*, and *Lambert Simnel*, who personated *Edward V.* and *Richard* his Brother, both pretended to be living still. The End thereof proved comical in *Lambert*, and tragical in *Perkin*. The First having been crowned King in the Cathedral of *Dublin*, was afterwards taken, and made by King *Henry* a Turn-spit in his Kitchen; but *Perkin*, after great Honours done him in several Courts, as a Prince of the Blood-Royal of *England*, was at last hanged at *Tyburn*. *Edward Plantagenet*, Earl of *Warwick*, the last of his Race, was beheaded in this Reign, for attempting to make his Escape, after a long Imprisonment in the *Tower*. Two notable Rebellions, one in the North, managed by *John a Chamber*; and the other in the West, headed by the Lord *Audley*, were suppress'd by the King; who, to balance the Power of the Lords, found out a Way to raise the Credit of the Commons. As he grew old, he grew covetous. He hoarded up the Subsidies granted him to prevent *Bresagne* from falling to the Crown of *France*, and did nothing in the Business. To increase his Treasures, he caused all Penal Laws to be strictly put in Execution; and the chief Instruments therein were *Empson* and *Dudley*, who paid dear afterwards for their Extortions. However, he was at the Charge of building that noble Chappel adjoyning to the Collegiate Church of *Westminster*, which is called to this Day, King *Henry* the VII's Chappel: In which he was buried, having lived 34 Years, and reigned 21. He died at his Royal Palace of *Richmond*, and left in ready Money 1800000 *l.* to his Successor. He had two Daughters, *Margaret* and *Mary*. The first he wisely married to *James IV.* of *Scotland*, and *Mary* to *Lewis XII.* of *France*, contrary to the Advice of his Privy-Council, who were for bestowing the eldest upon the greater King. But he took a contrary Course, fore-seeing, that if the Crown of *England* should fall to *France* by Right of Inheritance, *England* must wait upon *France*, as the greater Kingdom of the two. But falling to *Scotland*, as it did actually in the Person of King *James I.* *Scotland* must wait upon *England*, as the greater Kingdom. The 48 Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, and the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, were first establish'd by this King.

1509. XL. HENRY VIII. born at *Greenwich* in 1491, was the only surviving Son of *Henry VII.* He reigned for some Years with great Applause, till being viciated by Cardinal *Wolsey*, Luxury and Cruelty obscured his Virtues, and stained his former Glory. Of six Wives he had, (viz. *Catharine* of *Spain*, *Anne* of *Bullen*, *Jane Seymour*, *Anne* of *Cleeve*, *Catharine Howard*, and *Catharine Parrey*) he repudiated two, viz. *Catharine* of *Spain*, and *Anne* of *Cleeve*. The first as an incestuous Match, she being the Widow

of *Arthur* his elder Brother. 'Tis true, he had a Dispensation from the Pope, but he questioned afterwards the Validity of it. As for *Anne of Cleve*, he cast her off for some natural Defects. He also beheaded *Anne of Bullen* for pretended, and *Catharine Howard* for real Adultery. Thus he dispatched four Wives out of six. Upon his Divorce from *Catharine of Spain*, wherein he had the Advice of the greatest Men for Learning in *Europe*, he married *Anne of Bullen*; for which he was excommunicated by the Pope, and the Realm interdicted. But *Henry* being Proof against the Thunderbolts of *Rome*, shook off the Pope's Supremacy, and re-assumed the ancient Power of his Predecessors, the *British* Kings, who had reigned independantly from the Papal See. The Pope's Supremacy being thus disannulled, a Foundation was laid for a Reformation from the Abuses and Errors of the Church of *Rome*, to which *Tho. Cranmer* did very much contribute, who was therefore preferred to the See of *Canterbury*. Mean while, all the Monasteries in *England* were dissolved, and six new Bishopricks erected, viz. at *Westminster*, *Oxford*, *Peterborough*, *Bristol*, *Chester*, and *Glocester*, all which (except *Westminster*) have ever since continued Episcopal Sees. Before the King fell off from the Pope, he had writ a Book against *Luther*, in Defence of the *Romish* Church; for which Pope *Leo* honour'd him with the Title of *Defender of the Faith*, made since Hereditary to the Kings of *England*, by Acts of Parliament. After he shook off the Pope, he retained still, to the last, many Errors of the Church of *Rome*, and became a two edged Sword, that spared neither the Opposers of his Supremacy, nor those who declared themselves against the Belief of *Transubstantiation*, hanging the first, and burning the last. The great Cardinal *Wolsey*, a Butcher's Son, who lived in the greatest State of any Prelate next to the Pope, fell under his Displeasure; and *Cromwel*, Earl of *Essex*, his great Favourite, was beheaded. The same Fate had Sir *Tho. Moor*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, and *John Fisher* Bishop of *Rochester*, for disowning the King's Supremacy. He happily suppress'd two Rebellions, one in *Lincolnshire*, the other in *Yorkshire*, besides another in *Ireland*. *Wales* was in this Reign incorporated to *England*, and *Ireland* made a Kingdom. *Henry* was also successful, both against *France* and *Scotland*, taking from the first *Tervienne*, and other Places; and beating the last at the Battle of *Flodden Field*, in which *James IV.* (his Brother-in-law) was slain. After this, *Henry's* Friendship was earnestly sought after by *Charles V.* Emperor, and *Francis I.* King of *France*, then at War one against another. The Emperor carried it at first, who came in Person twice over into *England*. But Cardinal *Wolsey* aiming at the Papal Chair, and finding the Emperor thwarted him in his Design, got the King over, at last, to the *French* Interest. To unite *Scotland* with *England*, a Match was concluded between Prince *Edward* his Son, and *Mary* the young Queen of *Scots*; but afterwards broke off by the Power of

of the *Hamiltons*, influenced by the *French*: Which occasioned a new War, both with *France* and *Scotland*; in which *Henry* took *Bologne* from the *French*, and destroy'd with Fire *Leith* and *Edenburgh* in *Scotland*. Thus reigned *Henry* about 38 Years, a Prince at first of great Virtues, and at last of great Vices; who being grown boisterous and arbitrary, became a Terror to all his Subjects, and kept his Parliament in Awe. He died *January* 8. 1647, and was interr'd in *Windsor Chappel*. All the Issue he left alive at his Death, were his three next Successors, who all died without Issue, viz. *Edward* by *Jane Seymour*, *Mary* by *Catharine* of *Spain*, and *Elizabeth* by *Anne* of *Bullen*.

1547. **XLI. EDWARD VI.** only Son of *Henry VIII.* by *Jane Seymour* his third Wife, was about 10 Years old when he ascended the Throne of his Father; but of a Pregnancy of Judgment, and such Improvement of Learning, as was much above his Years. His Reign begun with a prosperous War against the *Scots*, to whom the Duke of *Somerset* (his Uncle and Protector) gave a great Overthrow at *Musselburg*. But we lost Ground in *France*, by restoring to it *le Boulenois*. In this King's Reign, (tho' but short) great Progress was made in the Reformation, by the Zeal of Archbishop *Crammer*, and that of the Protector; notwithstanding the strong Opposition of *Gardiner* Bishop of *Winchester*, and *Bonner* Bishop of *London*. This Reign is also memorable for the Discovery made by *Richard Chancellor*, of the North-East Passage to *Archangel* in *Muscovy*, till then unknown by Sea, and become since the great Thorow-fare of *Europe* for the *Russian Trade*: Also, for the Fall of the Lord High Admiral, *Tho. Seymour*, the Lord Protector's Brother; and not long after, of the Protector himself, by the great Power of the Duke of *Northumberland*, a Man of great Ambition; who seeing the King in a Consumption, and contriving to settle the Crown in his Family, made first a Match with the Lord *Guilford* (his fourth Son) with the Lady *Jane Gray*, of the Royal Blood of *England*, by the Mother's Side. For she was Daughter to *Henry Gray* Duke of *Suffolk*, by *Frances* his Wife, Daughter of *Mary Queen of Scots*, Sister to *Henry VIII.* Then he got King *Edward* to declare her his Successor by Will, to the Prejudice of his Sister; and this Will was confirmed by the Privy Council, and the Judges. The King lived but 16 Years, reigned but 6, and was buried at *Westminster*.

1553. **XLI. MARY I.** eldest Daughter of *Henry VIII.* by his first Wife *Catharine*, Daughter of *Ferdinand* King of *Spain*, succeeded her Half-Brother *Edward*. 'Tis true, the Lady *Jane Gray*, mentioned in the former Reign, was proclaimed Queen before her, according to *K. Edward's* Will. But the Will being look'd upon as forced upon the King, *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* were the first Counties that opposed the Establishment of the said Lady upon the Throne of *England*, and stood out for *Q. Mary*;

who having got the Crown, made it her Business to explode the Reformation, and to restore Popery with a Vengeance; which she compassed in the Space of 18 Months, but with so much Cruelty, that the Kingdom blazed every where with humane Sacrifices. Four Bishops, and at last Archbishop *Cranmer*, ended their Lives in those Popish Flames. The two Popish Bishops committed in the late Reign, viz. *Gardiner*, now the Queen's Favourite, and Lord Chancellor of England, and *Bonner* Bishop of London, Men of a revengeful Spirit, and cruelly im-bittered against Protestantism, were the great Promoters of those extreme Violences. Upon a civil Account, the Lady *Jane Gray*, the Duke of *Northumberland* her Father-in-law, the Duke of *Suffolk* her own Father, the Lord *Gusford* her Husband, and his Brother the Lord *Tho. Gray*, lost their Lives upon the Scaffold. The Lady *Jane Gray*, then about 17 Years of Age, was beheaded in the Tower two Hours after her Husband, and died a standing Monument in History, of Piety, Constancy, Wisdom, Wit, and Learning above her Age, and beyond her Sex. She fell a Sacrifice to her Friends Ambition, by whose Prevalency she assumed the Crown with Tears. But the Lady *Elizabeth*, called by the Popish Party, *The Hope of Heretics*, remained still a Stumbling-block. She was committed, under a slight Pretence of Treason; and suffered above a Twelve month's Confinement, before her Innocence could procure her Liberty. At last, Queen *Mary*, being near 40 Years of Age, married to King *Philp of Spain*, and this Marriage occasioned an Insurrection, headed by Sir *Francis Wyatt*, but it proved unsuccessful. 'Twas in this Reign we lost *Calais* in France, after it had been in our Possession above 200 Years. The Queen died upon it, and with her Life expired a Reign begun, continued, and ended in Blood; happy in nothing but the Shortness of it. She was buried at *Westminster*.

1558. XLIII. ELIZABETH, Daughter of *Henry VIII.* by *Anne of Bullen*, his second Wife, born at *Greenwich*, succeeded next to Queen *Mary*, her Half-Sister. She proved an excellent Queen, the Glory of her Sex, and Admiration of the Age she lived in. She restored the Reformation, and brought it to that Perfection, in which it has continued ever since in the Church of England: For which she was excommunicated by the Pope, and her Subjects absolved from their Allegiance; which occasioned Plot upon Plot, and Rebellion upon Rebellion. The Roman Party was powerful in her Time, and strove hard to cut her off by Treachery, or dethrone her by Force: But it pleased God to preserve her, during the whole Course of her Reign, from all her Enemies, both at Home and Abroad. Memorable is the Year 1588, for the Spanish Invasion, attempted by King *Philp* with his *Invincible Armada*, but disappointed by God's Providence: Whereupon Queen *Elizabeth* pursuing her Blow, carried on the War with Spain so successfully, both in Europe and America, that the English became every where a Terror to the

the Spaniards, and the very Names of our chief Commanders, Howard, Essex, Norris, Drake, and Raleigh, struck an Awe upon them. These English Worthies took and burnt several Places in Spain, particularly Cadix and the Groyn, intercepted their Plate Fleets, and brought that proud Monarchy so low, that it could never recover it self from that Time to this. In Ireland this great Queen quelled two Rebellions, one headed by O Neale, and the other by Tir-Oon. The new-sprung States of Holland she cherished, and protected, as she did the Protestants of France. The whole Ocean she commanded, which spread her Fame all over the World, and made it respected in all Parts. Unhappily, but with much Reluctancy, she consented to the Death of Mary Queen of Scots, charged with High Treason in England; where she was fled for Shelter, from a potent Faction in Scotland. The Queen did also very much lament the Death of the Earl of Essex, whose Fall was occasioned more by her Favour, than his Crimes. She lived but two Years after, and died a Maiden (but an Heroick Queen) aged 69, and having reigned 44 Years. Westminster Abbey is the Place of her Sepulture. 'Twas in her Reign the Inquisition of England was set up, I mean the Star Chamber, and the High Commission Court; which grew so very Grievous, and the Judges thereof so Arbitrary, that they were both suppressed in the Reign of King Charles I.

C H A P. XXVIII.

Of the Monarchs of Great-Britain, from King JAMES I.
to our present Queen ANNE.

THE UNION of England and Scotland under one Head, immediately after the Decease of famous Queen Elizabeth, happen'd in the Person of

1602.

I. JAMES I. the first King of Great-Britain, and the sixth of that Name in Scotland; who succeeded Queen Elizabeth in England, as next Heir to the Crown, being descended from Margaret, eldest Daughter of Henry VII. For he was Son of Mary Queen of Scots, beheaded in the late Reign; and she was Daughter to James V. of Scotland, Son of James IV. by the foresaid Margaret. His Father was the Lord Darnley, eldest Son of Matthew Earl of Lenox, descended from Robert Stuart, the next Successor to David Bruce King of Scots. Upon his Succession to the Crown of England, he quitted the lesser Kingdom for the greater, and made London the Royal Seat of his three Kingdoms. But, before he left Scotland, he narrowly escaped a Conspiracy, managed against him by the Earl of Gowry, and his Brothers; and soon after his Arrival here, he was wonderfully delivered from the Gunpowder-Treason, hatched by the Popish Party; both Church and State being to be destroy'd at once, by blowing up the King and Parliament: The Memory whereof has been hitherto religiously and solemnly kept on the Fifth of November. In this Reign was held a Conference at Hampton-Court, upon a Petition of the Dissenters for a further Reformation; but it came to nothing. A Peace was made with Spain, and the King quitted, for a Sum of Money, the Cautionary-Towns we had in Holland, viz. the Brill, Flushing, and others. Amongst other memorable Things of this Reign, I reckon the two Royal Visits his Majesty received from Christiern IV. King of Denmark, whose Sister Anne was King James his Royal Consort; which Frankness, unusual with Crown'd Heads, the King acknowledg'd with all sense of Gratitude. The Creation of a new sort of Knights, called Baronets, next to a Baron, and made Hereditary: The Fall of the Lord Bacon, a Man of wonderful Parts; who, from the high Station of Lord High Chancellor, was reduced to a degree of Poverty, little short of Beggary: And that of Sir Walter Raleigh, a great Man in the late Reign; who by the Prevalency of Gundamore the Spanish Ambassador, then in great Favour at Court, lost his Head upon a Scaffold. The King's Issue by Queen Anne, was Henry, his eldest Son, and the People's Darling, who died in his Father's Life time, very much lamented; Charles, his next Successor; Elizabeth, married to the unfortunate Frederick, Elector-Palatine of the Rhine; Mary and Sophia, who died young. Frederick, being chosen

Chap.

chosen King
had a C
concern
be prevail
Help, no
peror.
Kingdom
of King
Affection
The Tru
Soldier;
able to b
cared to
born in
Scotland
ment of
often use
of the C
Princes a
having R
Palace in
in Henry
a plentif
tragical.

II. C

ceeded

1600.

Crown

gical.

Henry I

and Arb

moulded

with the

Laws of

fers, th

Favour

increased

three se

chose r

who wa

was, for

the King

thority,

Massacre

ly char

Scots; c

which h

the Dis

long P

chosen King of *Bobemia*, and Crowned with his Wife at *Prague*, had a Competitor, *Ferdinand* the Emperor. King *James*, less concern'd than he ought to have been for his Daughter, could not be prevailed upon to engage in the Quarrel; and for want of his Help, not only *Bobemia*, but the Electorate was lost to the Emperor. Thus his Daughter's Family was ruined, and a Protestant Kingdom added to the Popish Party, by the unaccountable Neglect of King *James*; which might have been prevented by natural Affection, and a proportionable Zeal for the Protestant Religion. The Truth is, King *James* was too much a Scholar, and too little a Soldier; and his Motto, *Beati Pacifici*, was the most of any suitable to his Temper; for he talked much of Religion, but never cared to draw Sword in its Quarrel. Though he was bred and born in *Presbytery*, according to the Reformation of the Kirk of *Scotland*, yet he took to great a Fancy to the Episcopal Government of the Church, as a great Support of the Crown, that he often used this Saying, *No Bishop, no King*. The Office of *Master of the Ceremonies*, for the Reception and Entertainment of foreign Princes and Embassadors, was first Established by this King: Who having Reigned Twenty-three Years, died at *Theobalds*, his Royal Palace in *Hartfordshire*, Aged Fifty-nine Years, and was buried in *Henry VII's* Chapel. Thus ended a peaceable, but inglorious; a plentiful, but luxurious Reign; to make way for a turbulent, tragical, and bloody one.

II. *CHARLES I.* the only surviving Son of King *James*, succeeded next. He was born at *Dumferling* in *Scotland*, Nov. 19. 1600. and Crowned at *Westminster*, Febr. 2. 1614. But his Crown proved a Crown of Thorns, and his Reign bloody and tragical. He had a bigotted Queen, *Henrietta*, Daughter to King *Henry IV.* of *France*, who pushed on very hard to bring in Popery and Arbitrary Power; and he had a High Church Ministry, ready moulded for it. His wonderful Uxoriousness made him comply with the Queen in many Things that were not agreeable to the Laws of the Kingdom; and he would sooner give Ear to his Ministers, than follow the Advice of his Parliament. His unbounded Favour to the Duke of *Buckingham*, a Man obnoxious to the State, increased the Disgust of the People. After the fruitless Attempts of three several Parliaments against the Life of that Duke, the King chose rather to part with them, than with so great a Favourite, who was afterwards assassinated by *Felton*. In short, the Nation was, for the space of Twelve Years, without a Parliament; and the King ventured, against Law, to raise Money by his own Authority, which put the whole Nation into a Ferment. The cruel Massacre in *Ireland* of 200000 *English*, which the King was falsely charged with, by his Enemies, was a great Aggravation. The *Scots*, on their side, entered into a Covenant against Episcopacy, which he forced upon them. This drew on a Remonstrance from the Dissenters in *England*, and the Remonstrance occasioned the long Parliament, convened by the King, for the Redressing of Grievances.

1625.

Grievances. The Houses proceeded in that Affair in a regular and parliamentary Way, till some Ill-Men blowing the Coals, Things grew to that excessive Heat, which set the Nation in a Flame. The King was fain to part with his two grand Ministers, Archbishop *Laud*, and the Earl of *Serafford*, Men without Moderation, who lost their Heads upon the Scaffold. At last the Sword was drawn, several Battles fought; but the King fell at last into the Hands of the worst of Enemies; who, to take away his Life by Methods of pretended Justice, erected a *Judicial Court*, by which he was sentenced to Death, as the Occasion, Author, and Contriver of the late intestine War; and the Sentence was executed upon him before *Whitball-Gate*, Jan. 30. 1648. by severing his Head from his Body; which was done in the Name of the whole People of *England*, when the better Part look'd upon it with Horror and Indignation. For, supposing the King had unbinged the Government, the most they could do with some shadow of Reason or Justice, was, to declare the Government dissolved, and in a State of Anarchy. In which State all are Equal, and none can pretend to have a legal Power over another; therefore they could pretend none over the King. And, to re-settle the Government, the whole People of *England* should have had a Hand in it; whereas it was done by a Cabal, and an Army which awed the Nation. The King was privately buried at *Windsor-Chappel*, leaving three Sons, and three Daughters, viz. *Charles* his next Successor, *James Duke of York*, and *Henry Duke of Gloucester*. The Daughters, *Mary*, who married *William Prince of Orange*, the late King *William's* Father; *Elizabeth*, who died a Prisoner in the *Ile of Wight*, soon after her Father's Death; and *Henrietta*, married to the late Duke of *Orleans*, the French King's only Brother.

1648. III. *CHARLES II.* eldest Son of *Charles I.* succeeded his Father, but was kept from the Crown the Space of Twelve Years, before the Restoration. During which Time *England* was reduced to a Common-wealth, but moulded into various Shapes, till at last *Oliver Cromwel* assuming the Government, with the Title of *Lord Protector*, kept *England* in Awe, curbed *Scotland*, reduced *Ireland*, beat the *Hollanders*, got *Dunkirk* and *Jamaica* from *Spain*, and became a Terror to *Europe* in general. King *Charles*, yielding to some Conditions impos'd upon him by the Kirk of *Scotland*, was received by the *Scots*; and being Crowned at *Secon*, they sent an Army with him into *England*, to possess himself of it. But being entirely defeated at *Worcester*, and the King hardly escaping, he was fain to wander about in a Disguise, for the Space of six Weeks, till at last he made his Escape into *France*. From whence he was forced to fly into the *Spanish* Dominions, upon a League concluded by *Cromwel* with *France* against *Spain*. Several Attempts were made in the mean while, by the Royal Party, but none that could take Effect; Nor was there any Hopes of a Restoration till *Cromwel's* Death, which happen'd on the 3d. of *September*, 1658. and gave Life to the Loyal Party, though he left two

Sons,

Sons, *R*
in the C
by the
Parliam
of such
having
make
Safery,
Genera
quitted
where
present
it. Th
Way f
came
fit the
State
The P
turn o
accordi
magnit
22d of
VV. st
before
the Re
of Eng
restore
Cathar
very u
turned
Glouce
after t
too gre
The st
Honou
Albem
late Ki
ed, an
As for
affable
Inlight
for his
Englis
Pleasu
enough
Charles
to mal
To en
at Hol
Sons,

Sons, *Richard*, who succeeded him in the Protectorship, and *Henry* in the Government of Ireland. But *Richard* was soon turned out by the Army, as being lukewarm in the Cause; and the *Rump-Parliament* restored, under the Name of *Juncto*, consisting only of such Members as were entirely devoted to the Cause, the rest having been secluded. This *Juncto* was soon after dissolved, to make Way for a new Model of Government, called the *Committee of Safety*, and consisting of 23 Members. During these Transactions, General *Monk*, who had an Army in *Scotland* to keep it in Awe, quitted that Kingdom, and with his Forces came up to *London*, where a new Scene was opened in Favour of the exiled King. He presently forced open the Gates of the City, and took Possession of it. This done, he caused the *Juncto* to meet again, and made Way for the secluded Members to sit with them. In short, they came to this Resolve, that a free *Parliament* should be called, to sit the 20th of *April*, 1660, and having appointed a *Council of State* to govern till the Sitting of the *Parliament*, they broke up. The *Parliament* being met at the Day appointed, voted the Return of King *Charles*, as lawful Heir to the Crown. And he was accordingly proclaimed at *London*, May 8, where he made a most magnificent Entrance, the 29th, being his Birth Day; and on the 22d of *April* following (being *St. George's Day*) was crowned at *Westminster*, with greater State and Solemnity, than any King before or after him: So universal was the Joy of his Subjects, upon the Restoration of the Crown to the lawful Heir. Thus the *Laws* of *England* were revived, the Church re-established, and all Things restored to their proper Channel. The next Year the King married *Catharine*, Infanta of *Portugal*, whose Barrenness made *England* very uneasy. The Queen-Mother came over from *France*, but returned thither, and died few Years after. Prince *Henry*, Duke of *Gloucester*, (a hopeful Prince, and the People's Darling) died soon after the Restoration. But the Duke of *York*, his Brother, had but too great a Share in the Government, during the Reign of *K. Charles*. The standing Army was disbanded, but General *Monk* had both Honour and Riches heaped upon him. He was created Duke of *Albemarle*, and buried like a Prince after his Death. Several of the late King's Judges were brought to their Trial as Traytors, condemned, and executed; who died without any Sense of their Crimes. As for the King, he proved a Prince of a most excellent Temper, affable and easy of Access, of acute and excellent Parts, of great Insight into Men and Manners, and generally beloved of all Parties, for his private Clemency. The fittest Prince in the World for the English Government, had not his Over-indulgence to Ease and Pleasure, made himaverse to Business. *Mary* had reigned long enough in the late Reign, to make Way for *Venus*; and King *Charles*, who had been so great a Sufferer in his Exile, was willing to make himself amends in his Reign, with the Pleasures of Love. To enjoy 'em quietly, he indulged all Parties, and secured himself at Home, however Things went Abroad. *Henry VIII.* had the

Art to keep his Subjects in Awe, but *Charles II.* had that of getting their Hearts. *He was*, said a great Statesman, *well qualify'd to reign, but could not bear the Fatigue of it; and his Brother, the Duke of York, was indefatigable, but wanted Capacity.* Whenever King *Charles* persecuted the *Dissenters*, he did it to be quiet; for he could have no Rest from the hot Party of the Church, till he put the *Penal Laws* in Execution. And yet he ventured once to put out a Declaration for *Liberty of Conscience*, but it was quashed by the ensuing Parliament. His Voluptuousness proved fatal to the Nation; for his Subjects following his Example, sunk to such a Degree of Softness and Effeminacy, as if the Business of this Reign had been only to breed Heroes for Ladies, and to melt Mens Courage into Voluptuousness. Another mischievous Thing, for which all *Europe* has smarted sufficiently, was his striking too far into the *French* Interest, and laying the Foundation of the *French* Greatness; when he had the greatest Opportunity, upon his Restoration, of making *England* formidable to *France*, and indeed to all *Europe*; this Nation swarming with old Soldiers, flushed by the Civil Wars. But *France* prevailed with her Gold and Promises, offering her Assistance against all such as should envy his Happiness, or disturb his Government. Amongst other memorable Things of his Reign, we may reckon his parting with *Dunkirk* to *France*, for a Sum much short of the Worth of it; and his blowing up *Tangier* in the *Sereights*, after vast Sums had been expended for the Improvement and Keeping of so important a Place. The vast Subsidies he received from his long Parliament, which were strangely misapply'd; his shutting up the *Exchequer*, after it was filled with Loans, to the Ruin of several Families; the two *Dutch* Wars, which ended with no great Advantage on either side, but served so far the *French* Interest, as to teach 'em the Way of our Sea-fights, and gave 'em the Satisfaction to see the two most potent Protestant States weaken one another; the dreadful Plague this Nation was visited with five Years after the Restoration, when we were engaged in the first War with the *Dutch*; the dismal Burning of *London*, which happen'd *Sept. 2. 1666*; and the Popish Plot, that startled the Nation, and for which many suffered Death, are remarkable Events in this Reign. The Duke of York, then strongly (and not without Ground) suspected of Popery, was forced, by the King's Command, to withdraw, first into *Flanders*, and next into *Scotland*: Till this Plot growing out of Date, another broke out, called the *Presbyterian Plot*; which smother'd the former, and revived the Popish Faction. Then the Duke of York, whom the House of Commons had voted incapable of inheriting the Crown, became more powerful than ever; and so dispos'd Things for his Succession to the Crown, that when his Brother died, he should have nothing to do but ascend the Throne. And no sooner were all Things ready for this fatal Change, but the King was seized with an odd Kind of Fit, which in few Days put a Period to his Life and Reign. He died, *Febr. 6. 1684*, in the 55th Year of his Age, and eight Days after was privately buried at *Westminster*. Tho' *K. Charles*

was a Pr
his Head
so much
mented;
in the B
he left a
Duke of
Reign; a
Those tw
ration.
main, af
Soubam
and Duk
which on
of Duke
had the
IV. 3
unfortun
the Wor
longer a
miled gr
England
in the H
the Chur
Favour f
them a
Dissent
on it; a
but by f
press the
mush in
Army o
made his
better. G
might su
into pub
The Rig
College,
were sen
Trial, fo
acquitted
and the
Chappell
Jesuit, b
Popish J
of Rome
Entrance
Hopes,
Then 'tw
ing Pow

was a Prince of loose Principles, and who did not trouble much his Head with Religion; yet his meek Temper to all Men took so much with his Protestant Subjects, that he died universally lamented; and only those whose Interests and Hearts were wrapt up in the Duke of York, rejoiced at it. He had no lawful Issue, but he left a great many Sons, whom he owned. The first were the Duke of *Monmouth*, his Favourite, who was beheaded in the next Reign; and Don Carlos, Earl of *Blymouth*, who died at *Tangier*. Those two were the first Fruits of his Amours, before his Restoration. After which he had three Sons by the Countess of *Castlemain*, afterwards made Dutchess of *Cleveland*, viz. the Duke of *Southampton*, the Duke of *Grafton*, Father of the present Duke, and Duke of *Northumberland*. By Madam *Gwyn*, two Sons, of which one died young, and the other bears, to this Day, the Title of Duke of *St. Albans*. And by the Dutchess of *Portsmouth*, he had the Duke of *Richmond*.

IV. JAMES II. succeeded his Brother *Charles*, and proved an unfortunate Prince. As soon as he came to the Crown, he satisfy'd the World, that he was really a Roman Catholick, and made no longer a Mystery of it. However, by his first Declaration, he promised great Matters to his Subjects, particularly to the Church of *England*, which had struggled so hard in the late Reign (especially in the House of Peers) to secure his Succession. But when he found the Church bent against Popery and Slavery, then he withdrew his Favour from her, and courted the Dissenting Party, by granting them a Liberty of Conscience, contrary to Law. 'Tis true, the Dissenters, fearing a Snake in the Grass, did not much depend upon it; and what Addresses were presented to the King, were signed but by few of 'em. The King having had the Fortune to suppress the Insurrection of *Argyle* in *Scotland*, and that of *Monmouth* in *England*, (who were both beheaded) and having a brave Army on Foot, he presently broke loose upon the Laws, and made his Will the Measure of his Government. To do it with the better Gloze, he set up a Dispensing Power, by Virtue whereof he might supersede any Law, and Roman Catholicks were admitted into publick Offices, without taking the Oaths required by Law. The Rights of the Universities he invaded, and made *St. Magdalen-College*, at *Oxford*, a Prey to his Violence. No less than 7 Bishops were sent together as Criminals to the *Tower*, and brought to their Trial, for refusing to do what they could not justify. But they were acquitted by Law. The Kingdom swarmed with Papists from all Parts, and the Streets of *London* with Priests and Jesuits. Popish Schools, Chappels, and Monasteries, were set up against Law. Father *Pierre*, a Jesuit, besides several Popish Lords, sat in the Privy Council, and some Popish Judges on the Bench. A solemn Embassy was sent to the Court of *Rome*, and a Nuncio sent from *Rome* hither; who made a solemn Entrance, in Desiance of our Laws: In short, to leave us without Hopes, a Prince of *Wales* was said to be juggled into the World: Then 'twas high Time for the Protestant Party to check the growing Power of the Roman Catholicks, and to request the Prince of

1684;

Orange

Orange to vindicate his Consort the Princess's Right, and that of these three Nations. The Prince being come over with a Land-Army, revived the Hopes of all good Protestants, and sunk those of the Papists. King *James* had a gallant Army, of about 30000 Men, which by his Orders marched to *Salisbury-Plain*, as soon as he heard of the Prince's Landing at *Torbay*. But finding the Nation in general declared for the Prince, and that Part of his Forces went over to his Highness, he did not think it convenient to stand a Battle. Mean while the Prince marched up to him, and the King, upon his Approach, returned to *London*. This made his Army break up, and march off in great Confusion, some one Way, some another. Dec. 10. 1688. he sent away his Queen into *France*, with the pretended Prince of *Wales*; and on the 11th, late at Night, he withdrew himself from *Whitehall*, steering his Course the same Way. At *Reversham*, in *Kent*, he happen'd to be stopp'd by some sturdy Fellows, then Jesuit hunting. But being known by some Gentlemen, who got him out of their Hands, he was prevailed upon to return to *Whitehall*, which he did on the 16th. The next Day he went off again, and few Days after got over into *France*, where his Queen was already landed. Mean while the Prince came up to *St. James's Palace*, where he kept his Court. And, some time after, he had both the Civil and Military Power lodged in him by the Convention of the States; which being met, Jan. 22. at *Westminster*, voted the Abdication of King *James*, and the Throne to be vacant. The King, in the mean time, took Sanctuary in the *French Court*, with his Queen, and the pretended Prince of *Wales*. He lived there above 12 Years, and died at *St. Germain en Laye*, his usual Place of Residence, Sept. 5. 1701. Thus ended the Life of King *James* in Obscurity, under the unhappy Loss of three Crowns; who by following his true Interest, might have lived and died a great Monarch. But, for Want of Moderation, he lost himself, and sunk the Interest of the Popish Faction in these Kingdoms, which by a wise Government might have grown upon us. His first Wife, when Duke of *Tork*, was *Anne*, eldest Daughter to *Edward Hyde* Earl of *Clarendon*, and Lord High Chancellor of *England*, upon the Restoration of the Royal Family; by whom he had Issue our late Queen *Mary*, and Princess *Anne*, now our Gracious Queen. By his second Wife, *Mary*, an *Italian* Princess, he had several, but short-lived Children. As to the pretended Prince and Princess at *St. Germain*, they are nothing to us; and the first is dead in Law, by a late Act of Parliament.

1688.

V. WILLIAM III. and MARY II. Prince and Princess of *Orange*, succeeded jointly King *James* his Father, upon the Vote of the Convention, That King *James* had abdicated the Government, and that the Throne was Vacant: After which the Convention voted an Offer of the Crown to the Prince of *Orange*; and to demonstrate further their Gratitude and Generosity, together with the great Value they had for the Princess of *Orange*, notwithstanding the

the Male-Administration of her unhappy Father, they raised her jointly with the Prince to the Degree of a Sovereign; the publick Acts to run in the Name of both, but the Executive Power to be solely in the King: So that the Prince and Princess were equal in Dignity, but not in Authority. The Princess, upon this, set out from *Holland*, and arrived at *Whitehall*, Febr. 12th. The next Day, being the 13th, the Crown, with the Settlement thereof, was offered to their Highnesses, in the Name of both Houses: Which being accepted, They were both solemnly proclaimed on that Day, and upon the 11th of April following crowned with great Pomp and Magnificence. The Settlement of the Crown was thus, To be enjoy'd by Them during their Lives, and the Life of the Survivor of them, and after their Deceases, to be to the Heirs of the Princess; and for Default of such Issue, to the Princess Anne of Denmark, and the Heirs of her Body; and for Default of such Issue, to the Heirs of the Body of the said Prince of Orange. In Scotland the same Course was taken, for settling the Government there. And to prevent all Divisions from any pretended Title to the Crown, and to preserve a Certainty in the Succession thereof, this Settlement was confirmed by an Act of Parliament, which passed December 16th, 1689. with this excellent Proviso, That all and every Person reconciled to, or holding Communion with the Church of Rome, or professing the Popish Religion, or that shall marry a Papist, shall be excluded, and be for ever incapable to enjoy the Crown of England and Ireland, or any Part of the same; That in such a Case, the People shall be absolved of their Allegiance; and the Crown shall descend to the next Person being Protestant, that should have inherited the same, in case the said Person or Persons so reconciled, &c. as aforesaid, were naturally dead. By which Act, further confirmed and asserted by the Act of Recognition, passed in the next Session of Parliament, the Crown is, by Law, for ever insured into Protestants Hands, and all Pretence of Popish Succession nulled and invalidated. Mean while the Parliament voted a War against France, which was carried on with various Success on both sides, the French King being at that time in his flourishing Condition. Ireland was then up in Arms for K. James, powerfully assisted by France, both with Men and Money, to secure that Kingdom for him, and make Way by it for his Restoration here, but all to little Purpose. Two Campaigns made an entire Conquest of that Kingdom, the first famous for K. William's signal Victory at the Boyne, in which fell that great General, the Duke of Schomberg, Father to the present Duke; the other for the English Victory at Agbrim, under the principal Conduct of Lieutenant-General Ginckle; the Consequence of which was the Taking of Limerick, and the total Reduction of Ireland. Immediately after the Battle at the Boyne, King James (who saw it only at a Distance) not thinking himself safe in Ireland, went back again into France. The Taking of Cork and Kingsale, by the Earl of Marlborough; the wonderful Resistance of London-Derry, and

and the great Vigour and Courage of the *Iniskilling*-Men in the North of *Ireland*, deserve to be recorded. *Scotland* had also a Party for King *James*, which appear'd in open Arms; under the Command of Viscount *Dundee*; while the Castle of *Edinburgh* held out for the said King, under the Duke of *Gordon*. But *Dundee* being slain in Fight, *August* 1689, and his Fortes routed, the Duke of *Gordon* soon after surrendred the Castle to the Government. In *England* King *William* had the most malignant Party to keep under; some plotting against his Life, others betraying his Counsell, all of 'em endeavouring to work the Nation into a general Disgust. In short, he struggled with such Difficulties, that he scarce knew whom to trust; betray'd by his Friends, undermined by his Enemies, insomuch that his Crown proved but a *Crown of Thorns*. Whilst some that were in Places of Trust heaped up Riches, and made a Prey of *England*, the People groaned under the Burden of Taxes, Want of Trade, great Losses at Sea, and Dearthness of Provisions. But nothing was more like to distract us at once, under those Calamities, than the Abuse of our hammered Coin; (the great Cash of the Nation) most Part of which was clipp'd to half the Value; and the Mis-management of the publick Monies, a good Part whereof went into private Purses. All Engines were at work to cause a Civil War at home, while we could hardly struggle with our War against *France*: For the prosecuting whereof, K. *William* crossed the Sea twice a Year, going early in the Spring to the *Low-Countries*, and coming home when the Campaign was ended. In his Absence, the Regency was left to the Queen. During this bloody War, of 9 Years Continuance, several great Battles were fought, particularly at *Flerus*, *Steenkirk*, and *Landen*, in which the *French* got the Advantage by their Superiority, but their Victories cost them excessive dear. The two Sieges of *Namur* are also very remarkable, the first successful to the *French*, the last to the *Allies*, who carried it with the utmost Bravery, from an Army within, commanded by *Mareschal Boufflers*, and in the Sight of a *French* Army without, consisting of 100000 Men, under the Command of *Mareschal Villeroy*. At Sea we had two general Fights, both in the Channel. In the first the *French* came off Victorious, and kept the Sea, but made no Advantage of it. In the last, fought at the *Hogue*, we got an entire Victory, destroy'd about one third Part of their Fleet, and the best of their Ships, while the rest made their Escape: From which Time the *French* Royal Fleet never durst appear before the *English* in this Reign, so that King *William*'s Fleet sailed triumphantly ever since, both over the Ocean, and the *Mediterranean*. But I cannot, without a grieved Heart, call to mind our Attempt upon *Brest*; to baffle which, *France* had a timely Warning from her Friends in *England*. Queen *Mary*'s Death, which happened Dec. 28. 1694. was no small Addition to the Grief both of King and People: A Princess admired all over *Europe*, for her Perfections both of Body and Mind. Her Funeral was performed with great Pomp and Solemnity, a stately *Mausoleum* being erected and kept

up a lo
ture) a
had for
tues wi
till at la
for *Pea*
lofty No
was the
conclud
Part of
Breach
whose l
William
being r
that Mo
broke a
Pretence
Anjou,
he sent
Borders
King pr
then El
be seiz'
Recogni
the Cou
his Adv
surviving
Windso
then but
very pro
effectual
Protesta
their op
ted a B
the Roy
Princes
should f
Sophia
the Pr
James I.
Protest
scued th
as possi
died at
voked t
an univ
the pre
Ireland,
Reswick

up a long time in *Westminster-Abbey*, (the Place of her Sepulture) as a Monument of the great Love and Respect his Majesty had for a Princess who was the Glory of her Sex, and whose Virtues will shine in After-ages. The War with *France* went on still, till at last all Parties grew weary of it, and *France* her self sought for Peace; not (I confess) in a precarious Manner, but under the lofty Notion of giving Peace to Europe. *Reswick*, near the *Hague*, was the Place appointed for the Treaty in 1697, and the Peace was concluded in September that Year, by which *France* gave up most Part of her Conquests. To secure this Peace, and prevent a new Breach upon Account of the Succession to the Crown of *Spain*, whose King was in a dying Condition, and without Issue, King *William* made a Partition Treaty with the *French* King: Who being tied by this Treaty, to be contented with some Limbs of that Monarchy, and to leave the Main to the House of *Austria*, broke all those Ties upon the Death of the King of *Spain*. The Pretence was a Will made by that King in Behalf of the Duke of *Anjou*, one of the *French* King's Grandsons. To make which good, he sent his Grandson into *Spain*, with an Army ready on the Borders to awe the *Spaniards*, if they offered to decline this new King put upon them. Presently after, with the Concurrence of the then Elector of *Bavaria*, Governour of the *Spanish Netherlands*, he seiz'd upon 'em, and by this means awed the *Hollanders* into a Recognition of the new King. He also took upon him to direct the Council of *Spain*, and nothing must be done there contrary to his Advice. July 29, 1700. *William* Duke of *Glocester*, the only surviving Issue of Princess *Anne* of *Denmark*, departed this Life at *Windsor*, while the King was in the *Netherlands*, the Duke being then but 11 Years of Age. His Majesty upon his Return, thought it very proper to put his Parliament upon considering what further effectual Means might be used for securing the Succession in the Protestant Line, and extinguishing the Hopes of all Pretenders, and their open and secret Abettors. Accordingly, the Parliament passed a Bill for the further Limitation of the Crown, &c. and with the Royal Assent it was enacted, That after King *William* and the Princess *Anne* of *Denmark*, both dying without Issue, the Crown should fall next in Succession in the Protestant Line to the Princess *Sophia*, Electress and Dutchess-Dowager of *Hanover*, Daughter of the Princess *Elizabeth*, late Queen of *Bohemia*, Daughter of King *James I.* and after her Decease, to the Heirs of her Body, being Protestants. Thus King *William*, like a true Hero, not only rescued these Kingdoms from Popish Slavery, but provided as much as possible for their future Security. Sept. 5. 1701. King *James* died at *St. Germain*. Upon whose Decease the *French* King provoked these Kingdoms in the highest Manner, and drew upon him a universal Resentment and Indignation, by presuming to proclaim the pretended Prince of *Wales*, King of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, after he had owned King *William*, by the Treaty of *Reswick*, as King of *Great-Britain*, and *Ireland*. This false Step

provoked King *William* in the highest Degree, and indeed the whole Nation, it being the highest Indignity he could offer to him, and his good Subjects. In short, all Things concurred for a new Breach with *France*, towards which the Parliament voted great Subsidies, and the King, in the mean while, made great Alliances against *France*. But when the Time for Action drew near, it pleased God to take this Royal Hero to himself. March 8. 170 $\frac{1}{2}$ after a Reign of 13 Years, and some Weeks. He died at *Kensington-Palace*, and his Body was buried at *Westminster*. He was the only Issue of *William* of *Nassau*, Prince of *Orange*, and the Lady *Mary*, eldest Daughter of King *Charles* I. The *Hague*, in *Holland*, gave him his first Breath, Nov. 4. 1650. ten Days after his Father's Death, and two Months before his Time, which made him weak and infirm. Queen *Mary* was his Cousin German, whom he married, Nov. 4. 1677 but had no Issue by her. Thus died a Prince, who, like a true *Nassau*, made it his Business to secure Liberty and Property, and rescue *Europe* from the encroaching Power of *France*. To save *Holland*, his native Country, he went through Fire and Sword, and recovered at last her Liberty. To save us here, he exposed his Life by Sea and Land. By this Means *England* and *Holland* became united into one Interest, which *France* always endeavoured to divide, and this Union may be look'd upon as a sufficient Barrier against all Pretenders to Universal Monarchy. He revived the martial Spirit of the *British* Nation, shook the Foundation of the *French* King's Greatness, and left it to Queen *ANNE* to pull it down.

170 $\frac{1}{2}$.

VI. *ANNE*, the late Queen *Mary*'s only Sister, and second Daughter to the late King *James*, succeeded King *William*; whose Death was a great Joy to *France*, and as great a Trouble to *England*, and her Allies. But the Queen check'd the first immediately, and banished the Fears of the last. The very Day of her Accession to the Crown, She made a Gracious Declaration to Her Privy Council; in which Her Majesty expressed her deep Sense of the unspeakable Loss of the King, and the great Burden it brought upon Her self; and declared her own Opinion of carrying on all the Preparations to oppose the great Power of *France*, and losing no Time in assuring her Allies, that nothing should be wanting on Her Part for the Support of the Common Cause. Her Speech to both Houses of Parliament, which Her Majesty made 3 Days after, was to the same Purpose. April 23d, She was crowned with the usual Solemnity, and the 4th of May next, the War was proclaimed at *London*, *Vienna*, and the *Hague*, against *France* and *Spain*. Some time after the same was done by the Empire, the Duke of *Savoy*, and the King of *Portugal*, who came into the Grand Alliance. From the Empire, I except the Elector of *Bavaria*, and the Elector of *Cologne* his Brother, both Uncles to the Duke of *Anjou*, the Usurper of *Spain*; who declar'd themselves for *France* and *Spain*, and lost themselves by it. What has passed since, is worthy our Admiration, and almost incredible. The rapid Conquest of the

Spanish

Spanish Guelderland, the Electorate of *Cologne*, and Bishoprick of *Liege*: The prodigious Victory over the *French* and *Bavarians*, totally routed at *Blenheim* on the *Danube*, after their Lines were forced at *Schellenberg*, by the great Conduct and Bravery of the Duke of *Marlborough*; the Re-taking the strong Fortress of *Landau* from the *French*, and conquering from the Duke of *Bavaria* (an unfortunate Friend to *France*) all his Estates in *Germany*: The forcing the *French* and *Bavarians* out of their Lines in *Brabant*, which was thought impracticable. The Battle of *Ramillies*, so fatal to *France*, and glorious to *England*, attended by an extraordinary Desertion of the *French* and *Spanish* Troops, and the Surrender of *Brabant*, and most Part of *Flanders* to their lawful Sovereign. The Victory at *Oudenarde*; the Taking of *Lille*, and *Tournay*; the Defeating of the *French* Army at *Blaregnies*, and the Conquest of *Mons*; are such Events as will render her Majesty's Reign famous to all succeeding Ages. If we turn our Eyes on the Side of *Spain*, how bold and successful was our Attempt at *Vigo*, where we took and destroy'd the whole *Plate-Fleet*, Men of War, and others, in all 38 Sail, of which not one of 'em escaped? What can be greater than our Taking *Gibraltar* in a trice, by a Handful of Men; and keeping the same afterwards against a whole Army of *French* and *Spaniards*, who attempting to recover it, were at last forced to quit their Enterprize? The same Fate the *French* had before *Barcelona*, which being taken by the *English* and *Dutch* (in which the Earl of *Peterborough* gave signal Proofs of his great Courage and Conduct) was soon after besieged by the Duke of *Anjou*, at the Head of a great Army, and after a sharp Siege, he and his Troops forced to a shameful Retreat into *France*; Upon which all *Catalonia*, *Aragon*, *Valencia*, and other Parts of *Spain*, shook off the *French* Yoke. And were the *Spaniards* as Zealous every where to recover their Liberty, as the Queen has been to assist them in it, that Monarchy had been long before now rid of *French* Slavery. In *Italy*, who could have expected such a dismal Turn in the Affairs of *France*, as happened in the Year 1707, by the powerful Influence of *England*? A numerous Army of *French* and *Spaniards* dashed in pieces against the Walls of *Turin*, by those two great Heroes, the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene* his Cousin. The Duke of *Savoy*, then stripp'd of all his Dominions by the Power of *France*, forced to quit his Capital City, hunted from Place to Place by his Enemies; now beating the *French*, much superior in Number, forcing them out of their Intrenchments, and driving them before him from the very Gates of *Turin* into *Dauphiné*, leaving behind them all their Artillery, Ammunition, Cash, Baggage, &c. with the Loss of 20000 Men at least, from the Beginning of the Siege of *Turin*. Thus *Piemont* was abandoned, the *Milanese*, *Mantuan*, *Modenese*, *Parmasan*, and *Misferrat* yielded up. At Home, by the prudent Choice Her Majesty has made of the present Ministry, she has defeated the pernicious Designs of a dangerous Faction; and to make this Island happy beyond all former Reigns, and secure the Succession in a Prote-

stant Line, Her Majesty has made it Her Business to unite *England* and *Scotland* into one Kingdom, notwithstanding such Difficulties as were thought insuperable, the fruitless Attempts of this Kind, for above a Century past, and the strong Opposition She expected both from Her Enemies, and another Sort of Men that must be counted into their own Interest. Under those great Discouragements Her Majesty proceeded in the Attempt; God blessed Her with Success, and one Year compleated what a whole Age could not bring to pass. While Her victorious Arms triumph Abroad, Her Love to Her Subjects triumphs at Home, by a compleat Union. She has united the *Rose* with the *Thistle*, the Fragrancy of the first, with the Sharpness of the last; *Armat Spina Refas*. Nothing is too great for *QUEEN ANNE*, and all Things combine as it were to raise Her above the most triumphant Monarchs of former Ages. By this Union Her Majesty has made us all but one People, knit us all into the same Interest, and has secured the Protestant Succession in this Island An Union that has already extinguished, in a great Measure, those unhappy Feuds, which made, so often, both Kingdoms swim in Blood, and will, in all Probability, make *Great Britain*, by a joint Commerce, roll in Wealth. If *England* alone has made so great a Figure in the World, what may we not expect from *Great-Britain United*? How formidable this Island must be to Foreigners, and how safe in it self, with such an Addition of Strength, I leave the World to judge. An Island, which being separate from the rest of the Universe, seems therefore to have been design'd by Nature for a most intimate Union within it self: Long therefore may live that GREAT QUEEN, who has procured so great a Blessing to this Island. Her Majesty was born at Her Royal Palace of *St. James's*, *Feb. 6. 1664.* and having had a Princely and Pious Education, she was, by the provident Care of her Uncle King *Charles II.* for the Security of the Protestant Religion in *Great-Britain*, disposed in Marriage, *Anno 1683,* to his late Royal Highness Prince *George of Denmark*, Uncle to his present *Danish* Majesty; by whom She had several Princes and Princesses, who were all unhappily snatch'd away by Death.

CHAP. XXIX.

Of the present Princes and Princesses of the Blood Royal of ENGLAND; And the Settlement of the Succession to the Crown, in the Protestant Line.

THO' the late King *William* died without Issue, and the present Queen has none to succeed Her, since the Decease of the hopeful young Prince, *William* Duke of *Gloster*; yet there are a great many Princes and Princesses of the Blood-Royal, but most of them of the *Roman* Communion, and consequently excluded from the Crown by the Act of Settlement.

I shall divide them into two several Branches, one of *Savoy*, the nearest in Blood; and the other, the *Palatine* Branch. The first altogether of the *Roman* Religion, and the last for the most Part.

The Branch of *Savoy* begins with *Anna Maria*, Dutchess of *Savoy*, and Daughter of *Henrietta Maria*, Sister to *Charles* and *James II.* Which Princess *Henrietta* was married to *Philip* late Duke of *Orleans*, and only Brother of the *French* King. She left two Daughters, *Maria*, and *Anna Maria*. The first was married in December 1670, to the late King of *Spain*, and died without Issue; and the younger Sister to *Victor Amadeus*, the present Duke of *Savoy*.

His Issue by her, are two Sons, and two Daughters. The Sons, *Victor Amadeus*, Prince of *Piemont*, born in 1698; and *Charles Emanuel Victor*, Duke of *Aosta*, born in 1701. The Daughters, *Maria Adelheida*, born in 1685; and *Maria Louisa*, born in 1688. The first married the Duke of *Burgundy* 1698, and the last his Brother the Duke of *Anjou*, both Sons to the Dauphin of *France*, and Grandsons to *Lewis XIV.*

The *Palatine* Branch, if we go to the Root of it, contains a numerous Issue. The Root is in the Lady *Elizabeth*, Daughter of King *James I.* who married *Frederick V.* Elector and Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine*. In 1619, he was crowned King of *Bohemia*, but lost his Crown and Palatinate upon the Defeat of his Forces near *Prague*, by *Ferdinand* the Emperor, and died at *Menitz* in 1632, leaving three Sons and one Daughter living, viz. *Charles Lodovick*, *Rupers*, and *Edward*, and the Lady *Sophia*, the present Electress and Dutchess Dowager of *Hanover*.

Charles Lodovick succeeded his Father in the *Palatinate*, by the Treaty of *Munster*, and left one Son and a Daughter by *Charlotte* his Wife, Daughter to the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*. *Rupers* settled in *England*, where he died a Bachelor: And *Edward* lived in *France*, where he turned *Roman Catholic*, and married *Anne de Gonzague*, from which Match came a numerous Offspring, as we shall see presently.

IC¹
Henrietta
of Orleans
Married
Philip

James I
Elizabeth
Charles Lodovick
Rupers
Edward

The Son of *Charles Lodovick* aforesaid, succeeded also by that Name in the *Palatinate*; but dying without Issue, the *Palatinate* fell to the Popish Family of *Newburg*, now possessed of it. The Daughter, *Charlotte Elizabeth*, by Name, was the second Wife of the late Duke of *Orleans*; who had Issue by her, the Duke of *Chartres*, now Duke of *Orleans*, and *Mademoiselle de Chartres*. The first married to *Mademoiselle de Blois*, by whom he has got four Daughters; and the last to *Leopold*, the present Duke of *Lorraine*, by whom he has one Daughter living, and a Son

Edward, the youngest Son of the unfortunate *Frederick*, Count Palatine of the *Rhine*, married, as I said before, *Anne de Gonzague* in France. By whom he got three Daughters, *Anna*, *Benedicta Henrietta Philippina*, and *Louisa Maria*, which last never married.

Anna, the eldest Daughter, married in 1663, to the late Prince of *Condé*, of the House of *Bourbon*, and consequently of the Royal Blood of France. Which Prince got Issue by her one Son, called *Lewis de Bourbon*, the present Prince of *Condé*, and four Daughters, viz. 1. *Maria Theresia Mademoiselle de Bourbon*; 2. *Anna Louisa de Bourbon, Mademoiselle d'Enguien*; 3. *Louisa Benedicta de Bourbon, Mademoiselle de Condé*; 4. *Maria Anna de Bourbon, Mademoiselle d'Montmorency*.

Lewis de Bourbon, the present Prince of *Condé*, married *Mademoiselle de Nantes*, a natural Daughter of the French King's, in 1685, and got Issue by her, one Son and four Daughters, viz. *Lewis Henry Duke of Enguien*, born in 1692. *Mademoiselle de Bourbon*, *Mademoiselle de Charolois*, *Mademoiselle de Sens*, and *Mademoiselle de Clermont*.

Amongst the late Prince of *Condé's* Daughters, the eldest, *Maria Theresia*, married to *Francis Lewis*, the late Prince of *Conti*; who got Issue by her two Sons, one called *Prince de la Roche sur Ton*, and the other *Comte de la Marche*. Besides two Daughters, *Mademoiselle de Conti*, and *Mademoiselle d'Alain*.

Louisa Benedicta de Bourbon, third Daughter of the late Prince of *Condé*, married to the Duke of *Maine*, in 1692, who got Issue by her the Prince of *Dombes*, and *Mademoiselle d'Aumale*.

Edward's second Daughter, viz. *Benedicta Henrietta Philippina*, married to *John Frederick*, the Popish Duke of *Hanover*, Uncle to the present Elector of that Name; by whom he got three Daughters, viz. *Charlotta Felicita*, *Anna*, and *Willielmina Amelia*.

The first married to *Charles Ferdinand*, the present Duke of *Mantua*, who had no Issue by her. The second married to the present Duke of *Modena*, who have a Son and a Daughter. And the third to the present Emperor of *Germany*; to whom she has born three Children, of which none survives but *Maria Amelia*, born in 1701.

I conclude with the Protestant Branch of the Royal Family, in the House of *Hanover*, which begins with the most illustrious Princess *Sophia*, the youngest Daughter of the Lady *Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia*, and Sister to *Charles Lodovick*, *Rupert*, and *Edward* aforesaid, whose Off-spring we have seen.

This
Cousin C
Mary Pa
and is th
Her pres
and in 1
Duke of
pire, an
of Georg
said, Du
Erne
George
Frederi
Maxim

The
Hanove
to his
late Du
born C
in 168
Prussia
Of
second
other i
drown
survivi
former
The
1668,
died la
one So
1688,
The
with th
vernm
when
tution
and Sl
to rest
both
chose
vacant
who,
Crown
cess of
their
Thi

This Princess was Grand-daughter to K. James I. Niece to Charles I. Cousin German to King Charles and James II. with their Sisters, Mary Princess of Orange, and Henrietta Maria Dutchess of Orleans, and is the nearest Relation, now living, of the Protestant Religion to Her present Majesty. She was born at the Hague, Octob. 13th. 1630, and in 1658, wedded to Ernest Augustus Bishop of Osnabrug, and Duke of Hanover, who in 1692, was created an Elector of the Empire, and died about six Years after. He was the youngest Brother of George William, late Duke of Zell, and of John Frederick aforesaid, Duke of Hanover, who turned Roman Catholick.

Ernest had Issue by this Princess six Sons, and one Daughter, Viz.

George Lewis,	Charles Philip,
Frederick Augustus,	Christian,
Maximilian William,	Ernest Augustus,

And Sophia Charlotte.

The eldest Son, George Lewis, the present Elector and Duke of Hanover, was born May 28. 1668, and married Nov. 1. 1682. to his Cousin German, Sophia Dorothea, the only Daughter of the late Duke of Zell his Uncle; by whom he has a Son, George Augustus, born October 30. 1683, and a Daughter, Sophia Charlotta, born in 1685, and married to her Cousin German, the Royal Prince of Prussia.

Of the other five Sons of Ernest, by the Princess Sophia, the second and fourth were honourably slain, one in Transylvania, the other in Hungary. The fifth was few Years since unfortunately drowned in the Danube; so that the first, third, and sixth, are only surviving; Maximilian being now in the Emperor's Service, who formerly served the Venetians in the Morea, and the French in Italy.

Their Sister, the Princess Sophia Charlotte, was born Octob. 20. 1668, married in 1684, to Frederick, now King of Prussia, and died lately, to the unspeakable Grief of that Court. She left one Son living, the Prince Royal, Frederick William, born August 4. 1688, a remarkable Year for the Revolution in Great-Britain.

The Inconsistence of a Popish Head over a Protestant Kingdom, with the Peace and Welfare of the Nation, which is the End of Government, has plainly appear'd in the short Reign of the late K. James, when the Popish Party turned every Stone to overthrow our Constitution, to set aside the Protestant Line, and entail upon us Popery and Slavery. The Prince of Orange being come over from Holland to restore Things to their proper Channel, and to see Justice done both to Himself, and the People of Great Britain, King James chose rather to abdicate the Government. The Throne being thus vacant, the Rights of the Crown returned to the People of England; who, being met in a Convention by their Representatives, settled the Crown, as was said before, on William and Mary, Prince and Princess of Orange. These dying without Issue, and Princess Anne their Sister, being left issueless upon the Decease of her Son the

Duke of Gloucester, a further Provision was made for continuing the Crown in the Protestant Line, by an Act of Parliament, entituled, *An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject.* By which 'tis Enacted, 'That after King William and the Princess Anne of Denmark, both dying without Issue, the Crown shall fall next in Succession, in the Protestant Line, to the Princess Sophia, Electress, and Dutchess Dowager of Hanover; and after her Decease, to the Heirs of her Body, being Protestants.

'That every King or Queen of this Realm, who by Virtue of this Act shall succeed to the Crown, shall have the *Coronation-Oath* administered unto Him or Her, according to the Act for establishing the said Oath; and shall make, subscribe, and repeat the Declaration in the Manner and Form thereby described.

'That whoever shall hereafter come to the Possession of the Crown, shall joyn in Communion with the Church of England as by Law establish'd.

'If the Crown shall come to any one not born in England, this Nation shall not be obliged to engage in any War for the Defence of any Dominions not belonging to England, without Consent of Parliament.

'After the further Limitation of the Crown shall take Effect, all Matters relating to the well-governing of this Kingdom, which are properly cognizable in the *Privy-Council*, by the Laws and Customs of this Realm, shall be transacted there; and all Resolutions taken thereupon, shall be signed by such of the *Privy-Council* as shall advise and consent to the same. Nor shall any Person, born out of the Kingdom of England, Scotland, or Ireland, or the Dominions thereunto belonging, tho' natural'z'd, or made a Denizon (except such as are born of *English* Parents) be capable to be of the *Privy-Council*, or a Member of either House of Parliament, or to enjoy any Office or Place of Trust, Civil or Military, or to have any Grant of Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments from the Crown to himself, or to any other or others in Trust for him.

'No Person having an Office or Place under the King, or receiving a Pension from the Crown, shall be capable of serving as a Member of the House of Commons.

'Judges Commissions shall be made *Quamdiu se bene gesserint*, and their Salaries ascertained and established; but upon the Address of both Houses of Parliament, it may be lawful to remove them.

'No Pardon under the Great Seal of England shall be pleadable to an Impeachment by the Commons in Parliament.

'All the Laws and Statutes of this Realm for securing the established Religion, and the Rights and Liberties of the People, and all other Laws and Statutes of the same now in Force, are hereby ratify'd and confirm'd.

CHAP. XXX.

Of the QUEEN's Dominions, Titles, and Arms.

I Begin with the great *Extent* of the *British Monarchy* in all Parts of the known World, but chiefly in *Europe* and *America*.

In *Europe* the *Queen* is possessed of the two greatest Islands in this Part of the World, viz. *Great Britain* and *Ireland*; the first containing *England*, *Scotland*, and *Wales*; *Ireland* being another Kingdom by it self. Her Majesty is also in Possession of these four Islands on the Coast of *Normandy*, viz. *Jersey*, *Guernsey*, *Alderney*, and *Sark*.

I have already shew'd how *Wales* came to be incorporated to *England*, to which I refer the Reader. As for *Scotland*, it continu'd a separate Kingdom of it self, till the first of *May*, 1707. when the *Act of Union*, pass'd in both Kingdoms, took place, and the two Kingdoms became one, under the Name of *Great Britain*.

I come now to *Ireland*, lying West of *England*, the greatest Island in *Europe*, next to *Great Britain*: Part of which was conquered by *Henry II.* towards the end of the 12th Century, and the Occasion thus. *Ireland* was then divided into several small Kingdoms, and the King of *Leinster* having stript the King of *Meath* of his Dominions, this King came over to *England*, to crave *Henry's* Assistance for his Restoration. *Henry* gave Ear to his Proposal, went over to *Ireland*, and subdu'd a good part of it; which he bestow'd upon his Son *John*, surnamed *Lackland*, with the Title of *Lord of Ireland*. But in 1532. it was made a Kingdom, and King *Henry VIII.* declared King thereof by an *Irish* Parliament. Yet *England* never made a full Conquest of it, till the latter End of *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign; when the Rebels under the Conduct of the Earl of *Tyr Owen*, receiv'd a total Overthrow: The Consequence of which proved according to the Rule, That every Rebellion, when suppressed, makes the Prince stronger, and the Subjects weaker. Upon the late Revolution, the *Irish* siding with King *James*, rose up every where in Arms against the *English*; but they were happily reduc'd in two Campaigns, after two bloody Battles, one at the *Boyne*, the other at *Aghrim*, notwithstanding their own numerous Forces, and their *French* Auxiliaries.

As for the Isles of *Jersey*, *Guernsey*, &c. on the Coast of *Normandy*, 'tis all the *English* have to shew of their great Possessions in *France* in former Ages; when they had not only the whole Dukedom of *Normandy*, conquered by *Henry I.* of *England*, but also all *Aquitain*, *Touraine*, *Anjou*, *Maine*, &c.

In *Europe*, *Great Britain* lays a Claim besides to the Sovereignty of the *British Seas*, even to the Shores of all the Neighbouring Nations. Therefore all Children born upon those Seas are accounted natural Subjects of *Britain*; and it was the Way of old, for For-
eigners

reigners to ask leave of *England*, to pass and fish in those Seas. To this Day they lower their *Top sails*, by way of Homage to all the Royal Ships of War.

In *America*, the Queen has the greatest Share next to *Spain*. In the Continent of *North America*, Her Majesty is possess'd of all its *Sea-Coasts*, from *Canada*, or *New-France*, as far as *Florida*; containing *New-England*, *New-York*, *New-Jersey*, *Maryland*, *Pennsylvania*, *Virginia* and *Carolina*. The rich and famous Island of *Jamaica*, the Isles of *Barbadoes*, *St. Christopher*, *Antegoa*, *Nevis*, and *Montserrat*, besides the *Bahama* and *Bermudas* Islands, and part of *Newfoundland*, are also under the Jurisdiction of *England*.

In *Africa* and *Asia* there are several *Fort*s and *Factories*, belonging to the Crown of *Great Britain*. Near *Goa*, in the *East-Indies*, this Crown is possess'd of the Isle of *Bombay*; and between *Africa* and *America*, of *St. Helen*, an Island about 300 Leagues from any Continent, and 100 from any Island.

The
Queen's
Titles.

As for the Queen's *Titles*, tho' her Dominions reach to all Parts of the known World, yet Her Majesty is only stiled, *By the Grace of God, Queen of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith*.

This last Title was given by Pope *Leo X.* to King *Henry VIII.* for writing a Book against *Luther*, in Defence of some Points of the *Roman Religion*: And it was afterwards confirm'd by Act of Parliament, the King being look'd upon as *Defender of the ancient Catholick, and Apostolick Faith*, profess'd in this Island. By the *Lateran Council*, under Pope *Julius II.* the Title of *Most Christian*, was confer'd on *Henry VIII.* in the Fifth Year of his Reign: But it was us'd before by his Father *Henry VII.* and assum'd since by the *French King*, whereas the King of *Spain* bears the Title of *Catholick King*.

The Title of *Majesty* was not us'd in *England* till the Reign of *Henry VIII.* who was first call'd *His Highness*, and afterwards *His Majesty*: And from that time the Title has been improv'd to *Sacred Majesty*, after the Custom of the Eastern Emperors, that us'd *Ayia Basileia*: Whereas in former Times, as about the Reign of *Henry IV.* the King was call'd *His Grace*; *Henry VI.* *His Excellent Grace*; and *Henry VII.* sometimes *His Grace*, and sometimes *His Highness*.

The Title of *Madam*, now so prodigally given to Women of any genteel Appearance, is also us'd to the Queen, as that of *Sir* to a King, according to the Title of *Sire*, given to the *French King*, which is probably deriv'd from the *Greek* *Κύριος*, *Dominus*.

Before the late happy Union of the Two Kingdoms into one, the Queen's Arms were in the first place *Azure, Three Flowers de Luzes*, Or, the Regal Arms of *France*, quartered with those of *England*, which are *Gules, Three Lions Passant Guardant in Pale*, Or. In the second place, a *Lion Rampant Gules*, within a *Double Tressure Counter-Flower de lys*, Or, for the Royal Arms of *Scotland*. In the

the thing
Royal
all with
that Nat
of Cloth
and sur
with the
ed as th
a Chain
over his
underne
Royal
Right-
that be
Edward
which
except
mer M
always
The
Shame
Found
was ju
Who
Mother
the gre
by the
Nor
of the
us'd i
may b
the C
sed in
Land.

A
with t
Castles
World
Men a
of W
whose

the third, *Azure*, an *Irish Harp*, *Or*, stringed *Argent*, for the Royal Ensigns of Ireland. In the fourth place, as in the first. And all within the *Garter*, the chief Ensign of the most Noble Order of that Name. Above it an *Helmet*, and upon the same a rich *Mantle* of Cloth of Gold, doubled *Ermin*, adorned with an *Imperial Crown*, and surmounted for a *Crest* by a *Lion*, *Passant Gardant*, *Crowned* with the same; supported by a *Lion Rampant Gardant*, *Or*, *Crowned* as the former, and an *Unicorn Argent* gorged with a *Crown*, with a *Chain* thereto affixt, passing between his *Fore-legs*, and reflexed over his *Back*, *Or*, both standing upon a *Compartment* placed underneath, and in the *Table* of the *Compartment* the *Queen's* Royal Motto in *French*, *Dieu & mon Droit*, that is, God and my Right. This Motto was first given by *K. Richard I.* to intimate, that he held his *Crown* of God only; and afterwards taken up by *Edward III.* when he claimed the Kingdom of *France*: Instead of which the late *K. William* us'd, *Je maintiendray*, I will maintain; except in the *Broad Seal* and elsewhere, where he order'd the former Motto to be us'd. *Queen Elizabeth's* Motto was *Semper Eadem*, always the same, used by our present *Queen*.

The Motto upon the *Garter*, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, that is, Shame be to him that Evil thinks, was first given by *Edward III.* the Founder of that Order; to shew he had no Design in it, but what was just and honourable.

When *King Edward III.* claimed the Kingdom of *France* in his Mother's Right, he caused the *Arms* of *France* to be placed first, as the greater Kingdom; or perhaps thinking, the *French* might be thereby the more easily induced to own the *English* Title.

Note, That by the *Act* of Union it is agreed, that the *Great Seal* of the United Kingdom be different from the former *Great Seals* used in either Kingdom; and that the *Quartering* of *Arms*, as may best suit the Union, be left to Her Majesty. Also, That the *Crosses* of *St. George*, and *St. Andrew* be conjoin'd, when used in *Flags*, *Banners*, *Standards*, and *Ensigns*, both at *Sea* and *Land*.

CHAP. XXXI.

Of the *QUEEN's* Forces, both by *Sea* and *Land*.

AS the Extent of the *British Monarchy* is great, so is her *Power*, especially since the late Union. 'Tis naturally so well fenced with the *Ocean*, and (upon Occasion) so well guarded by its moving *Castles*, about 200 *Ships* of War, the best and strongest in the *World*. The Kingdom is besides abundantly furnished with *Men* and *Horses*, *Provisions*, *Ammunition*, and *Money*, the *Sinews* of War: To which add the *Martial Spirit* of the *Inhabitants*, whose Contempt of *Death* and *Danger* is so eminent, that no Nation

Nation durst ever venture to fight them on equal Terms, either by Sea or Land.

In the Reign of *Charles I.* when his Subjects destroy'd one another with a fatal Courage, 200000 Foot, and 50000 Horse, were computed to be in Arms on both sides; which, had they been employ'd abroad, might have shaken all *Europe*. In our late War with *France*, and the present War both with *France* and *Spain*, *England* alone has maintain'd about 80000 Men, Horse, Foot, and Dragoons, most *Britains*, and the rest Foreigners; besides 40000 Sea-men, for the Sea Service: Which Forces it pleas'd God to bless every where, in this Reign particularly, with amazing Success, to the confusion of a Prince who thought his Arms invincible.

Master of the Ordnance. The principal Magazine, or Store for Arms, is the *Tower of London*; which contains a noble *Arsenal* to arm at least 60000 Men, with a Train of Artillery consisting of 50 Pieces of Brass Ordnance, ready mounted, besides several Mortars, with all necessary Furniture. The greatest Pieces of Cannon are about 7000 Weight, and 63 Pound Ball each. But there are other Magazines at *Portsmouth*, *Plimourh*, *Windsor-Castle*, &c. And they are all under the Master-General of the Ordnance, who has under him six principal Officers, holding their Places by Patent under the Great-Seal, and sitting commonly 3 times a Week in the Office, if Occasion be.

Lieutenant.

1. The *Lieutenant of the Ordnance*, receives all Orders from the Master, and is to see them duly executed. He is to inspect the Train of Artillery, and see it fitted for Motion upon any Occasion; and from him issue Orders for the discharging the great Guns, when required, upon a solemn Day of Rejoicing.

Surveyor.

2. The *Surveyor*, whose Charge is to survey all the Ordnance and Stores, and to see them placed to the best Advantage. He ought likewise, with the Assistance of the rest of the Officers, and the Proof-masters, to take care that all Provisions brought in be good and serviceable, duly proved, and marked with the Queen's Mark, if they ought so to be. He is also to allow all Bills of Debt, and to keep Cheque upon all Labourers and Artificers Works, belonging to the Ordnance.

Clerk of the Ordnance.

3. The *Clerk of the Ordnance*, records all Patents and Grants relating to the Office, and the Names of all Officers, Artificers, &c. enjoying the said Grants, or any Fees from the Queen for the same. He also records all Orders given relating to the Office, draws all Estimates for Provisions and Supplies to be made; all Letters, Instructions, Commissions, Deputations, and Contracts for the Queen's Service. He makes all Bills of Imprest and Debentures for the Payment of all Sums owing for Work done, or Provisions received. He keeps Quarter-Books for the Salaries and Allowances of all Officers, and others belonging to the Office; as also Journals of the Receipts and Returns of all Stores, to serve as a Cheque

Chap

Cheque
for Store

4. The
Stores;
from the
that all
Order a
He must
serviceab
issue an
out an
of the M
or six of
Navy.
viewed t
in the Bo

5. The
des and
Her M.
is also,
Stores, a
portions

6. The
the Sallar
his Hand
through

As for
his Office
and certi
recommen
admitted
Oath, w
Prince, c
such as h

Thus h
(besides
Course of
ceed to H
for the D
bound to

These
computed
land and
During t
from wh
Day.

No Per
Revenue,
Foot-S

Cheque between the two Accounts, one for Money, and the other for Stores.

4. The *Store-Keeper*, takes into his Custody all the Ordnance and *Store-Keper*. Stores; for the safe Keeping whereof, and giving a true Account *Keper*. from time to time, he must give good Security. He is to take care, that all the Store-houses be well repair'd, and the Stores kept in such Order and Lustre, as is fit for Her Majesty's Service and Honour. He must not receive any Provisions, but what are really good and serviceable, or before they have been survey'd by the Surveyor; nor issue any Proportion of Ordnance, Ammunition and Stores, without an Order signed by the Officers, according to the Appointment of the Master of the Ordnance, grounded upon the Queen's Order, or six of the Privy Council, or the Lord Admiral for the Use of the Navy. Nor is he to receive back any Stores, till they have been viewed by the Surveyor and registred by the Clerks of the Ordnance in the Book of Remains.

5. The *Clerk of Deliveries*, whose Office it is to draw up all *Or-Clerk of* des and Proportions for delivering any Stores or Provisions at any of the *Deliv*. Her Majesty's Magazines, and to see the same duly executed. He *veries*, is also, by Indenture or Receipt, to charge the Receiver of the said Stores, and to register both the Warrant for Delivery, and the Proportions received.

6. The *Treasurer*, or *Pay-Master*, who makes the Payment of all *Treasurer*. the Sallaries, and Bills of Debt, according to the Master's Order under his Hand. Thus the Money of the whole Office of Ordnance runs through the Treasurer's Hands.

As for the *Master Gunner*, who holds also his Place by Patent, *Master* his Office is to teach all such as desire to learn the Art of Gunnery, *Gunner*. and certify to the Master of the Ordnance, the Ability of any Person recommended to be one of the Queen's Gunners. To every Scholar admitted to learn of him the Art of Gunnery, he administers an Oath, which binds him not to serve, without Leave, any foreign Prince, or State, and not to teach any one the Art of Gunnery, but such as have taken the said Oath.

Thus having done with the Queen's Regular Land-Forces, which *Militia*. (besides many foreign Troops) have been maintained during the Course of this War, at the Charge of *England and Wales*, I now proceed to Her Majesty's *Standing Militia*, or *Trained Bands*, inrolled for the Defence of *England*, upon a Rebellion or Invasion; but not bound to serve beyond Sea.

These Forces consist both of Horse and Foot, and are at present computed to be near Two Hundred Thousand, only in *England and Wales*. They are to Muster once or twice a Year. During the Time of the Muster, each Horse-Man is to be allowed, from whom he serves, 2 s. a Day, and each Foot-Soldier, 12 d. a Day.

No Person can be charged with a Horse, unless he has 500 l. yearly Revenue, or 6000 l. personal Estate; nor can any be charged with a Foot-Soldier, unless he has 50 l. yearly Revenue, or 600 l. personal

sonal Estate. Those that have meaner Estates, are to join two or three together, to find a Horse and Horse-man or a Foot-Soldier.

Lord Lieutenants.

To regulate these Forces, the Sovereign appoints Lord Lieutenants of the several Counties, commonly Peers of the Realm, with a Power to give Commission to Colonels, or other commissioned Officers, to arm and form them into Regiments, Troops, and Companies, to be employ'd where the Sovereign shall order.

Deputy Lieutenants.

Under the Lord Lieutenants there are *Deputy Lieutenants*, who, in the Absence of the Lord Lieutenants, have the same Power. These *Deputies*, being of the principal Gentry of the Country, are named by the Lord Lieutenants, and presented to the Queen for Confirmation.

To find Ammunition, and other Necessaries, the *Lord-Lieutenant*, or *Deputy-Lieutenant*, may levy every Year the fourth Part (if he thinks fit) of each Man's Proportion in the Tax of 70000 l . a Month upon all *England* and *Wales*; and cause every Man so charged (in case of Marching against an Enemy) to allow his Soldier one Month's Pay. But he cannot be charged with another Month's Pay, without an Act of Parliament, before the first Month be re-paid by the King.

Beacons.

To give speedy Notice of an Invasion, there are *Beacons* erected upon eminent Places of all Parts of *England*. Those *Beacons* are high Poles, with *Patch-Barrets* fastned on the Top of 'em, to be fir'd by Night, erected at proper Distances, one within Sight of another. This alarms the whole Country, makes the Inhabitants rise up in Arms, and upon this Alarm the Militia is ordered to march against the Enemy.

Castles.

There were of old many *Castles*, in all Parts of *England*. But, to prevent any lingering War in it, most of the Inland Castles have been demolished, or suffered to Decay, as being a Shelter to Rebels and Invaders. (r)

Naval Strength.

I conclude with the *Naval Strength*, which is beyond all, and consists of near 200 Men of War; besides Yachts, Fire Ships, Bomb-Vessels, Advice-Boats, Brigantines, Sloops, Store Ships, Hulks, and Hoys. The Men of War are divided into six Rates, of which anon.

So prodigious is the Size of a First Rate *English* Man of War, that the Length of the Keel of the *Royal Sovereign* (which was built at *Woolwich*, and launched in *July*, 1701.) is 146 Foot 6 Inches; her Length on the lower Gun Deck, 174 Foot 6 Inches; utmost Breadth, 50 Foot 3 Inches and a Half; Depth in Hold, 19 Foot 10 Inches.

The Charge of Building such a Ship, with Guns, Tackle, and Rigging, comes to about 60000 l . besides Victualling; and that of lower Rates proportionably.

The First, Second, and third Rates are now built so very strong and large, that a second Rate Ship is as good as formerly a first Rate, and may engage singly with a first Rate Ship of any other Nation.

History

History tells us of prodigious Fleets of old, particularly King *Edward's*, said to consist of 3600 Sail: But certainly those Ships were only fit for Tenders to our great Men of War, which are so many floating Castles.

In Times of Peace, when the Royal Navy continues in Harbour, the very Charge of keeping it in Repair, amounts to about 130000 *l*. And in Time of War, each Mariner is always reckoned to stand in 4 *l*. per Month, including all Charges, as Victuals, Wages, Wear and Tear, &c.

In War Time, the Manning of a Fleet of 70 Men of War, besides Men of War for Protection of Trade, and foreign Convoys, requires 40000 Seamen. The very last, for Protection of Trade, &c. amounted in the late War to 43 Ships, viz. 4 Third Rates, 16 Fourth Rates, 13 Fifth Rates, and 10 Sixth Rates. And by Computation, *England* alone has near 80000 Seamen, which is near 3 Times the Number of the Seamen of *France*.

For the Sea Service, in Time of War, not only Seamen may be pressed, but also all Vagabonds, or vagrant Fellows, such as can give no good Account of themselves. Nay, Seamen belonging to Merchant Ships may be pressed into the Service, if Occasion require.

Each Man of War, in actual Service, is under the particular Command of a Captain, and a Lieutenant under him. The Pay of a Captain of a first Rate Ship is 15 *s*. per Day; of a second, 12 *s*.; of a third, 10 *s*.; of a fourth, 7 *s*. 6 *d*.; of a fifth, 6 *s*.; and of a sixth, 5 *s*.

A Seaman's Wages is 1 *l*. 4 *s*. a Month, besides his Victuals on Board, accounting 28 Days to the Month. Out of which, 6 *d*. a Month has been constantly retained towards the Charge of *Greenwich* Hospital, ever since its Foundation.

When the Royal Fleet is compleat, the same is usually divided into 3 Squadrons, distinguished by the different Colours of their several Flags, into *Red*, *White*, and *Blue*. The principal Commanders whereof bear the Title of *Admiral*, each of his Squadron. But the Admiral of the *Red* commands in Chief the whole Fleet, and is accordingly called *Admiral of the Fleet*. Each of those Admirals has under him a *Vice-Admiral*, and a *Rear-Admiral*, all called *Flag-Officers*, because each of 'em bears his proper Flag on Board.

The Pay of the Admiral of the Fleet is 5 *l*. a Day; and of each other Admiral, 3 *l*. 10 *s*. a Day.

A *Vice-Admiral* is allowed 2 *l*. 10 *s*. a Day; and a *Rear-Admiral* 1 *l*. 15 *s*. That is, while the Fleet is out.

But the supreme Command of the Naval Forces is, next to the Queen, in the Lord High Admiral of *England*, one of the Nine great Officers of State; who is in a manner Her Majesty's Viceroy at Sea, and whose Power is very great. He keeps a Court, called the *Court of Admiralty*; of which in its proper Place; and has under him a World of Officers, some at Sea, others at Land: His Salary is 7000 *l*. a Year.

By

By Virtue of his Office, he appoints in several Parts of the Realm Vice-Admirals, with their Judges and Marshals, to exercise Jurisdiction in Maritime Affairs, within their several Limits: But from their Sentence, any Person aggrieved may appeal to the High Court of Admiralty.

He is allowed a Council for the Affairs of the Admiralty, consisting of 7 Members, having each a Salary of 1000 l.

There is also a Vice Admiral, and Rear-Admiral of Great-Britain, appointed by her Majesty. The Salary of the first 470 l. per Annum, and of the last 219 l.

**Navy
Office.**

In *Crouched-Friars, London*, is the *Navy-Office*, where the whole Business concerning the Navy Royal is managed in Chief by these four principal Officers, under the Lord High Admiral, viz.

A Treasurer, Surveyor,
Comptroller, Clerk of the Acts.

**Treasurer
of the Na-
vy.**

The *Treasurer's Office* is to pay the Charges of the Navy out of the Exchequer, upon a Warrant obtained for the Money by the Lord Treasurer, and another Warrant from the principal Officers of the Navy for the Payment of it. His yearly Salary is 2000 l. per An. and 800 l. more for his Clerks.

**Comptrol-
ler.**

The *Comptroller* attends and comptrols all Payments of Wages; is to know the Market-Rates of all Stores for Shipping; to examine and audit all Accounts of the Treasurer, Victuallers, Purpers, and Store keepers. His Salary 500 l. per An.

Surveyor.

The *Surveyor* is to know the State of all Stores, and see the Wants supply'd; to survey the Hulks, Masts, and Yards, and estimate the Value of Repairs; to charge all Boatswains and Carpenters, with what Stores they receive, in order to a Voyage, and at their Return to state and audit their Accounts. There are now two Joint Surveyors, each at 500 l. per An.

**Clerk of
the Acts.**

The *Clerk of the Acts* records all Orders, Contracts, Bills, Warrants, and other Business transacted in this Office. His Salary 500 l. per An. And he has an Assistant, at 300 l. per An.

Next to those *Principal*, there are six other *Officers*, each at 500 l. a Year, who are called,

Commissioners of the Navy.

**Commis-
sioners of
the Navy.**

Some executing that Part of the Comptroller's Office, which relates to the Comptrolling of the Victualler's Accounts: And others, that which relates to the Comptrol of the Store-keepers Accounts of the several Yards.

But there are other Commissioners at large, their Number more or less, as Occasion serves.

Note. That the *Principal Officers* and *Commissioners* hold their Offices by Patent, under the Great Seal; and that the Queen allows them several Clerks under them, with Salaries, for the Dis-

patch

patch of Business; whereas all other Officers, both in the Queen's Yards, and all others belonging to any of Her Majesty's Ships, hold their Places only by *Warrant* from the Lord High Admiral, *durante beneplacito*.

Other Commissioners.

There are moreover *Six Commissioners for Victualling the Navy*, *Other* each 400 *l. per Annum*. *Three Commissioners*, for the *Transport-Commis-* *Service*; and *five other Commissioners*, to take Care of the *sick and* *wounded Seamen*, and of the *Exchange of Prisoners*, who have each a Salary of 300 *l. per Annum*.

The *Commissioners for Victualling the Navy*, keep their Office on *Tower-Hill*, and have their Agents at *Chatham*, *Portsmouth*, *PLY-* *mouth*, *Hull*, and other convenient Ports.

Of the Queen's Yards, for Building, Repairing, and Clean- ing of Her Majesty's Ships.

For this Service there are 6 great Yards, to wit, at *Chatham*, *Dept-* *ford*, *Woolwich*, *Sheerness*, *Portsmouth*, and *Plymouth*; which are fitted with several *Docks*, *Wharfs*, *Landes*, and *Graving Places*, for the Use aforesaid, and always furnished with great Quantities of *Timber*, *Masts*, *Anchors*, and other Materials. In these Yards there are also divers great *Rope-Yards*, wherein *Cables*, and all Sorts of *Ropes* for the Navy are made: And convenient *Store-* *houses*, in which are laid up vast Quantities of *Cables*, *Rigging*, *Sails*, *Blocks*, and all other Sorts of Stores for the Navy.

For a Reserve, in Time of a great War, there's another Yard at *Harwich*.

And to each Yard there belong several Officers; particularly a *Clerk of the Cheque*, Salary 245 *l.* *Store-keeper*, 260 *l.* Two *Master-* *Attendants*, 184 *l.* each. *Master Shipwright*, 133 *l.* Two *Assistants*, 70 *l.* each. *Clerk of the Survey*, 260 *l.* (1)

CHAP. XXXII.

Of the QUEEN's Court.

HAVING hitherto spoke of the *Queen's Dominions, Titles, and Arms, and Her Forces* both by Sea and Land, I shall now give an Account of her Majesty's Court, and next to that of Her Revenues.

It has been the Way of all Sovereign Princes, to support their Dignity, and make themselves the more respected by their People, by keeping a Court suitable to their Power and Dignity. The Kings of England, far from falling short of any on this Account, have always exceeded most crowned Heads in Stateliness and Magnificence; and few of these have surpassed them in a liberal Allowance for that Purpose.

I own, the Civil Wars in the Reign of *Charles I.* obliged him to abridge his Court, by lessening the Number of his Servants, and putting them to Board-Wages: Whereas formerly the King of England kept no less than 86 Tables, furnished with about 500 Dishes each Meal.

Queen's
Court.

Tho' the Court is not what it has been formerly, yet it makes still a very good Figure, even beyond most Courts of Europe; nor can any compare with it in the large Salaries and Perquisites of its Officers and Servants.

The same consists of 3 Orders, viz. *Civil, Military, and Ecclesiastick.*

The *Civil List* alone amounts, by Computation, to about 600 Servants, under these principal Officers, viz.

Principal
Officers.

The	{	Lord Steward	Earl Paulet,
		Lord Chamberlain,	Duke of Shrewsbury,
		Lady of the Stole,	Duchess of Somerset.
		Master of the Horse,	In Commission.

The *First* has particularly under his Charge all the Officers and Servants below Stairs; The *Lord Chamberlain*, the greatest Part of those above Stairs; The *Lady of the Stole*, those that belong to the Queen's Bed-Chamber; The *Master of the Horse*, all the Officers and Servants belonging to Her Majesty's Stables.

Of the Lord Steward, and the QUEEN's Servants under him.

Lord
Steward.

THE Lord Steward is a *White Staff Officer*, the *White Staff* being taken for a Commission: Which is carried by himself in the Queen's Presence, and at other Times going abroad, by a Footman bare-headed.

In the Queen's Palace there is a Place called the *Compting-Compting-House*, from the Accounts there taken daily of all Expences of Her house. Majesty's Household by the *Lord Steward*, and the Officers under him. (r)

Here they make also *Provision* for the Household, *Payments* for the same, and *Orders* for the well-governing of the Queen's Servants.

The *Green-Cloth*, kept in this House, is a Court of Justice composed of the *Lord Steward*, and the Officers under him, who sit daily here. To this Court is committed the Charge and Oversight of the Queen's Household in Matters of Justice and Government, with a Power to correct all the Servants therein that shall any way offend, and to maintain the Peace of the *Verge* (or Jurisdiction) of the Court Royal, which is every way within 12 Miles of the chief Tunnel of the Court, *London* excepted. The same is called the *Green-Cloth*, from a Green Colour'd Cloth where they sit.

Without a Warrant first obtained from the *Green-Cloth*, none of the Queen's Servants can be arrested for Debt.

Besides this Court, there is another called the *Court of Verge*, *Court of* held by the said Officers, with the *Steward of the Marshalsea*, to *Verge*. hear and determine all Crimes committed within the Royal Palace, and that by the Verdict of the Queen's Household. For the Queen's Court is exempted from all Jurisdiction of any Court of Judicature, Civil or Ecclesiastical, but only of the *Lord Steward*, or of the said Officers in his Absence: And the Royal Palace is accounted a Place so sacred, that if one strikes another in it, and draws Blood, he shall have his Right-hand cut off, and that with great Solemnity, to make the deeper Impression and Terror in Mens Minds. In case of *Felony*, no Benefit of the Clergy is allowed here.

Thus the *Lord Steward*, by Virtue of his Office, and without a special Commission, judges of all Crimes committed in the Court, or within the *Verge*. And the Law has laid out such a Plot of Ground about the King's settled Mansion-house, to be subject to his special Jurisdiction, that Peace and Order may be preserv'd about his Person, with an Awefulness and Reverence in Men's Hearts; that where the King is, Justice may not be sought, but immediately from his Majesty's own Officers.

At the first Sitting of a Parliament, 'tis the *Lord Steward's* Office to attend the Queen's Person, and administer the Oaths to the Members of the House of Commons. At the End of Parliaments, he adjusts the Parliament Expences, &c.

The *Treasurer of the House*, and the *Comptroller*, are also *Treasurer* White-Staff Officers. The first may, in the *Lord Steward's* Absence, with the other Officers of the *Green Cloth*, and with the *Steward* of the *Marshalsea*, hear and determine all Offences committed in the Queen's Palace.

**Comptrol-
ler.**

The *Comptroller* is to control the Accounts of the *Green Cloath*.

Cofferer.

The *Cofferer* has a special Charge and Oversight of the other Officers of the House. 'Tis he that pays the Wages of the Queen's Servants above and below Stairs; and for Provisions, as directed by the *Green Cloath*. He hath 2 Clerks under him.

**Mr. of the
Household.
Clerks.**

The *Master of the Household* surveys the Accounts of the House: The Clerks of the *Green Cloath* sum up the Bills of Comptrolment, and the Clerks *Comptrollers* allow them.

*The Yearly Wages, and Board-Wages of the Officers of the
Board of Green Cloath.*

	Wages.	Board Wages.
Lord Steward's,	100 00 00	1360 00 00
Treasurer's,	123 14 08	1076 05 04
Comptroller's,	107 17 06	1092 02 06
Cofferer's,	100 00 00	400 00 00
The Mr. of the Household's,	66 13 04	433 06 08
Clerks of the Green- Cloath, each	44 06 08	455 13 04
Clerks Comptrollers, each	44 06 08	455 13 04

*Of the Lord Chamberlain, and the Queen's Servants
under him.*

**Lord
Chamber-
lain.**

Next to the Lord Steward is the *Lord Chamberlain of the Queen's Household*, also a *White-Staff Officer*, who has the Oversight of all the Queen's Officers and Servants above Stairs, except the Precincts of Her Majesty's Bed Chamber. They are all sworn either by him, or the Gentlemen-Ushers by his Warrant. He has also the Charge of Coronations, Marriages, Entries, Cavalcades, Funerals, &c. of all Furniture in Parliament, and in the Rooms of Address to the Queen. His Salary is 1200 *l.* a Year.

The present Lord Chamberlain is his Grace Charles Duke of *Shrewsbury* who has under him.

**Vice-
Chamber-
lain.**

A Vice-Chamberlain, *Tho. Coke*, Esq; Salary 559 *l.*

Secretary, *Sir John Stanley*, Bart. His Clerk, *Mr. John Evans*.
Office-keeper, *Mr. Charles Sheppard*.

Officers, I. In the Privy-Chamber.

**Gentlemen
of the Pri-
vy Cham-
ber.**

There are under the Lord Chamberlain 48 Gentlemen of the Privy-Chamber, who serve the Queen at their own Charges, for the Honour of the Place, and are preferred as Occasion offers. Twelve of 'em are in Quarterly Waiting, and Two of these lie a-Nights in the Privy-Chamber.

No Person that is not privileged by his immediate Waiting (except Privy-Counsellors) being to come near the Queen's Person without Leave. The usual Way to be admitted, is by one of these Gentlemen, who brings the Party to the Lord Chamberlain, or Mr. Vice Chamberlain, to ask the Queen Leave: Which being granted, he is presented to Her Majesty.

But in the Absence of the Lord Chamberlain, or Mr. Vice-Chamberlain, the *Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber* represent either of them, and have Place in the Queen's Barge accordingly.

When they execute the Queen's Orders, their Persons are a sufficient Warrant, and they have no need of written Orders. They have always Place at publick Solemnities, Interviews, and Cavalcades, where the Honour and Glory of the Nation is concerned; and their Place is next to the Privy-Counsellors that are not Peers. When the King goes to the Parliament by Water, two of 'em wait in the same Barge; and being come to the House of Lords, kneel upon the second Step of the Throne, where no other Officers are allowed to come before them.

At the Coronation, Two of 'em personate the Dukes of *Aquitain* and *Normandy*, in Ducal Robes, &c. And Six of 'em are constantly appointed by the Lord Chamberlain, with a Nobleman, and a Master of the Ceremonies, to attend all Foreign Ambassadors from Crowned Heads in their publick Entries, and to their Audiences.

In short, these *Gentlemen* were first established by *Henry VII.* and ought to be Men of Birth and Parts. (u)

When the Queen dines in publick, Her Majesty's Cup Bearers, Carvers, and Gentlemen Sewers wait at Her Table, and Her Musicians play while She is at Dinner. The Yeomen of the Guard bring up the Dinner, and the Gentlemen Sewers set the Dishes in order upon the Table; the Carvers carve for the Queen, and the Cup-Bearers serve Her Majesty with Drink, with one Knee on the Ground, the Cup Bearer taking first a Taste of the Drink in the Cover before the Queen. Their Fee is each 33 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* per Annum. (x)

For the Pleasure of Hunting and Hawking, there is

A Master of the Hart, and Buck-hounds; who for Himself and Huntsmen, is allowed 234 *l.* per Annum.

A Master of the Harriers, and a Master of the Beagles.

Master Falconer, *Charles Duke of St. Albans*.

Sergeant of the Hawks, 136 *l.* per Annum.

Ten Falconers, each 50 *l.*

Master of the Great Wardrobe. These following Officers are Independent, both from the Lord Chamberlain, and any other superior Officer, viz. The *Master of the Great Wardrobe*, whose Office is kept in *Tork-Buildings*; to which belong several Officers, and divers Tradesmen, to the Number of at least 60, all sworn Servants to the Queen.

By this Office Provision is made for Coronations, Marriages, and Funerals of the Royal Family; Beds, Hangings, Canopies, and Carpets furnished for the Court; Cloths of Estate, and other Furniture, for the Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, and all Her Majesty's Ambassadors abroad. This is the Office which furnishes Presents for Foreign Princes and Ambassadors, all Robes, &c. for the Knights of the Garter, and Officers of the Garter, Coats for Kings, Heralds, and Pursuivants at Arms. Also, all Liveries for Her Majesty's Servants, Coaches, Harnesses, &c. rich embroider'd Tilts, and other Furniture for the Barges, Furniture for the Yachts, and the Furniture of Courts for Arraignment of Peers. Her Majesty's Robes, Linnen, and Laces, &c. come also out of this Office.

Which is now enjoy'd by ——— Duke of *Montague*, by Patent for Life, with the Title of *Master of the Great Wardrobe*, and a Salary of 2000 l. per Annum.

His Deputy, *Tbo. Drummer*, Esq; Clerk, Mr. *John Elrington*.

Ipas by several Under Officers, and all the Tradesmen belonging to this Office.

Chief Justices in Eyre.

Lord Chief Justice in Eyre of all Her Majesty's Forests, &c. on the North side of *Trent*, *Mountague* Earl of *Abingdon*.

Lord Chief Justice in Eyre of all Her Majesty's Forests, &c. on the South side of *Trent*, *Mountague* Earl of *Abingdon*.

Warden of the Stannaries.

Lord Warden of the Stannaries, Lord *Lansdown*.

The Three principal Secretaries of State, of whom I shall speak particularly, in my Account of the Privy Council.

Of the QUEEN'S Bed-Chamber, under the Lady of the Stole.

The Lady of the Stole, so called from the Lat. *Stola*, a Robe of State, is the Queen's first Lady of Honour, or Lady of the Bed-Chamber, who has the Direction and Conduct of the Bed-Chamber, and puts on Her Majesty's first Garment every Morning.

The other Ladies of the Bed-Chamber are Ten in Number, whose Office is to wait Weekly, by Turns, in the Bed Chamber, and to lie there a-Nights in a Pallet-Bed. When the Queen eats in private, they wait on Her Majesty; and in the Absence of the Lady of the Stole, they do what properly belongs to her Office. (7)

Of

*Of the Master of the Horse, and the QUEEN'S
Servants under him.*

THE Master of the Horse is a great Officer, that has the Ordering of all Her Majesty's Stables, and of all the Officers and Servants belonging thereto; to whom he gives an Oath, to be true and faithful; or else the *Avenor* does it by his Warrant. *Master of the Horse.*

He has the Charge of all Lands and Revenues appointed for the Queen's Breed of Horses, Stables, Litters, Coaches, Sumpter-Horses, &c.

He alone has the Privilege of being allowed, for his own Use, Horses and Servants belonging to the Queen's Stables, in the Queen's Pay and Livery. (7)

Of Her Majesty's Guards.

FROM the Civil List of the Queen's Court, I come to the Military, consisting of 3 several Bodies, viz. The *Band of Gentlemen Pensioners*, the *Yeomen of the Guard*, and the *Troops of the Household*. Of which, the two first guard the Queen above Stairs. *Queen's Guards.*

The *Band of Gentlemen Pensioners*, first instituted by Henry VII. consists of 40 Gentlemen, whose Office is to attend the Queen's Person with their Pole-axes, to and from Her Chappel Royal, and receive Her in the Presence Chamber, or coming out of Her Privy-Lodgings. They ought likewise to attend at all great Solemnities, as Coronations, S. George's Feast, publick Audiences of Ambassadors, at the Queen's going to Parliament, Royal Funerals, &c. *Band of Gentlemen Pensioners*

They usually wait half at a time Quarterly, but upon all Solemnities they all give their Attendance.

On the Coronation-Days, and at S. George's Feast, they have the Honour to carry up the King's Dinner.

Their Captain is always a Nobleman, who has under him a Lieutenant, a Standard Bearer, and Clerk of the Cheque. There is also a Secretary, Pay-master, and Harbinger; the Harbinger's Office being to provide Lodgings for the Gentlemen Pensioners, and to assist the Clerk of the Cheque when absent, as his Deputy.

All the Band and Officers, except the Captain, are sworn by the Clerk, for which he has a Fee of 5*l.* 10*s.*

The Captain's Pay is 1000*l.* per Annum, the Lieutenant's 500, the Standard Bearer's 30, the Clerk of the Cheque's 120, and a Gentleman Pensioner's 100*l.* (a)

The *Yeomen of the Guard* are another Body, who wait in the first Room above Stairs, called the *Guard-Chamber*. *Yeomen of the Guard*

Formerly they were 250, being of a larger Stature than ordinary, for every one of them was to be 6 Foot high: Now they are but

but 100 in daily waiting, and 70 more not in waiting; but to succeed the former, as they die. Forty of 'em wait by Day, and Twenty watch by Night, with Partizans, and large Swords by their Sides. When the Queen's Dinner is ready, they bring up the Dishes to Her Majesty's Table, and deliver 'em to the Sewers, who set them upon the Table. And when the Queen goes abroad, by Land or Water, they attend Her Person.

Their Habit is a Scarlet Coat, of a peculiar Make down to the Knees, guarded with black Velvet, and Badges on the Coat before and behind. Their Breeches are also Scarlet, guarded with black Velvet; and instead of Hats, they wear black Velvet Caps, round and broad crowned, with Ribbons of the Queen's Colour.

They are most of them Men of a large Size, commanded in chief by a Captain; who has under him a Lieutenant, an Ensign, Clerk of the Cheque, and four Corporals.

The Captain's Pay is 1000 *l. per Annum*, the Lieutenant's 500, the Ensign's 300, Clerk of the Cheque's 150, and each Corporal's 50 *l.* But the Yeomen themselves have each but 39 *l. 11 s. 3 d. per An.* except 8 Yeomen Ushers, who have each 10 *l.* more. (b)

Horse-Guards.

The Troops of the Household consist of Horse and Foot-Guards, making in all about 2500 Men.

The Guards of Horse, commonly called the *Life Guard*, that is, the Guard of the Queen's Body, consist of 4 Troops, each of 160 private Gentlemen, well mounted, armed, and equipped; some of 'em Reformed Officers, and other young Gentlemen, who are there made fit for Military Commands.

The first Troop is called, for Distinction Sake, the Queen's Troop, and the other three bear the Name of their respective Captains: The fourth being particularly distinguished by the Name of the *Scots Troop*.

Each of these Troops is divided into four Squadrons, two of which, commanded by one principal commissioned Officer, two Brigadiers, and two Sub-Brigadiers, with two Trumpets, mount the Guard, and are relieved in their Turns. When the Queen goes abroad, and near Home, a Party from the Guard attends Her Person; but if out of Town, Her Majesty is attended by a Detachment out of the several Troops.

There are also belonging to the Horse-Guards, two Troops of Horse-Granadiers, consisting each of 145 private Gentlemen, a Division of which mounts the Guard, with a Squadron of the Troop to which they belong. The Gentlemen of the Guard perform Centry-Duty on Horse-back, and the Granadiers on Foot.

Each Troop of the Horse Guard is commanded in chief by a Captain, who has under him two Lieutenants, one Cornet, one Guidon, four Exempts, four Brigadiers or Corporals, and four Sub-Brigadiers.

In Point of Precedency, the Captains of the Horse-Guards always command as eldest Colonels of Horse, the Lieutenants as eldest Lieutenant Colonels of Horse, the Cornets and Guidons as eldest Majors of Horse, the Exempts as youngest Captains, the Brigadiers as eldest

Lieu-

Chap

Lieuten
cording
when t
eldest
tho' the

The
is he th
dency l
of 9 T

The
Day; a
A Co
13, a C
A B

Troops
A Su

that is,
Note

a Day.
s s. a l

The
The
the Lie
the Gui
private

I con
viz. th
Compa
panies,

The
Major's
1 s. 6 d

Now
Colonel
Horse;

all othe
not bei

Seniorit
losing i

As f
Horse
Majesty

Lieutenants. And, amongst themselves, every Officer precedes according to the Date of his Commission, when on Detachments. But when the four Troops march with their Colours, the Officer of the eldest Troop commands those of equal Rank with him in the others, tho' their Commissions be of elder Date.

The next Colonel to the Captains of the 4 Troops of Guards, is he that commands the *Royal Regiment of Horse*, who has Precedency before all other Colonels of Horse. This Regiment consists of 9 Troops, 40 Men in each Troop.

The Captain's Pay of the first Troop of Guards is 1 *l.* 10 *s.* 2 *d.* a Day; and of the other three Captains, 20 *s.* each. A Lieutenant's 15 *s.*

A Cornet's Pay of the first Troop, 14 *s.* of the other three Troops 13, a Guidon's 12, and an Exempt's 9.

A Brigadier's Pay of the first Troop, 7 *s.* of the other three Troops, 6 *s.*

A Sub-Brigadier's Pay is but equal to a Gentleman of the Troop, that is, 4 *s.* a Day.

Note, That each Troop has a Chaplain, whose Pay is 6 *s.* 8 *d.* a Day. A Surgeon, his Pay 6 *s.* and for his Chest-horse 2 *s.* in all, 6 *s.* a Day.

The Trumpeters, and Kettle-Drummers, have each 5 *s.* a Day:

The Pay of the Horse-Granadiers, is as follows. The Colonel's 15 *s.* the Lieutenant-Colonel's 12, the Major's 9, each of the Captain's 8, the Guidon's 6, the Corporal's 3, the Hoboy's and Drummer's, as a private Granadier's, 2 *s.* 6 *d.*

I come now to the Foot Guards, which consist of two Regiments, *Foot-viz. the Queen's, and the Cold-Stream Regiment.* The first of 28 *Guards.* Companies, each of 60 private Men; and the second of 15 Companies, 70 Men in each.

The Colonel's Pay is 12 *s.* a Day, a Lieutenant-Colonel's 9, a Major's 6, a Captain's 5, a Lieutenant's 4, an Ensign's 3, a Sergeant's 1 *s.* 6 *d.* a Corporal's 1 *s.* and a private Man's 10 *d.*

Now, as the Captains of the Horse Guards command as eldest Colonels, and consequently take Place of all other Colonels of Horse; so the Colonels of the Regiments of Foot-Guards precede all other Colonels of Foot. And all Regiments of Horse or Foot, not being of the Guards, take Place according to their respective Seniorities, from the Time they were first raised, no Regiment losing its Precedency by the Death or Removal of its Colonel.

As for the Lists of the principal Commanders, both of the Horse and Foot Guards, the Reader will find them amongst Her Majesty's Forces.

Of the Queen's Chappel, Her Majesty's Closet or private Oratory, and Her Almonry.

Queen's
Chappel.

FROM the Civil and Military Part of the Queen's Court, I proceed to the Ecclesiastick Part, which brings me first to the *Chappel Royal*, in which Her Majesty performs Her publick Devotion.

The same is under the Conduct of a Dean, called the *Dean of the Chappel*, being usually some grave learned Prelate chosen by Her Majesty, and owning no Superior but the Queen in this Station, the Royal Palace and Chappel being exempt from all Spiritual and Temporal Jurisdiction but the Queen's.

In this Chappel Prayers are read thrice a Day, Sermons preached on *Sundays*, and other particular Times, the Communion administred every first *Sunday* of the Month, besides the great Festivals, and all Things performed with great Decency and Order.

By the Dean are chosen all the other Officers of the Chappel. Particularly, a Sub-Dean, 12 Gentlemen in Orders, to perform the Divine Service, in Praying and Singing, &c. besides eight Clerks, and ten Children of the Chappel, joining in Con'ort with them.

Of the 12 Gentlemen in Orders, one is chosen particularly to read Prayers every Morning to the Queen's Houshold, to visit the Sick, to examine and prepare Communicants, and to resolve any Scruple of Conscience, or Point of Religion. Therefore some call him *Confessor of the Houshold*.

Among the Clerks, one of the best skilled in Musick is chosen Master of the Children, to instruct them in the Rules and Art of Musick, for the Service of the Chappel; and two, to be Organists.

Upon *Sundays*, Collar-Days, and other Holy-Days, a Consort of the Queen's Musick is joined to 'em, to make the Chappel-Musick more compleat.

Offering-
Days.

The principal Festivals, when Her Majesty makes Her Offering at the Altar in a grave and solemn manner, after Divine Service, with Her chief Nobility adorned with the Collars of the Garter, together with the Heralds in their rich Coats, are,

1. *Christmas*, *Easter*, *Whitsunday*, and *All-Saints*, commonly called *Houshold Days*, when Her Majesty offers a Piece of Gold called *Byzant*, or *Byzantine*, from *Byzantium*, the old Name of *Constantinople*, where this Piece of Gold was first coined; which is deliver'd to the Queen by the Lord Steward, or one of the other White Staff Officers.

2. *New-Year's Day*, and *Twelfth-Day*, upon the latter of which Gold, Frankincense, and Myrrh, are offered in several Purfes by the Queen.

3. Can.

3. *Candlemas, Annunciation, Ascension, Trinity-Sunday, St. John Baptist, and Michaelmas-Day*, when only Gold is offered. All which Offerings are at the Disposal of the Dean of the Chappel, to be distributed amongst the Poor.

The Queen has also *Collar-Days*, (that is, Days when she wears Collar-the Collar of the Garter) without Offering, viz.

Days
without
Offering.

The Holy-Days, and Sundays, in the Twelve-days.

Her Majesty's Birth-Day, Feb. 6.

St. Matthias, Feb. 24.

Her Majesty's Accession to the Crown, March 8.

The Holy-Days in Easter, and Whitsun-Week.

Her Majesty's Coronation, April 23.

S. Mark, April 25.

S. Philip and James, May 1.

S. Peter, June 29.

S. James, July 25.

S. Bartholomew, Aug. 24.

S. Matthew, Sept. 21.

S. Luke, Oct. 18.

S. Simon and Jude, Oct. 28.

Gunpowder-Treason, Nov. 5.

S. Andrew, Nov. 30.

S. Thomas, Dec. 21.

Formerly *Christmas, Easter, and Whitsunday*, were the usual Communion-Days when the King received the Holy Sacrament; and then on Days none but some of the Royal Family, and two or three of the principal Bishops received the Communion with him. But the present Queen, being an excellent Pattern of Piety, receives the Sacrament every first Sunday of the Month, besides the great Festivals, and any of the Household are allowed to Communicate.

For the *Preaching* part, there are 48 Chaplains in ordinary, Chaplains four of 'em in waiting Monthly: Besides six Chaplains appointed to preach at St. James's, and two Household Chaplains at Whitehall.

And, whereas *Lent* is a particular Time of the Year, both Lent- for publick and private Devotion, the Lent-Preachers are appointed Preachers. by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Lord Chamberlain, thus;

Upon *Ashe-Wednesday*, being the first Day of *Lent*, the Dean of the Chappel is to preach of course; and each *Wednesday* after, one of the Queen's ablest Chaplains. Every *Friday*, a Dean of some Cathedral, or Collegiate-Church; and on *Good Friday*, the Dean of *Westminster*. On every Sunday in *Lent* a Bishop; on *Palm-Sunday* an Archbishop, and upon *Raster-Day* the Lord High-Almoner.

Besides the Chappel Royal, the Queen has a *Closet*, or private Queen's Oratory, for Her more private Devotion: Which used to be under Closet. the Direction of a learned and reverend Divine, called Clerk of the Closet; whose Office was to wait on the King in his Closet, to attend at his right Hand during Divine Service, to resolve all Doubts concerning spiritual Matters, and to give Thanks at his Table. But now this Office is in the Hands of 3 Reverend Divines.

The

Lord-Almoner.

The *Almonry* is under the Care of the *Lord High Almoner*, who is usually a Bishop; by whom the *Queen's Alms* are distributed, as he thinks most convenient. Among which all *Deodands*, and *Goods of Self-Murderers* forfeited to the *Queen*, are always bestow'd in *Alms* to the *Poor*.

'Tis the *Lord Almoner*, who pays the *Pension* to such of Her *Servants* below *Stairs*, as, thro' *Age*, or otherwise, are unfit for *Service*. Also to such *Widows* of Her Majesty's *Household Servants*, as left their *Wives* and *Children* unprovided for.

'Tis the *Lord Almoner*, who on *Maunday-Thursdays* (being the *Thursday* in the *Passion week*) performs the Ceremony of *Washing the Feet* of a certain Number of *Poor*; which has been often done by the *King* himself, in Imitation of our *Saviour's* Pattern of *Humility*. The *Charity* bestowed upon this Occasion to each *Poor* admitted to this Ceremony is, *Woollen-Cloth* for one *Suit*, *Linnen* for 2 *Shifts*, six *Peny-loaves* of *Bread*, *Fish* in wooden *Platters*, a *Quart-bottle* of *Wine*, and a red *Leather Purse*, one with as many single *Pence* as the *Queen* is *Years* old, the other with as many *Shillings* as *Years* of the *Queen's* *Reign*.

Under the *Lord Almoner*, there is a *Sub-Almoner*, a *Yeomen*, and 2 *Grooms* of the *Almonry*. (c)

CHAP. XXXIII.

Of Her Majesty's Revenue, and the Officers belonging to it.

Queen's Revenue.

THE Charge of the *Government* in *Times of Peace*, is computed to be *Six Hundred Thousand Pounds per Annum*, besides extraordinary *Expences*: Which *Sum* was settled upon Her present Majesty during Her *Life*, in the first *Year* of Her *Reign*, for the better *Support* of her Majesty's *Household*, and of the *Honour* and *Dignity* of the *Crown*: And the *Revenues* appropriated for it are as follow, viz.

The *Excise* of 2s. 6d. per *Barrel* on *Beer*, *Ale*, &c. excluding 3700*l.* a *Week* appropriated there-out for *publick Uses*; and including so much of the *Charges* of the *Management* as is paid by the *Cashier*; which, by a *Medium* of 3 *Years*, amounts to

The further *Subsidies* of *Tunnage* and *Poundage*, and other *Duties* upon *Wines*, *Goods*, and *Merchandise* imported, exclusive of *Draw-backs*, by *Debentures* and *Allowances* for *damaged Goods*, by a like *Medium*, is

per Annum.

l.
286178

236841

The

The Revenue of the General Post-Office, by a like Medium, including Charges of Management paid by the Receiver, is	101101
The Produce of the Fines arising in the Alienation-Office, including all necessary Expences of the Court of Chancery, and other Charges born thereat, is by a Medium,	4804
The past Fines, by a reserved Rent on a Grant thereof in being,	2276
The Produce of the Revenue arising by Wine-Licences, including Charges of Management by a Medium,	6314
Sheriffs Proffers, <i>communibus Annis</i> , about	1040
Compositions in the Exchequer, by a Medium of three Years,	13
Seizures of Uncustomed and Prohibited Goods.	13005
The Revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall, consisting of the Custom, Coinage, Duty of Tin, Rents of Lands, Fines of Leases, and other Revenues certain and casual, about	9869
The Revenue of the Principality of Wales, about	6857
Other Revenues arising by Rents of Lands, and Fines of Leases, &c. by a Medium of what was paid into the Exchequer in 3 Years.	2906
So the Total of the Revenues appropriated, as is aforesaid, reckoning upon a Medium, and including the Charges of Raising the same, is about	691204

Note, That the Revenues of the *First Fruits* and *Tithes*, by an Act of the first of Queen Anne, were granted for Support of the Civil Government; but are not computed here, because they have been since given in perpetuity for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the poor Clergy.

Since the War begun, the Parliament has granted the Queen such *Aids* and *Subsidies*, as have enabled Her Majesty to carry it on with Success. Which publick Incomes have amounted to above Five Millions a Year, chiefly raised by the Aid of 4s. in the Pound on Land, &c. and by the Customs, and Excise.

The *Land-Tax*, &c. is ascertained at near two Millions, the Customs at above Thirteen Hundred Thousand Pounds, and the *Excise* at near one Million.

Among the several Impositions that have been enacted by publick Authority, I shall take particular Notice of the yearly Produce of these following,

Duties on Coals, Culm, and Cynders,	113688
Duties on low Wines and Spirits of the first Extra- ction,	25267
On Beer and Ale, at 9d. per Barrel,	155000
	On

On Malt, Mum, and Cyder,	650000
On Salt, at 12 d. per Bushel,	54610
Rent of Hackney-Coaches, being 4 l. per Annum each, for 700 Coaches,	2800
Licenses to Hawkers and Pedlars,	6460
Stamp Duties on Vellum, Parchment and Paper,	89110
Duties on Windows,	112069

Officers of the Customs For managing the Custom-Revenue, there are in the first place *Seven Commissioners*, having the Charge and Oversight of all Her Majesty's Customs in all Ports of England. They hold their Places by Patent and sit day by day in the Custom-house, London.

Vast is the Number of Officers and Servants employ'd under 'em, amounting to about 600; some Officers holding their Places by Patent from the Queen, and others by *Warrant* from the Lord High Treasurer. And their due *Perquisites* are so considerable, as to exceed sometimes the Salary.

Officers of the Excise The Excise upon Malt, Beer, Ale, and other Excisable Liquors, is also managed by *Seven Commissioners*, whose Office is kept in the *Old Jewry*. These have likewise several Officers and Servants under them. In the Country there are 30 Collectors, and 140 Supervisors besides a vast Number of inferior Officers, commonly called *Excisemen* or *Gaugers*, whose Salary is 20 s. each per Week: So that the whole Number of Officers concern'd in the Excise, may amount to near 2000.

From the said Commissioners there lies an Appeal to five others called *Commissioners of Appeals*.

For the Salt Duty, Wine Licences, Stamp'd Paper and Vellum, Privies, and Hackney Coaches, there are Five Commissioners for each; and for the Duty arising from Hawkers, Pedlars, and petty Chapmen Three Commissioners. (d)

Of Her Majesty's Treasury, or that Part of the Exchequer, which is for Receiving and Disbursing the Queen's Revenue.

WE have seen the Commissioners, and other Officers, appointed for Collecting the Queen's Revenue, we come now to those who receive the same in Her Majesty's Exchequer or Treasury, and disburse it according to the Queen's Order.

Among which the principal are the Lord High Treasurer of England, and the Chancellor, (or Under-Treasurer) of the Exchequer.

Lord Treasurer. As for the Lord High Treasurer, the Reader will find an Account of him among the Great Officers of State.

Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Chancellor is the next Officer to him in the Treasury. He has the Custody of the Exchequer Seal, and a Superintendency over the Lord Treasurer's Rolls The Offices of Comptroller of the Pipe, Clerk of the Pleas, and Clerk of the Nichills, are in his Gift. As Under-Treasurer, he has the Gift of the two Praefers of the Court.

Next to the Chancellor are the two *Chamberlains*, the *Auditor of the Receipts*, the four *Tellers*, and Clerk of the *Pells*.

The *Chamberlains* have in their Custody many ancient Records, *Chamber- the Standards of Monies, Weights, and Measures, and the Blacklains. Book of the Exchequer*, first called *Rotulus Wintoniæ*, and afterwards *Doomsday-Book*.

This Book, in 2 Volumes, was the Tax-Book of all England, *Dooms- except Cumberland, Westmorland, Durham, and Northumberland, day-book*, which might be in a Volume by it self, now lost. This Book was six Years a making, in the Reign of *William the Conqueror*, containing an exact Account, not only of all the Cities, Towns, and Villages, but also of Families, and what every one possessed, either in Land or Money. And when any Difference arose about those Things, or Taxes, &c. the Book cleared the Point, and the King could not be cheated. Therefore it got the Name of *Doomsday-Book*; which is now kept under 3 Locks and Keys, not to be look'd into under 6 s. 8 d. nor any Part of it transcribed under 4 d. a Line.

The *Auditor of the Receipts* files the Bills of the *Tellers*, by *Auditor* which they charge themselves with all the Monies received. And, of the by Warrant from the Lord Treasurer; he draws all Orders to be *Receipts* signed by his Lordship, for issuing forth all Monies, by Virtue of Privy-Seals, which are recorded in the Clerk of the *Pells* Office, entered and lodged in the Auditor's Office. He also, by Warrant of the Lord Treasurer, makes Debentures to such as have Fees, Annuities, or Pensions by Letters Patent from the Queen, out of the Exchequer, and directs them for Payment to the *Tellers*. He daily receives the State of the Account of each *Teller*, and weekly certifies the whole to the Lord Treasurer. At *Michaelmas* and *Lady-Day*, he makes a *Declaration*, that is, an Abstract of all Accounts, and Payments made in the preceding half Year, one for the Lord Treasurer, and the other for the Chancellor. He keeps the *Registers* appointed for Payments in course, upon several Branches of the Queen's Revenue, and has 5 *Clerks* under him.

The four *Tellers* receive all Monies due to the Queen, there- *Tellers* fore each of 'em must give 20000 l. Security. Each *Teller* has 2 *Clerks*, who constantly attend his Office.

The *Clerk of the Pells* is in Nature of a Comptroller. He is *Clerk of* called the *Clerk of the Pells*, from the Lat. *Pellis*, a Skin, his Of- *the Pells* fice being to enter the *Tellers* Bill into a Parchment Skin, and all Receipts and Payments for the Queen, for what Cause, and by whomsoever. He has 4 *Clerks*, one of 'em for Incomes, and another for Issues.

'Tis observable, that no Acquittances are us'd in the Exchequer, Use of upon paying any Monies to the Queen, but only *Tallies*, as being *Tallies* the most certain Way of avoiding all Cheat. A *Tally* is a Stick with Words written on it on both sides, expressing what the Money receiv'd is for. Which *Tally* being cloven asunder by the *Deputy-Chamberlains*, the *Stock* is deliver'd to the Party that paid the Money, and the *Counter-stock* (or *Counter-foil*) remains with them,

them, who afterwards deliver it over to the other *Deputies*, to be kept till it be called for, and joined with the Stock. After which they send it by an Officer of their own to the *Pipe*, to be apply'd to the Discharge of the Accomptant.

Deputy-Chamberlains.

The foresaid *Deputy-Chamberlains*, whose Office is to cleave the *Tallies*, and examine each Piece a-part, sit in the *Tally-Court*, where the *Talley-cutter* attends. The *Tellers* upon the Receipt of Monies due to the Queen, throw down a Bill thro' a Pipe into the *Tally-Court*, where it is received by a *Clerk* attending there, to write the Words of the Bill upon a *Tally*. This done, he delivers it to be entred by the *Clerk of the Pells*, or one of his *Under-Clerks*, who attends there to enter it in his Book. Then the *Tally* is cloven by the *Deputy Chamberlains*, having their Seals; while the *Senior-Deputy* reads one Part, the *Junior* examines the other Part, with the other two Clerks.

Agents for Taxes.

Agents for Taxes are appointed as Assistants to the Lord Treasurer; for the Accounts relating to the Taxes are remitted to them from all Parts for their Examination, and to make their Report of it to the Lord Treasurer. They sit 3 Times a Week in their Office at *Westminster*, viz. *Tuesdays*, *Thursdays*, and *Saturdays*, from 9 in the Morning till Twelve, or One. (e)

C H A P. XXXIV.

Of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy-Council; and particularly of the Three Principal Secretaries of State.

WE have seen hitherto the vast Dominions of the Queen of Great-Britain, Her Majesty's great Power, the Splendor of Her Court, and the Extent of Her Revenues: I am now come to speak of Her *Privy-Council*, as bearing Part of that great Weight in the Government, which otherwise would lie too heavy upon Her.

The same is composed of eminent Persons, fit to advise Her Majesty upon all Emergencies; and upon whose Wisdom, Vigilance, and Integrity, depends, in a great Measure, the Honour and Welfare of Her Majesty's Dominions in all Parts of the World. They are bound, by Oath, to advise the Queen, to the best of their Judgment, with all the Fidelity and Secrecy that becomes their Station.

In the Multitude of Counsellors there is Safety, says the wisest of Men. Therefore this Council consists of many Members, of several Capacities, that nothing may be wanting for good Counsel; but most of 'em Noblemen, as will appear by the List.

The Number of 'em is at the Sovereign's Pleasure, sometimes more, sometimes less : But it is rare to see one Half meet in Council.

Tho' there are stated Days appointed for Assembling of the Council, yet upon any sudden Emergency the Members are summon'd at any time, and a Council is seldom or never held, without one of the Principal Secretaries of State.

The Queen is often present to hear their Debates, the lowest Counsellor delivering his Opinion first, and Her Majesty at last declaring Her Judgment, which terminates the Matter of Debate.

To propose Matters to the *Privy-Council*, and in the Queen's Absence to make the Report of their several Transactions to Her Majesty, there is a *President*, who by his Office is one of the Nine great Officers of State.

The Queen may declare or conceal from Her *Privy-Counsellors* whatever She thinks fit, and has a select Council out of their Number, commonly called the *Cabinet-Council*; with whom Her Majesty determines such Matters as are most important, and require the utmost Secrecy.

The Things properly cognizable in the *Privy Council*, are such as relate to the well-governing of the Kingdom, and not Matters of Free-hold, which are determined by the ordinary Courts of Justice.

'Tis in the Power of the *Privy-Council* to enquire into all Trespases and Crimes against the Government, and to commit the Delinquents in order to their Trial.

All Proclamations from the *King* and the *Privy-Council* ought to be grounded upon Law, otherwise they are not binding to the Subject: For upon several Questions put to the Judges in the Reign of King *James I.* concerning the Force of Royal Proclamations, they gave in their Opinion, That *the King could not create any Offence by his Proclamation, which was not an Offence before*; That *no Indictment was ever heard of to run contra Regiam Proclamationem, against the King's Proclamation*; and, That *where there is no Law, there is no Transgression*.

A *Privy-Counsellor*, tho' but a Gentleman, has Precedence of all Knights, and younger Sons of Barons and Viscounts, and is stiled *Right Honourable*: But the Council it self is called *Most Honourable*.

To attend the Council, there are four Clerks in ordinary, and four extraordinary. Also, two Keepers of the Council-Chamber.

The *Principal Secretaries of State* are, by their Office, Members of the *Privy-Council*, ever since the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth*. *Secretaries of State* Whereas before, they only prepared Business for the Council-board, in a Room adjoining to the Council Chamber; which done, they came in, and stood one on the Right, and the other on the Left Hand. And till the Secretaries had gone thro' with their Proposition, nothing was debated at the Council-board.

Before the latter End of Henry VIII's Reign, there was but one Secretary of State, when His Majesty thought fit to have this Office discharged by two Persons of equal Authority, and both called *Principal Secretaries of State*. Whole Employment being of great Trust, makes 'em very considerable, both to the Eyes of the Sovereign and People; therefore they attend him daily, as Occasion requires. The Requests of the Subject being likewise for most part lodged in their Hands, the same are represented by the *Secretaries of State*, to the King, and the Dispatches by them made according to his Directions.

As for Home Concerns, both publick and private, the two Secretaries do equally receive and dispatch whatsoever is brought to them, as private Grants, Pardons, Dispensations, &c. except Ireland and the Plantations, which properly belong to the elder Secretary. But for Foreign Affairs, they have each his Province, one called the *Northern*, and the other the *Southern Province*, the last belonging properly to the elder Secretary. The *Northern Province* includes the *Low Countries*, *Germany*, *Denmark*, *Sweden*, *Poland*, and *Muscovy*; and the *Southern*, *France*, *Switzerland*, *Italy*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Turkey*, &c. According to which Division, each Secretary receives Letters and Addresses from, and makes all Dispatches to the several Princes and States belonging to his own Province.

On the 3d of February, 1702, the Queen in Council was pleased to declare, That the publick Business increasing, (by Reason of the late happy Union) She had thought fit to appoint a *Third Secretary of State*; but that Her Majesty intended nevertheless to continue the foreign Affairs, for the present, in the Course of Dispatch they were then in: Whereupon James Duke of *Queensberry* and *Dover* was sworn into that Office, which upon his Grace's Death was for some time discontinued, till Her Majesty was lately pleased to appoint the Right Honourable the Earl of *Marr* Her *Third Principal Secretary of State*.

In all the Royal Houses, they have each his Apartment, as well for his own Accommodation as for his Office, and those that attend upon it. They have also a very liberal Diet at the King's Charge, or else Board-wages; and their settled Allowance from the King, in Salary and Pension, is about 2000 *l.* to each per *Annum*.

They have each of 'em two Under-Secretaries, and Clerks attending the Office, and wholly at his own Choice, without any Dependence upon any other. These have little or no Salary, but their Perquisites are considerable.

A Secretary of State, being a Baron, takes Place of all other Barons; but if above the Degree of a Baron, then he takes Place only according to the Seniority of his Creation. If a Knight, and has no other Qualifications, he has the Precedence of all other Knights.

To the Secretaries of State there belong two other Offices, one called the *Signet*, and the other the *Paper Office*.

By the *Signet* is meant the King's Seal, being in their Custody. In this Office, which is kept at *Whitehall*, there are four Clerks, who wait alternately three Months together, and prepare such Things as are to pass the *Signet*, in order to the Privy-Seal.

The Clerk in waiting attends the Court wheresoever it removes, and prepares such Bills or Letters for the King to sign, as he directed by Warrant from the King, or Secretaries of State, or Lords of the Council.

All Grants prepared by these Clerks, or by the King's Council learned at Law, for the King's Hand, are returned into this Office, when signed, and there transcribed again. The Transcription is carried to one of the Principal Secretaries of State, and being sealed by him, it is called a *Signet*: Which is directed to the Lord Privy-Seal, and is his Warrant for issuing out a Privy-Seal upon it, of which more hereafter. But Privy Seals for Money do now always begin in the Treasury, from whence the first Warrant issued counter-signed by the Lord Treasurer.

The *Paper-Office* is that wherein are kept all Papers and Dispatches that pass through the Offices of the Two Secretaries of State, such as Matters of State and Council, Letters, Intelligences, and Negotiations with foreign States, which are here disposed by Way of a Library at *Whitehall*. The Keeper whereof has a Fee of 160 *l.* per Annum, payable out of the Exchequer. (f)

CHAP. XXXV.

Of the Parliament of GREAT-BRITAIN.

I Come now to speak, not of the *English*, but the *British* Parliament, in which the grand Concerns of the whole *British* Nation are to be debated. This is a high Court, vested with a Legislative Power, and making Two of the Three Estates of the Realm; which Three Estates are the *King*, *Lords*, and *Commons*. The Constitution of a British Parliament:

Accordingly this August Assembly consists of Two Houses, one called the *House of Lords*; and the other the *House of Commons*.

Before the *Union*, the first consisted of all the Spiritual and Temporal Peers of the Realm, qualify'd to sit in the House, and making up about 170. But the *House of Commons* consisted of 513 Commoners: Among which we call *Knights of the Shire*, such as are chosen by the Cinque Ports; *Citizens*, that stand for Cities; and *Burgesses*, for Towns or Boroughs privileged to send Members to Parliament.

By the *Union*, there's an Accession of 16 Peers of *Scotland* to the House of Lords, and 45 Commoners to the House of Commons. The first to be chosen against a new Parliament, by the Peers of *Scotland*; out of their Body; and the last, being *Barons* and

and Burgesses, by the Shires and Boroughs. By which 16 Peers, and 45 Commoners, Scotland is to be represented in the Parliament of Great-Britain. And the Scots Peers sitting in the House of Lords, have the same Privileges as the English Peers.

As the House of Lords seems constituted to support the Rights of the Crown, so the proper Province of the House of Commons, is to stand for the Preservation of the People's Liberties. And tho' the Commons in some Parliaments have been for extending the Royal Prerogative, yet I find the Lords in all Times have been the surest and most natural Bulwark of the Prerogatives of the Crown. King Charles I. called them an excellent Skreen between the Prince and the People, to assist each against any Encroachments of the other. 'Tis not the Lords Interest any way to contribute to the Diminution of the Rights of the Crown, or to suffer it in others. For the Preservation of the legal Prerogative, is not only the surest Way to secure their own Privileges, but of absolute Necessity for the happy and rightful Administration of the Government. 'Tis not long since the House of Lords proved the best Defender, both of the Queen's Prerogative, and the People's Liberties.

In short, the End of Parliaments is to keep up the Constitution, to support the Honour of the Crown, and maintain the Privileges of the People; to raise such Subsidies as Occasion requires, make necessary Laws, and redress all publick Grievances. Therefore 'tis the Interest of the People to be careful and wary in the Election of their Representatives, and (like free Agents) not to suffer themselves to be biassed against the publick Interest.

A Parliament ought to sit, by Law, at least once in three Years; and 'tis no Session, unless some Law be made while they sit.

The Power of Calling a Parliament, of Adjourning, Proroguing, and Dissolving the same, is entirely lodg'd in the Sovereign.

The Sitting of the Parliament is appointed by Royal Proclamation, with the Advice of the Privy Council; and the Time appointed for the Parliament to meet, ought (by the late Union Act) to be no less than 50 Days after the Date of such Proclamation.

Upon the Proclamation, Writs are issued by the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, to every Lord Spiritual and Temporal, to appear at the Time and Place appointed, to give their Advice on some weighty Affairs. Also to all the Sheriffs, commanding them to summon the People to elect as many Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses in their respective Counties, as are to sit in the House of Commons. The Writ is a kind of short Letter written in Law-Latin.

As for Scotland, a Writ is to be directed to the Privy Council there, for summoning the 16 Peers, and for electing the 45 Members, by whom Scotland is to be represented in the Parliament of Great-Britain.

Many

Many undue Elections were formerly made at an excessive and exorbitant Charge, some Candidates spending 1000 *l.* more or less, in treating the Electors for their Voices: To prevent which Abuse, an Act was made in the late Reign, by which any Gift or Present, Reward or Entertainment, given or promised, directly or indirectly, by any one, from the Date of the Writ, makes the Election void. All false Returns are also prohibited by an Act passed in the same Session, and the Party aggrieved is impowered to sue the Officers and Persons making or procuring the same, and to recover double the Damages, with his full Costs of Suit.

And whereas it happens sometimes, that a Burgess is elected for two Boroughs, when the Parliament meets, he must declare to the House for which Place he will serve, that a Writ may issue out for a new Election to be made by the other Place.

No Judge of the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, or Exchequer, can be chosen, because they are Assistants in the Lords House; no Sheriff, because his personal Attendance is required at his Bayliwick during his Sheriffalty; no Clergyman, because he is of another Body, viz. the Convocation; nor any Man that is not of full Age, that is, 21 Years.

A Man attainted of Felony, or Treason, is not eligible; but one Outlawed, in a personal Cause, may be chosen. No Alien that is not naturalized can be a Parliament-man; but, if he be a Householder, his Voice in the Election of Members is allowed of in some Places, particularly in the City of Westminster.

Anciently, a Knight of the Shire was allowed 4 *s.* and a Citizen, or Burgess, 2 *s.* a Day, from the respective Places for which they were chosen: A good Allowance in those Days; but now so inconsiderable, that it is quite laid aside, and all Members serve at their own Charge. The Lords have always born their own Charges, because they represent only themselves in Parliament.

As the Time for the Parliament's Sitting lies in the Sovereign's The Solemnity of Breast, so does the Place of Meeting: Tho' the usual Place is at the ancient Palace of Westminster; the Lords in a large Room by themselves, and the Commons in a larger, which was of old St. Stephen's Chamber's Meeting.

At the Opening of the Parliament on the Day perfix'd, the Queen comes to the House of Lords, in Her Royal Robes, with the Crown on Her Head, and the Sword of State before Her. Her Majesty sits upon a Chair of State, under a Canopy, at the upper end of the Room.

Then the Temporal Lords appear in their Scarlet Robes of State, every one according to his Degree; and the Spiritual Lords in their Episcopal Habit, as they do all the Sessions.

Against the Wall, on the Queen's Right-Hand, the two Archbishops sit by themselves on a Form. Below them, the Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester, on another Form. And next to 'em, upon other Forms, all the other Bishops, according to the Priority of their Consecration.

On the Queen's Left Hand, the Lord Treasurer, Lord President, of the Council, and Lord Privy Seal, sit upon Forms, above all Dukes that are not of the Royal Blood. Then the Dukes, Marquesses and Earls, according to their Creation.

Cross the Room are the Wool-sacks, continued to this Day, to put the Peers in mind of the great Advantages the *English* Wool has brought to the Nation, that the Care of it may never be neglected.

The Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, being of Course the *Speaker* of the House of Lords, sits on the first Wool-sack, before the Throne, with the Great-Seal and Mace lying by him.

Below the Wool sacks there are Forms cross the Room, first for the Viscounts, and next for the Barons, sitting in Order according to their Creation; except the *Lord High Admiral*, the *Lord Great Chamberlain of England*, the *Earl Marshal*, the *Lord Steward*, and the *Lord Chamberlain of the Queen's Household*, who take place of all others of the same Degree of Nobility with themselves.

But whatever Distinction there be among the Peers, they all sit as Barons in the House of Lords; and the Bishops themselves sit there, by virtue of their Barony.

As to the other Wool-sacks, the Judges, the Queen's Council at Law, and Masters of Chancery, sit upon 'em; when called to give their Advice in point of Law. But they ought not to sit in their Queen's Presence, without Her Leave. In Her Majesty's Absence, they may sit, but not be covered; till the *Speaker* signify to them the Leave of the Lords. The Queen's Council Learned, and Masters of Chancery, sit also, but always uncovered.

The lowermost Wool sack is for the Clerk of the Crown, and Clerk of the Parliament: The first concerned in all Parliamentary Writs and Pardons, the last in keeping the Records of all Things passed in Parliament. This Clerk has two Under-Clerks, who, kneeling behind the Wool-sack, write upon it.

Her Majesty being come to the House of Lords, where She appears in great State, commands the Usher of the Black Rod, to call the House of Commons to the Lords House. He is in a manner the Messenger of the Lords, and is so called from a *Black Rod* he carries in his Hand. He sits without the Bar of the House, and what Peers the House thinks fit to commit, upon any Trespas, are left to his Custody. He has under him a Deputy, a Yeomen-Usher that waits at the Door within, and a Crier without.

The Commons being come to the House of Lords, stand without the Bar; and the Queen commands 'em, by the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, to chuse one of their Members for their Speaker, and to present him such a Day, that is, in a Day or two. But this is done sometimes without the Queen, and only

How the Speaker of the Commons is chosen.

only b
Majesty

The
who o
pecial
the Mo
the Co
do no
of the
lect the
'em.

The
for the
proceed
be is c
Name,
lead him
their P

At th
jelly be
Then th
with lo
where h
Incapaci
a Spee
Though
Common
jelly, T
be free

His O
jelly ma
Matters
both H
their ow
Speakers

After
to lay fr
Bills pass
have been
been the
one way
and every
were not

In the
the Chair
The H
the Gen
good Ed
Education

only by the Lord Chancellor, authorized for that Purpose by Her Majesty.

The Commons, being returned to their House, chuse a *Speaker*, The *Natural* who ought to be a Person of great Experience and Ability, especially in Parliamentary Affairs: For the *Speaker* is in effect Office, the Mouth of the House, and so necessary a Part thereof, that the Commons are properly *no House*, as the Phrase is, that is, can do no Business without him. 'Tis the *Speaker's* Part to see the Orders of the House observed; to state the Bills that are brought in; to collect the Substance of the Debates; and the Sense of the House upon 'em.

The Choice being made, by the Majority of Votes, 'tis a Custom *Ceremonies* for the Party chosen to decline the Office, and pray the House to proceed to a new Election. This is a kind of *Nolo Episcopari*: But he is commonly answered with a full Consent of Voices upon his Name, upon which two of the principal Members go to him, and lead him to the *Speaker's Chair*; where being set, they return to their Places.

At the Day appointed for his Presentation to the Queen, Her Majesty being come to the House of Lords, the Commons are called in. Then the new *Speaker* is brought in between two of their Members, with low Obedience to the Bar, and there presented to the Queen, where he makes also a modest Refusal of that high Office, urging his Incapacity for it. Which not being allowed of by the Queen, he makes a Speech to Her Majesty, the Subject of which is left to his own Thoughts. But it ends commonly with these Petitions, That the Commons may, during their Sitting, have free Access to Her Majesty, That they may have Freedom of Speech in their House, and be free from Arrests.

His Oration being answered, and his Petitions allowed, Her Majesty makes a Speech to both Houses of Parliament, concerning such Matters as she thinks fit to lay before them. This done, she leaves both Houses to their private Debates, and the Commons return to their own House, the Mace being carried (as usual) before the *Speaker*.

After this Her Majesty never comes to the Parliament in State, but to lay fresh important Affairs before them; give Her Royal Assent to Bills passed in both Houses, or to close the Session. But when there have been extraordinary Debates in the House of Lords, the Queen has been there frequently to hear 'em, but not to influence the House one way or other: Then Her Majesty appears as it were *Incognito*, and every Peer sits and speaks with the same Freedom, as if the Queen were not there.

In the Queen's Absence, the Lords do always pay a Reverence to the Chair of State, when they come into the House.

The House of Commons does generally consist of the Flower of the Gentry, Gentlemen of divers Capacities, and most of 'em Men of good Estates, that have had the Advantage of a liberal and genteel Education. They are an aggregate Body from all Parts of Great Britain,

Britain, and the House a noble School for young Gentlemen that are of Age to sit there. Five Hundred fifty eight is their full Number, from the time of the *Union*. But, if 300 are met, 'tis reckoned a pretty full House, many being absent upon Business, or Sickness, &c. However 40 make a House.

The Commons sit promiscuously upon Forms, except the *Speaker*, who sits upon a Chair in the Middle of the Room, with a Table before him, the *Clerk* of the House sitting near him at the Table. Nor does any Member wear a *Robe*, but the *Speaker*; except the Members for *London*, who at their first Meeting appear in their Scarlet Robes.

Their Time of Sitting in Parliament is in the Forenoon, commonly from 9 of the Clock till one: But, upon urgent Occasions, they sometimes sit very late, and do Business by Candle light.

Before the Parliament enters upon any Business, the Members of both Houses must take the new Oaths appointed by Act of Parliament, in the first Year of *William* and *Mary*. They are also to make a solemn Declaration against the Doctrine of Transubstantiation, the Invocation and Adoration of Saints, and the Sacrifice of the Mass, by which Declaration all Papists are incapacitated to sit in Parliament. They are moreover to abjure the pretended Prince of *Wales*, before they can be admitted to sit in either House: Which Oath, appointed by the last Parliament of the late King *William*, was the last Bill he signed, not above 12 Hours before his Death.

Tho' every Member of the House of *Commons* be chosen to serve for one particular County, City, or Borough, yet he serves for the whole Kingdom, and his Voice is equal to any other. He may consent or dissent, as he thinks fit, without consulting his Principals; which the States General of the United Provinces are obliged to do, in many Cases. However 'tis his Duty to promote, to his utmost, the Good of his Country, but particularly that of the County, City, or Borough, by which he has been elected.

Of the Proceedings of Both Houses, in their Debates, and passing of Bills.

THE Parliament of Great-Britain has a particular Method in their Proceedings, for the Dispatch of Business. As they can sit no longer than the Sovereign pleases, which has been five or six Months together yearly, ever since the Revolution; so they commonly go through many Bill, both publick and private, before they break up, and sometimes as many are left unfinished, at the Time of their breaking up.

Commit-
tees.

The first Thing the *Commons* do after the Choice of their *Speaker*, is there appointing the *standing Grand Committees*, for Privileges and Elections, for Grievances, for Trade, and for Religion.

The

The *Committee for Privileges and Elections* has always had the Precedency, being commonly the first *Committee*, appointed either the same Day the *Speaker* takes his Place, or the next Day after. This *Committee* consists of no set Number of Members, for any Member of the House is free to sit here. Their Business is chiefly to examine Elections and Returns, complained of as undue, and make Report of it to the House. As for Matters of *Privilege*, they are now commonly heard in the House.

The standing *Committees* being settled, a private *Committee* is generally appointed to draw up an *Address of Thanks* to the Queen for Her Gracious Speech; wherein they commonly express a cheerful Disposition to concur with Her Majesty in those Things She has laid before them. The same is done in the House of Lords.

As to the main Business of the Parliament, which is to make new Laws, revive or abrogate old ones, whatever is proposed for a Law, is first put in Writing, and called a *Bill*. Any Member of the House may offer a Bill, for the publick Good; but he must first open the Matter of it to the House, and offer Reasons for the admitting thereof, which is called, *Making a Motion*. Upon which the House will either admit, or deny it.

Subsidy-Bills, for imposing of Taxes, are not to be brought in but by Order of the Houses: And whereas all other Bills may begin in either House, these do always begin in the House of Commons; nor will the Commons allow the House of Lords to make any Alteration in such Bills. The Reason is, because the greatest Part of the Monies arise from the Commons.

If any Member desire, that a Law in Force be altered, or repealed, he must first move the House in it, and give Reasons for it. If the House allows the *Motion*, their usual Way is, to appoint some of the Members to bring in a Bill for that Purpose.

The Leave of the House must also be obtain'd, to bring in any private Bill, and the Substance of it must be made known to the House, either by a *Motion* or *Petition*. *Petitions* are usually presented by Members of the same County the *Petitioners* are of: If they concern private Persons, they are to be subscrib'd, and the Persons presenting them called to the Bar, to avow the Substance of the Petition, especially if it be a Complaint against an Offender.

Before any Bill can pass into a Law, it must be read three several Times in each House, and debated. And, tho' it passes in both Houses, 'tis but a Body without a Soul, if it has not the Royal Assent. For, as each House has the Privilege of a Negative Voice, so the Sovereign is free to assent or not to the Bill. 'Tis true, there have been few Bills passed in both Houses, since the late happy Revolution, but what have had the Royal Assent.

A *Bill of Indemnity* coming from the Throne, has but one Reading in each House, the Subject being to take it as the Sovereign is pleas'd to give it.

To

To come to Particulars, the *Speaker*, and sometimes the *House*, directs the Clerk what Bill to read; whereupon he reads, with a loud Voice, the *Title* of the *Bill*, and after a little Pause, the *Bill* it self. The *Bill* being read over, he delivers it to the *Speaker*; who rising from his *Chair*, stands uncovered, and holding the *Bill* in his Hand, says, *This Bill is thus intitled*, and then reads the *Title*. This done, he opens the Substance of the *Bill*, either trusting to his Memory, or with the Help of a Breviate filed to the *Bill*: Then he declares to the House, That it is the first Time of Reading the *Bill*, and delivers it again to the Clerk.

The speaking for, or against a *Bill*, is commonly put off till the second Reading, some Days after the first, that the *Members* may have Time to consider of it.

If a *Bill*, originally begun in the Commons, happens, upon the first Reading, to be debated *Pro & Con*, and that upon the Debate, the House calls for the Question, the Question is, *Whether the Bill shall be Rejected*; and not, *Whether the Bill shall be Read the second Time*, which is the usual Way. But to a *Bill* coming from the *Lords*, so much Favour and Respect is shewn, that if it be spoken against upon the first Reading, and the *Speaker* pressed to put the Question, he makes it first for the second Reading; and if that be deny'd, then for *Rejection*; it being more prudential to consider the *Bill*, before it be put to such a Hazard.

If the greater Voice be to have the *Bill Rejected*, the Clerk sets it down *Rejected* in the Journal, and endorses it so upon the Back of the *Bill*. And then it shall be read no more that Sessions, unless it be altered in any Point material, both in the Body and in the Title. If the Voice be to have the *Bill* retained, then it shall have a second Reading in course.

It seldom happens that a *Bill* be read twice in one Day. And tho' it may have a second Reading the next Day after the first, yet the usual Way is to put it off for some Days, unless the Business require the utmost Expedition.

Upon the second Reading, which is performed in the same manner as the first, if none speak against the *Bill*, and several speak for it, without excepting against the Form of it, the *Speaker* may put the Question for *Ingressing* of it, that is, Writing it in fair Parchment.

But Debates arise most upon the second Reading. After which the House usually calls for the *Committing of the Bill*, that is, for referring it either to a *Committee of the whole House*, or to a *select Committee*. The latter consists of several Members, nominated by the House, with the Time and Place appointed for their Meeting: But whoever has spoken directly against the *Bill*, is thereby incapable of being one of the *Committee*, for he that is against the *Bill*, cannot be thought a proper Person to be employ'd about it.

Whilst

Whilst
uncover
the same
which st
out, as
or spun
may ch

None
be by W
twice.

must n
to answ
Persons.

If am
any Ma
Debates
he is fir
sit down
midst o
the Mat
Speaker
House.

But t
only to
stance o
equally

No
any oth
dition,
Or by
Or by
on the
and the

No
Freedo
House,
the Ho
House,
Reprim
sent to

Wh
does co
But w
comm

Afte
Ingress
Bill is
Bill.

Whilst a *Bill* is under Debate, whoever speaks to it stands up uncovered, and directs his Speech to the *Speaker*. If two rise at the same Time, and speak both together, the *Speaker* determines which shall give Way to the other. He that speaks is to be heard out, and not to be interrupted, unless the Discourse be not *ad rem*, or spun out to too great a Length: In which Cases the *Speaker* only may check him in his Discourse.

None is allowed to speak twice to a *Bill* in one Day, except it be by Way of Explication, or when the *Bill* happens to be Read twice. And if what he delivers be confuted by another, yet he must not answer again the same Day; for were it allowed to answer, the whole Time might be spent by two talkative Persons.

If any Thing be done contrary to the Orders of the House, any Member may rise up, and speak to it, in the Heat of the Debates, if the *Speaker* do not. But, if the *Speaker* stands up, he is first to be heard; and while he stands up, the other must sit down. Whoever speaks to the Orders of the House in the midst of a Debate, must keep within that Line, and not fall to the Matter it self. For, if he do, he may be taken down by the *Speaker*, or any other Member, according to the Orders of the House.

But the *Speaker* is not to argue for, or against any Side. He is only to hear the Arguments of the House, and collect the Substance of 'em. Neither has he any Voice, but when the House is equally divided, and then he has the *CASTING VOTE*.

No Member in his Discourse ought to mention the Name of any other then present, but to describe him by his Title or Addition, as, *That noble Lord*, *That worthy Knight*, or *Gentleman*. Or by his Office, as *Serjeant*, *Gentleman of the long Robe*, &c. Or by his Place, as the *Gentleman near the Chair*, *near the Bar*, *on the other side*, or *that Gentleman who spoke last*, or *last but one*, and the like.

No reviling or reflecting Expressions must be used. And, tho' Freedom of Speech and Debates, be an undoubted Privilege of the House, yet whatsoever is there spoken, is liable to the Censure of the House. If any speak offensive Words to the Sovereign, or the House, he is called to the *Bar*, where he receives on his Knees a Reprimand from the *Speaker*: And if the Offence be great, he is sent to the Tower.

When a *Bill* that has been Committed is Reported, the House does commonly agree to the Report in the whole, or in part only. But when the Matter is of Importance, the *Bill* is sometimes Re-committed, and most usually to the same Committee.

After the Debate is ended, the *Speaker* puts the Question for *Ingrossing*. If the Majority of Voices be against it, then the *Bill* is dashed. If for it, 'tis a good Omen for the passing of the *Bill*.

The Bill being *Ingrossed*, the *Speaker* offers it some Days after to be read the Third Time, for the Passing thereof. And to prevent carrying of Bills with a few Voices, it has been ordered sometimes by the House, that no Bill should be put to the Passing before Twelve a-Clock, when the House is commonly full.

When the Bill comes to a third Reading, 'tis done after the same manner as at the first and second Reading. After it is read, the *Speaker* tells the House, that it has been read Thrice, and with their Favours he will put it to the Passing. But before he does it, he pauseth a-while, that the Members may speak to it, if they please. For it happens sometimes, that upon the third Reading, the Matter comes to a fresh Debate. But then 'tis very rare to have it Re-committed, except for some particular Clause, or Proviso.

The Debate being over, the *Speaker*, holding still the Bill in his Hand, puts it to the Passing, thus; *As many as are of Opinion that this Bill should pass, say Yea*; and after the Affirmative, *As many as are of the contrary Opinion, say No*. Upon which the *Speaker* declares his Opinion, whether the *Yea's* or *No's* have it; and his Opinion is to stand as the Judgment of the House, unless the Case be doubtful. Then a Motion being made for the Dividing of the House, the Question is put, Whether the *Yea's* or *No's* are to go out of the House, which commonly falls out to be the Lot of the *Yea's*, especially upon a new Bill. For it seems but reasonable, that they should sit still who are for the old Law, because they are in Possession of it. To count the House, the *Speaker* nominates Two of the *Yea's*, and Two of the *No's*; who having each a Staff in his Hand, are to count the Members that remain sitting in the House. Then they go to the Door, Two on each side standing within it, and counting them who went forth, as they come in. While this is a-doing, no Member is to speak, or to remove out of his Place, except such as go forth upon the Division.

The House being thus told, the two Tellers that have the most Votes, standing at the Bar on the Right Hand of the two others, make their Approaches together to the Table, with the usual Obedience to the House; and he that has the Right Hand, declares to the *Speaker* the Number of the *Yea's* and *No's*. Upon which they all return to their Places, and Mr. *Speaker* makes the Report to the House.

If it be carry'd in the Affirmative, the Clerk enters it, *Resolved*. If in the Negative, thus; *the Question being put, &c. it passed in the Negative*.

If the Bill passed be originally exhibited in the House of Commons, the Clerk writes within it on the Top toward the Right Hand, *Soit baillé aux Seigneurs*, that is, Let it be sent to the Lords. But, if begun in the Lords House, he writes underneath the Subscription of the Lords, *A ce Bill les Communes ont assentex*.

The Bill is carried up to the Lords, by Messengers appointed to the House: And as they come with great Respect to the Bar of the Lords House, their Lordships rise from their Places, and come down to meet them. The Title of the Bill being read by the chief Messenger, the Bill is humbly delivered to the *Speaker* of the House of Lords.

But when a Bill is sent by the Lords to the Commons, they send none of their Members, but only some of the Masters of Chancery, or some other Person whose Place is on the Woolfacks; and who coming up to the *Speaker*, and bowing thrice, one of 'em having read the Title, and desired it may be taken into Consideration, delivers the Bill to the *Speaker*. But in Messages of great Importance, the Lords make use of one or two of the Judges, to go to the House of Commons.

If either House disagrees with the other upon a Bill, a *Conference* is demanded. The *Conference* is held in the *Painted Chamber*, to which both Houses send respective Deputies, called *Managers*, to argue upon the Matter. If they cannot agree, sometimes a new *Conference* is demanded. And if it proves ineffectual, the Bill is *ipso facto* quashed.

The Manner of Voting in the House of Lords is thus: They begin at the lowest Baron, and so go on *Seriatim*; every one answering a part, *Consent*, or *Not Consent*. If the Voices be equal, the Negative carries it, the *Speaker* being not allowed a casting Voice, unless he be a Peer of the Realm.

'Tis usual in the House of Commons, from time to time, to call the House over. Every Member present uncovers his Head, and stands up when he is called. The Absent are either excused and entred accordingly; but if none excuse an Absent Member, he is entred *Deficir*, and sometimes sent for by the Serjeant at Arms. But when a Member of the House is called home into the Country, upon some extraordinary Occasion, the usual Way is to ask Leave of the House to be Absent for some Time, and it is readily granted.

When the Matter under Debate requires a full House, the Serjeant at Arms is commanded to go to the Court of Requests, *Westminster-Hall*, and other Places near the Parliament-House, to seek for the Members there, and require their Attendance.

Upon Notice of the Death of any Member, the *Speaker*, by Order of the House, issues out his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown for making a new Writ, directed to the Sheriff of the County, for which the deceased Member served, in order to a new Election.

As to the *Committees*, take these following Remarks. Upon the first Meeting of a *Committee* in the *Committee-Chamber*, they choose a *Chair-man* amongst them, who is much like the *Speaker* in the House. The Bill they are entrusted with is first read over, and then they consider it by Parts. If there be a *Preamble*, they consider it after the Parts of the Bill; because, upon the Consideration of

Rules observed by Committees.

of the Body of the Bill, such Alterations may be made in it as may also occasion an Alteration in the Preamble.

The *Committee* may not raze, interline, or blot the Bill, but must set down the *Amendments* in a Paper by it self; setting down in the Paper the Number of the *Folio* where the Amendment is made, and naming particularly the Place where the Words of the Amendment are to be inserted, or those of the Bill omitted. The *Breviate* also annexed to the Bill must be amended accordingly, and made to agree with the Bill.

Every *Amendment* is voted singly, and when they are all perfect, they are read, and put to the Question, *Whether the same shall be reported to the House.* But, before the Question is put, any Member of the *Committee* may move to add to those *Amendments*, or to amend any other Part of the Bill.

If the Vote of the *Committee* pass in the Affirmative, the *Chairman* is appointed to make the Report. He first acquaints the House, that he has a Report to make from the *Committee* to whom such a Bill was committed; which being received by the House, the *Chairman* standing in his Place, reads each of the *Amendments*, with the Coherence in the Bill; and gives the Reasons of the *Committee* for such *Amendments*, until he has gone through all. This done, if his Seat be not next the Floor, he comes from his Place to the Bar, and from thence to the *Speaker's* Table, where he delivers both the *Bill* and the *Amendments* to the Clerk.

Whereupon any Member of the House may speak against all, or any of the *Amendments*, and desire the Coherence to be read. But he must make all his Objections at once to all the *Amendments*.

When any great Business is in Hand, *Money-bills* particularly, which require much Debate, the House resolves it self into a Grand Committee, commonly called a *Committee of the whole House*. The Design of it is to have a greater Freedom of Debate, such as leads most to the Truth: For in this *Committee* every Member is free to speak to one Question as often as he shall see Cause, and to answer the Reasons and Arguments of others.

Then the House being resolved from the Rules of it to the Nature of a *Committee*, the *Speaker* leaves the Chair, and the House chooses a *Chairman*, who sits in the Clerk's Place at the Table, and writes the Votes of the *Committee*, the Gathering whereof is according to the Rules of the House.

As the Business that lies under the Consideration and Debate of this *Committee* does commonly require several Sittings, before they can go through it, the *Chairman* must ask Leave for them to sit again. But when the Matter has been thoroughly debated, and is judged fit to be Resolved in the House, the *Chairman* having read all the Votes, puts the Question, *That the same be Reported to the House.*

Committee of the whole House.

Cha

If t
called
Place,
up his
Houles

The
That
somet
no Vo
by Lea

But
the Pa
they th
House
in one
the Ti
most c

Wh
the Ho
Royal
their R
sent fo

Title o
cording
borrow
le vent
la Rein
aussi la

Lords a
Seigne
ous vo
& pri
Bill wh
la Rein
upon a

But
to some
Her Per
As e
for som
cells for

in one c
Meeting
'Tis
in this C
had not
before t

If the Question be carried in the Affirmative, the *Speaker* is called again to the Chair; and the *Chair-man*, standing in his usual Place, reports what has been Resolved in the *Committee*, and brings up his Report to the Table: Whereupon the House proceeds as a *House*, and not as a *Committee*.

The Lords have also their *Committees*, but with this Difference, That the Judges and other Assistants there of the Long Robe, are sometime joined to the Lords of the *Committee*, tho' they have no Voice in the House: And whereas they sit covered in the House, by Leave of the Peers, here they sit uncovered.

But I must not omit taking Notice, That during the Sessions, the Parliament may address the Queen, upon such Matters as they think convenient. And their Addresses are either from either House a part, or sometimes from both Houses, joining together in one and the same Address. These Addresses are presented at the Time appointed by Her Majesty, sometimes in a whole Body, but most commonly by deputed Members from each House.

When *Bills* are ready for the *Royal Assent*, the Queen comes to the House of Lords in the same State as before, cloathed with her *Royal Robes*, and the Crown upon her Head, the Lords also in their Robes. Being seated upon her Throne, and the Commons sent for up by the *Black Rod*, the Clerk of the Crown reads the Title of each Bill; and as he reads, the Clerk of the Parliament, according to Instruction, pronounces the *Royal Assent* in these Words, borrowed of the *French*: If a publick Bill, the Answer is *la Reine le veut*. If private, *Soit fait comme il est desiré*. If a Money-Bill, *la Reine remercie ses loyaux Sujets, accepte leur Benevolence, & aussi le veut*. If a Bill of Indemnity, the Return is from the Lords and Commons to Her Majesty in these Words, *Les Prelats, Seigneurs, & Communes en ce Parlement assemblez, au Nom de tous vos autres Sujets, remercient tres humblement V&re Majesté, & prient Dieu vous donner en Santé bonne Vie & longue*. If a Bill which the Queen does not think fit to pass into a Law, *la Reine s'aviserá*, the Queen will consider of it; which is look'd upon as a civil Denial.

But 'tis observable, that the Queen may, by Commission granted to some of the Peers, give Her *Royal Assent* to any Bill, without Her Personal Presence.

As each House has an undoubted Privilege to *Adjourn* themselves for some Day, so the Queen may *Adjourn* 'em, in order to a *Recess* for some Time. And then all Bills already read and debated, in one or both Houses, remain in *Statu quo*, and at the next Meeting may be brought to an Issue.

'Tis otherwise with a *Prorogation*, which makes a Session. For in this Case all Bills that passed either House, or both Houses, and had not the *Royal Assent*, must begin anew at the next Meeting, before they can be brought to Perfection.

The Meaning of *Adjourning*, and *Proroguing* the *Parliament*.

Lastly,

Of the
Triennial
Parliament.

Lastly, The Parliament is said to be *Dissolved*, when the House of Commons is disbanded, in order to a new Election. Both the Dissolution, and the Calling a new Parliament, are commonly done by *Proclamation*, after the last Sitting of the Parliament.

Whereas some of our Kings formerly called no Parliament, but when they thought fit, or continued the same Parliament too long to be true to their Trust, by an Act passed in the late King's Reign, there ought to be a *Parliament sitting at least once in three Years*. And if a Parliament Sitting be Dissolved, without an Act passed, or Judgment given, 'tis no Session of Parliament, but a Convention. By the same Act it is enacted, That no Parliament shall continue longer than three Years at the farthest, to be accounted from the Day on which the said Parliament shall be appointed to meet, by the Writs of Summons: Therefore 'tis called a *Triennial Parliament*.

Upon the King's Decease, if there was a Parliament Sitting, or in Being, 'twas *ipso facto* Dissolved, the King being look'd upon as the Head of Parliament. But, to prevent the Mischiefs and Confusions that may be occasioned in such a Case for want of a Parliament, a providential Act was made in the late Reign; by which the Parliament then Sitting, or in Being, shall in that Case continue, and immediately meet, for and during the Time of Six Months, unless the same shall be sooner Prorogued or Dissolved by the next Heir to the Crown in Succession. But, in case there shall be no Parliament in Being, then the last preceding Parliament shall immediately Meet, Sit, and Act, to all Intents and Purposes; as if the said Parliament had never been Dissolved.

'Twas a Custom of Old for the Sheriff to proclaim, by the King's Command, after every Session of Parliament, the several Acts passed in that Session, that none might pretend Ignorance: But that Custom has been laid aside, since Printing came into Use; all publick Acts of Parliament being now published in Print, soon after the same are passed.

Of the Privileges, and Power of the Parliament.

There are Three Things in England, said an eminent Lawyer, the Bounds of which are unknown, viz. The Royal Prerogative, The Peoples Liberties, and, The Privileges of Parliament.

As for the last, the House of Lords are undoubtedly the hereditary Counsellors of the Crown, and have a Judicial Power lodged in them by the Constitution. They are the Supreme Court of Judicature, and from them there lies no Appeal.

In the last Parliament of England there happen'd a great Contention, in Point of Right, between the Two Houses, as to the Aylesbury Men, committed by the House of Commons into Custody, for Breach of Privilege. The House of Lords took upon them

them to enquire into the Matter, and justify'd their Proceeding as follows, by their Representation to the Queen, January 18, 1703.

That by the known Laws and Custom of Parliaments, the House of Peers has an undoubted Right, when they conceive it to be for the Good and Safety of the King and Kingdom, to take Examinations of Persons charged with criminal Matters, whether such Persons be then in Custody, or not; and also, to order the Persons so to be examined, to be taken into Custody of the King's sworn Officers attending the House, during such Examinations, or to Commit them to any other safe Custody that they shall think proper, and to Restrains others (if they see Cause) from having Access to, or Communication with them. The House of Lords have exercised this Right from time to time, as Occasions have required, without Objection. The Records are filled with Precedents, which warrant their Claim in every Part of it. And Page 5, they urge, That if Persons in Custody are out of the Reach of the House of Lords, 'tis not to be imagined, that the Commons can pretend to a greater Power of examining, committing, or restraining them, which Power they have assumed several times. They further alledged, That when the Peers order Persons to be examined in their House, they cannot be said to take the Examination of them solely to themselves, exclusive from the King, the King being always look'd upon as present in that great Council, in Consideration of Law, where He may be present in his Royal Person as often as he pleases.

The House of Commons, insisting upon the Nullity of that Right of the House of Lords, addressed the Queen about it, and used such Expressions as were highly resented by their Lordships. As to their addressing the Queen, the Lords represented, That if at any time either House conceived, they had a reasonable Ground to object against the Proceedings of the other, it has been a common Practice to desire Conferences, fairly to discuss the Matter in Debate between them, whereby Mistakes have been cleared for the most part, a good Understanding cultivated, and a mutual Respect preserved. They said further, That if it be justifiable in the House of Commons, to be appealing to the Crown against the Lords, the same Method may be taken by the Lords. And, That 'tis easie to foresee how fatal the Consequences may be in the Reign of an ill-designing Prince, and what Advantages may be taken from it, for utterly subverting the Constitution. There are Examples Abroad, where Proceedings of this kind have ended in the Overtthrow of the Liberties of the People.

However, the Commons resolved, That they have an undoubted Right to commit for Breach of Privilege, and that the Commitments of the House are not examinable in any other Court whatsoever.

The Lords on the contrary, resolved, 1. That neither House has any Power to create new Privileges. 2. That the Commons in committing the five Persons, have assumed a new Privilege they can show no Right to. 3. That every Englishman has a Right to apply for, and obtain a Habeas Corpus. 4. That the Commons censuring Persons for aiding a Prisoner to procure a Habeas Corpus, is of dangerous Consequence. 5. That a Writ of Error is not a Writ of Grace, but a Writ of Right.

One of the fundamental and principal Ends of Parliaments being to redress Grievances, and ease the People of Oppressions, the chief Care thereof lies in the House of Commons; which is the grand Inquest of the Realm, summoned from all Parts to present publick Grievances to be redressed, and publick Delinquents punished; such as corrupted Counsellors, Judges, and Magistrates. This makes Parliaments to be a great Check to ill Men, and therefore abhorred by such Men in Authority.

In this Case, when the Parliament sits, the Commons impeach, and the Lords are the Judges. The Commons inform, present, and manage the Evidence; and the Lords, when the Trial is over, give Judgment upon it. In short, such is the Privilege of the House of Commons, that they may impeach the highest Lord in the Kingdom, either Spiritual or Temporal. But the Lords cannot proceed against a Commoner, except upon a Complaint of the Commons.

In a Case of Misdemeanour, both the Lords Spiritual and Temporal are Judges. But if the Crime be Capital, the Lords Spiritual absent themselves during the Trial. For by an Ordinance made at the Council at Westminster, in Henry II's Reign, all Clergymen were forbidden *agitare Judicium Sanguinis*, upon Pain of being deprived both of Dignities and Orders.

Formerly, all Members of Parliament were free from Suits, Arrests, or Imprisonment, (except in Case of Treason, or Felony) not only during the Sitting, but also 40 Days before, and 40 Days after the Sessions: Which Privilege did likewise extend to their Menial Servants, and the Officers attending the House. But by an Act passed in the late Reign, the said Privilege ceases immediately after the Prorogation or Dissolution of any Parliament, till the prorogued Parliament be re-assembled, or a new Parliament meet. It ceases also immediately after any Adjournment of both Houses of Parliament for above fourteen Days, until both Houses meet again. And upon the Rising of the Parliament, the Plaintiff shall be at Liberty to proceed to Judgment and Execution. Nor shall any Action for the Recovery or obtaining of any Debt or Duty due to the Crown be impeach'd, stay'd, or delay'd, under the Colour or Pretence of Privilege of Parliament. But the Person of the Debtor, or Accomptant, whether a Peer of the Realm, or a Member of the House of Commons, shall be free from Arrest or Imprisonment during the Continuance of the Privilege of Parliament.

The

The Lords Spiritual and Temporal, qualify'd to sit in the House, have this Privilege, That if they cannot appear in Parliament, by Reason of Sicknes, &c. they make their *Proxies* to vote in their Stead. But then such Lords as would make their *Proxies*, must enter them in Person, at the Beginning of every Parliament.

While the Parliament sits, all Members of the House of Commons are free from Attendance on Trials in inferior Courts of Judicature, from serving on Juries, and the like.

In Time of Parliament, whoever offers to speak irreverently of that Court, to threaten, or abuse any Member of the House of Commons, is liable (upon Complaint thereof) to answer it to the House, and be committed to the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms.

'Tis a common Saying, That *a Parliament can do any thing*: Which is to be understood, That the Parliament of Great-Britain can, with the Royal Assent, do any Thing that is not repugnant to common Justice. They may revive or abrogate old Laws, and make new; settle the Succession to the Crown, determine doubtful Rights whereof no Law is made; appoint Taxes; establish Forms of Religion; naturalize Aliens; legitimate Bastards, adjudge an Infant (or Minor) to be of full Age; attain a Man of Treason either alive, or after his Death; condemn or acquit them who are upon their Trial; give the most free Pardons; restore in Blood and Name, &c. And the Consent of the Parliament is taken to be the Consent of every *Englishman*.

But how great soever be the Power of King and Parliament, yet they cannot restrain or confine future Parliaments. *Quod leges posteriores priores contrarias abrogant*, is a Maxim in the Law of Parliaments: And a subsequent Parliament has still a Power to abrogate, suspend, qualify, explain, or make void the Acts of the former in the whole, or any Part thereof; notwithstanding any Words of Restraint, Prohibition, or Penalty in the former. (g)

C H A P. XXXVI.

Of the Courts of Judicature: And first of the Superior Courts.

Courts of Justice.

FROM the High Court of Parliament, that great Wheel which moves all the rest, I proceed to the Courts of Justice sitting at *Westminster*, and opened four Times a Year, called the four Terms, *Viz. Easter, Trinity, Michaelmas, and Hilary-Terms.*

Terms.

Easter-Term begins the 17th Day after *Easter*, and lasteth 29 Days. *Trinity-Term*, the 5th Day after *Trinity-Sunday*, and lasteth 20 Days. *Michaelmas-Term*, the 23d of *October*, and lasteth 37 Days. *Hilary-Term*, the 23d of *January*, and lasteth 21 Days. So that the Four Terms take up in all 105 Days; from which must be deducted about 20 *Sundays* and *Holy-Days*, in which the Courts do not sit.

The several Courts sitting at *Westminster*, are the Court of *Chancery*, *Queen's-Bench*, and *Common Pleas*; and two concerning the *Queen's Revenue*; *viz. the Court of Exchequer*, and that of the *Duchy of Lancaster*.

The Principal of these Courts are the High Court of *Chancery*, and the Court of *Queen's-Bench*, both sitting at the upper End of *Westminster-Hall*; the last being a Court of Justice, that observes nothing, but the strict Letter of the Law, and the first a Court of Mercy, in which Causes are try'd, not according to the Strictness of Law, but by the Rules of Equity.

And as the *Queen's-Bench* is a Court in which the Pleas are between the King and Subject, so in the Court of *Common-Pleas* are debated the usual Pleas between Subject and Subject.

Of the COURT of CHANCERY.

Chancery-Court.

I begin with the Court of *Chancery*, otherwise called the Court of Equity, which is the most ancient, and has the Pre-eminence.

Here the Proceedings are in *Latin*, or *English*. In *Latin*, when the Court proceeds according to the known Laws and Customs of the Land; and by *English* Bill, when according to Equity and Conscience. For the *Chancery* has two Courts in one; the equitable Part being instituted for the Relief of the Subject against Cheats, Breaches of Trust, and unfortunate Accidents, to temper the Rigour of the Law, and rescue Men from Oppression. But the Remedy has proved too often as bad as the Disease, by the endless Windings and Turnings of this Court, which make it a Labyrinth.

The Form of *Pleading* in this Court is much after the Manner of the Civil Law, by Bill, Examination of Witnesses, and a *Subpœna*, by which the Defendant is summoned to appear, and answer the Complainant's Bill; upon neglecting whereof, there issues out an *Attachment*, to compel him. This being not obey'd, then goes out an *Attachment* with a *Proclamation*: And if the Defendant continue still contumacious, the Court will award against him a *Proclamation of Rebellion*, upon which he is sent Prisoner to the Fleet.

In this Court all Patents, most Sort of Commissions, Deeds between Parties, touching Lands and Estates, Treaties with foreign Princes, &c. are sealed and inrolled. Out of it are issued Writs to convene the Parliament, and Convocation, Proclamations, and Charters, &c.

For the *Latin Part* of this Court there are 24 *Cursitors*; and Lord for the *Englisk*, six Clerks. And the Judge is the Lord High Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal; who since the happy Union of England and Scotland, bears the Title of Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain. He is the chief Magistrate in the Kingdom, and the prime Minister of State. His Office is reckoned to be worth 7000 *l.* a Year; which he holds only *durante beneplacito*, or during the Queen's Pleasure. When he goes abroad, the Mace and Great Seal go constantly with him.

In the other Courts afore-named there are four Judges to each, but in *Chancery* the Lord Chancellor is the sole Judge. And, whereas the first are tied to the Strictness of the Law, here the Law is tempered with Equity and Conscience, therefore the Chancellor is said to be the Keeper of the King's Conscience.

If the Judges of the other Courts had a Power to judge according to Equity, in equitable Cases, 'twould be a much shorter Method for the publick Administration of Justice, and a great Ease to the Subject: But then the Question is, how the Grandeur of this Court would be kept up.

The other Courts sit only in Term time, and have no Power to act as Courts of Justice out of Term, whereas the *Chancery Court* is always open. So that, if any Man be wrongfully imprisoned in the Vacation-time, the Lord Chancellor may grant his Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, and do him Justice according to Law. He may also in Vacation time grant Prohibitions, as well as in Term time.

Tho' the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper, be the sole Judge Masters of here, yet he has twelve Assistants, called Masters of Chancery; who Chancery were all anciently Doctors of the Civil Law, and whose Business was to inform the Lord Chancellor of the equitable Part of the Civil Law. Now their main Business is to take Affidavits, or Depositions upon Oath, or any other Matter to which an Oath is required by the Rules of the Court, for which end they have an Office in Chancery-Lane. The Chancellor does also refer to them the Examination of Accounts, depending on this Court, of which they make their Report in Writing. In Term time three of them sit at

Court with the Lord Chancellor, at some Distance from him; and two out of Term, when he hears Causes at his own House.

These are *Masters* in ordinary, whose Salary is 100 l. each, paid out of the Exchequer, besides Fees and Robe-Money. But there is besides a great Number of *Masters extraordinary*, dispersed all over the Kingdom, to take *Affidavits*.

Master of the Rolls.

The First of the foretold Twelve Masters is called *Master of the Rolls*, as having the Custody of all *Charters, Patents, Commissions, Deeds, and Recognizances*; which being made up in Rolls of Parchment, gave Occasion for that Name. And the House it self, where the said Rolls are kept, is called the *Rolls*. In which are kept all the Rolls since the Beginning of the Reign of *Richard III.* the former being kept in the *Tower of London*.

This is a great Officer, and his Place of great Profit, tho' much short of what it has been. He is so far an Assistant to the Lord Chancellor, as to hear Causes in his Absence, but does not go so far as to make a Decree.

By Virtue of his Office, he keeps a Court at the *Rolls*, with two Assistant Masters of *Chancery*, where he hears and determines Causes that come there before him: But his Decrees are appealable to the *Court of Chancery*.

His Place is in the King's Gift, either for Life, or *durante beneplacito*. And he has the Gift of the *Six Clerks* Officers, of the *Examiners* Offices, *three Clerks of the Petty-Bag*, and the *six Clerks* of the *Rolls Chappel*. He has under him a *Secretary*, two *Registers*, and an *Usher*.

In Parliament, when he sits in the House of Lords, his Place is next to the Lord Chief Justice of England, upon the second Woolf-Sack.

Six Clerks.

The *Chancery Court* swarms with Officers: Amongst which the *Six Clerks* are next in Degree to the *Masters of Chancery*, and their Business is to enroll all *Patents, Commissions, Licences, Pardons*, and other Instruments that pass the Great Seal. They have under them no less than 90 *Clerks*, having each a Seat in the Office, and some of 'em getting 4 or 500 l. a Year.

In the last Session of the last *English Parliament*, a *Bill* was brought in for giving the *Six Clerks* in *Chancery* a Recompence upon taking their Offices away, and for appointing *Attornies* for the better keeping the Records of this Court: But the *Bill* dropt, for Want of Time to bring it to Perfection.

Clerk of the Crown.

Next the *six Clerks* is the *Clerk of the Crown*, who by himself, or Deputy, is always to attend the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, for special Matters of State. He makes all Writs for Election of Members of Parliament, *Commissions* for distributing Justice, general and special Pardons.

Protonotary.

The *Protonotary*, whose Office is chiefly to expedite *Commissions* for Embassies.

Register,

Register, whose Office is executed by Deputies, giving constant Attendance in Court, and taking short Notes called *Minutes*, which they afterwards draw out at length into *Orders*, containing the Opinion of the Court in the Matter therein debated. To their Business also to ingross, file, and keep the Decrees, Orders, and Injunctions issuing out of this Court.

Two *Examiners*, who examine Witnesses upon Oath, according to the Interrogatories delivered to them to examine the Parties thereupon, and put their Answers and Depositions into Writing.

There also belong to this Court a *Clerk*, and a *Comptroller of the Hanaper*, vulgarly called the *Hamper*. The *Clerk's* Office is to receive all Money due to the King for the Seals of Charters, Patents, Commissions, and Writs. He attends daily in Term-time, and at all Times of Sealing, with Leather-bags, in which are put all sealed Charters, Patents, &c. And then those Bags are delivered to the *Comptroller of the Hamper*.

Three *Clerks of the Petty-Bag*, under the Master of the Rolls. *Clerks of* Whole Office is to make all Patents for Customers, &c. all *Comptroller of the Petty-Bags*, all Commissions for Assessing of Taxes, and Writs for Bag-Nomination of Collectors.

Two Masters of the *Subpena-Office*, who make out all Subpoenas; a Master of the *Affidavit Office*, who files all Affidavits sworn before a Master in Chancery; a Clerk of the *Patents*, who prepares, ingrosses, and exemplifies all Patents or Grants from the Queen, for any new Invention or Discovery: Besides several other Clerks.

Twenty four *Curfours*, who make out original Writs. There-fore each of them has certain Counties allotted to him, into which he makes out such original Writs as are required.

The *Alienation-Office*, where Fines are set, and Monies received upon Writs of Covenant for alienating any Estate in the Kingdom, as due to the Queen, for her Licence or Consent, is likewise a Branch of this Court. To which Office there belong three Commissioners, a Master in Chancery, a Receiver, a Clerk of the Inrolments, and a Clerk of the Entries.

Lastly, here is the Warden of the *Fleet*, or Keeper of the *Fleet Prison*, who takes into his Custody all Prisoners sent thither from this Court; and a Serjeant at Arms who bears a gilt Mace before the Lord Chancellor, or Keeper ()

QUEEN'S-BENCH COURT.

When a King fills the Throne, this Court is called the *King's-Bench*, but now 'tis the *Queen's-Bench*, because anciently the King sat there sometimes in Person on a high Bench, and the Judges on a low Bench at his Feet.

This is the highest Court in England at Common Law, next to the House of Lords in Parliament. Here the Pleas are between

tween the King and the Subject; all Treasons, Felonies, Breach of Peace, Oppression, and Misgovernment, being commonly brought before this Court; as are also all Errors of the Judges and Justices of *England* in their Judgments and Proceedings, not only in Pleas of the Crown, but in all other Pleas, the Exchequer excepted.

In this Court all young Lawyers, that have been called to the Bar, are allowed to plead and practise.

There are four Judges belonging to this Court, who hold their Office by Writ, not by Patent, and have each a Salary of 1000 *l. per Annum*. But none may be Judge in this Court, except a Serjeant-at-Law, who (upon taking this Degree) is obliged to wear always a Lawn Coat under his Cap at the Bar.

The first of these Judges is called *Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench*, or else *Lord Chief Justice of England*, because his Jurisdiction extends over all *England*, and a Warrant from him may fetch one from any Part of it. (i)

COMMON-PLEAS.

This Court is so called, because the Pleas usually here debated are between Subject and Subject, and that according to the Strictness of Law.

None but Serjeants at Law may plead in this Court, and yet they have the Privilege of pleading in all other Courts.

Here all civil Causes, real and personal, are usually tried; and real Actions are pleadable in no other Court. Nor are Fines levied, or Recoveries suffered, but only at this Court, at *Westminster*, at a Judge's Chamber, at the Assizes, or by special Commission out of Chancery.

Judges:

This Court has also four Judges, with the same Salary as those of the *Queen's Bench*, each holding his Place by Patent, *quamdiu se bene gesserit*. The first is called *Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas*.

The chief Officers belonging to this Court, next to the Judges, are the *Custos Brevium*, three *Protonotaries*, and a *Chirographer*, all sitting in the Court, with black round Caps on, such as were worn before the Invention of Hats in *Q. Elizabeth's* Reign. These Officers are all sworn, and have their Office for Life, as a Freehold.

Custos Brevium.

The *Custos Brevium* is the first Clerk of this Court, whose Office is to receive and keep all Writs returnable here, and all Records of *Nisi prius*, called *Posseas*. He has the Gift of the second *Protonotary's* Place, and of the Clerk of the *Juries*.

Protonotaries.

The *Protonotaries* are to enter and enroll all Declarations, Pleadings, Assizes, Judgments, and Actions; and to make out Judicial Writs for all Counties, but *Monmouth*. 'Tis in their Offices all the Attorneys of this Court enter their Causes, and each of 'em has a Secondary, who draws up the Rules of Court, &c. Those

Second

Chap

Second Court.

The has fix ties alon vied of

Here

Proclam

of Fines

recorde

There

Places

1. A

Court,

other

Justice.

2. A

Officer

and rem

3. A

Out-law

Name

pro.

To t

to whom

brought

what M

2. Cl

for Plain

fore any

3. Cl

rance of

try.

4. Cl

fence.

5. Cl

6. Cl

Superfed

There

The Fil

out all

The last

for the C

in the L

The C

Exigent

Out-law

Law tha

County.

Secondaries are commonly the ablest Clerks, or Attorneys of the Court.

The *Chirographer* is to ingross Fines acknowledged, &c. He *Chirographer* has six Clerks in his Office under him, who have their several Counties allotted them, and for which they are to ingross the Fines levied of Lands in their respective Divisions.

Here is also the *Register* of the Fine Office, and a Clerk of the *Register*. Proclamations : Which Office is the only proper Place for searching of Fines, they not being perfect till they are brought thither and recorded.

There are in this Court 3 Officers unsworn, and holding their Places *durante Beneplacito*, viz.

1. A Clerk of the Treasury, who keeps the Records of this Court, and makes out all Records of *Nisi prius*, besides several other Things. This Office is in the Gift of the Lord Chief-Justice. Clerk.

2. A Clerk of the Inrollments of Fines and Recoveries. This Officer is, by Statute, under the 3 *Puisné* Judges of this Court, and removable at their Pleasure.

3. A Clerk of the Out-lawries, who (after a Party is returned Out-lawed) makes out the Writ of *Capias Utlagatum*, in the Name of the Queen's Attorney, whose Deputy he is *pro tempore*.

To the foresaid Officers add, 1. A Clerk of the Queen's Silver, to whom every Fine (or final Agreement) upon Sale of Land is brought from the *Custos Brevirum*, and who makes an Entry of what Money is to be paid for the Queen's Use.

2. Clerk of the Warrant, who enters all Warrants of Attorney for Plaintiff and Defendant, and inrolls all Deeds acknowledged before any Judge of this Court.

3. Clerk of the *Habeas Corpus*, who makes Writs for Appearance of the Jury in this Court, or at the Assizes in the County.

4. Clerk of the *Essaines*, or Excuses, for lawful Cause of Absence.

5. Clerk of the Errors.

6. Clerk of the Superseas, who makes out the Writs of Superseas.

There are also in this Court 14 *Filazers*, and 4 *Exigenters*. *Filazers*. The *Filazers*, having their several Counties allotted them, make out all Process upon original Writs, besides several other Things. The last of 'em is, by Patent, *Protonotary, Filazer*, and *Exigenter*, for the County of Monmouth. The rest hold also for Life, and are in the Lord Chief Justice's Gift.

The Office of the *Exigenters* is, to make all Writs called *Exigentes*, and *Proclamations*, in all Actions where Process of Out-lawry does lie. The Writ lies against a Transgressor of the Law that cannot be found, nor any of his Goods, within the County. And if he appears not, after Summons by the Sheriff, at

at five several County-Courts, he is Out-lawed. The Writ is called *Exigent*, because it exacts (or requires) the Parties Appearance, to answer the Law. The *Exigenters*, as well as *Filazers* Offices, are all in the Gift of the Lord Chief Justice, and hold for Life. (K)

COURT of EXCHEQUER.

There are two Courts held in the Exchequer, one that tries Causes according to Law, and the other according to Equity. The *Court of Equity*, held in the *Exchequer-Chamber*, is held before the Lord Treasurer, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Barons aforesaid: But the Judicial Proceedings according to Law, are only before the Barons of the Exchequer.

Judges.

Here are tried all Causes relating to the Queen's Revenue, such as are concerning Accompts, Disbursements, Customs, and Fines imposed. For which there are four Judges appointed, called *Barons of the Exchequer*, none but Barons sitting here as Judges in former Times. And tho' Men learned in the Law have been in latter Times employ'd in this Station, the Title of *Baron* is still continued to them, and that of *Lord Chief Baron* to the first of 'em; who being the principal Judge of this Court, the Barristers direct their Speech to him, and he answers the Bar.

'Tis true, there is another Baron, called *Cursitor-Baron*, who sits in the Court with them, but is none of the Judges; his Office being only to administer the Oath to the Sheriffs, Under Sheriffs, Bayliffs, Searchers, Surveyors, and other Officers of the Custom-house.

Queen's Remembrancer.

The next Officers are, 1. The *Queen's Remembrancer*, whose Office is in the Queen's Gift, and who has under him Eight Attorneys or sworn Clerks, two of which are distinguished by the Title of *Secondaries*.

In this Office the State of all Accompts, except Sheriffs and Bayliffs Accompts, concerning the Queen's Revenue, is enter'd; all Securities for the faithful exercising of Offices taken; and all Proceedings thereupon made. In short, from hence issues forth Process, to cause all Accomptants to come in and accompt. The Exchequer being also a Court of Equity, as was before said, all Proceedings touching the same are in this Office.

Treasurer's Remembrancer.

2. The *Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer*, whose Office is to make Process against all Sheriffs, Receivers, &c. for their Accompts, and many other Things of Moment. This Office is in the Queen's Gift, and here are six Attorneys or sworn Clerks, of which the first two are called *Secondaries*.

Clerk of the Pipe.

3. The *Clerk of the Pipe*, into whose Office all Accompts which pass the Remembrancer's Office are brought. All Accompts of Sheriffs and Bayliffs are made up by him, and he gives them (as he does other Accomptants) their *Quietus est*, when their Accompts are even. 'Tis this Clerk of the Pipe, who makes Leases of the Queen's Lands, and extended Lands, by Warrant from the Lord Treasurer.

Treasurer. He has eight Attorneys or sworn Clerks under him, whereof the two first are Secondaries.

4. *Comptroller of the Pipe*, who writes in his Roll all that is *Comptrol-* drawn down from the Remembrancer's Office into the great Roll *ler of the* of the Pipe, and makes Process for the Recovery of any Debt *Pipe.* due to the Crown by a Writ called the *Summons of the Pipe.*

5. *Clerk of the Pleas*, in whose Office all the Officers of the Clerks of Exchequer, and other privileged Persons, such as Debtors to the *the Pleas,* Queen, &c. have the Privilege to plead, and be impleaded in all Matters at Common-Law. The Reason of this Privilege, as to the Officers, is, that they should not be drawn out of their own Court, where their Attendance is required. There are in this Office *five sworn Attornies, and a foreign Opposer.*

There is moreover a Clerk of the *Estreats*, who receives every Term the *Estreats* (or Extracts) out of the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office, and writes 'em out to be levied for the Queen. He also makes Schedules for Sums that are to be discharged.

Of the Estreats.

Two *Auditors of the Imprest*, who audit the great Accompts of Her Majesty's Moneys Imprest, Mint, Customs, Ward-Robe, First-fruits and Tenths, Naval and Military Expences, &c.

Auditors.

Four *Auditors of the Revenue*, who audit all Accompts of the Revenue, and Subsidies granted by the Parliament.

Remembrancer of the *First-fruits*, who takes all Compositions for First-fruits and Tenths, and makes Process against such as are backward to pay. There are several Offices belonging to this Office.

*Remem-
brancer of
the First-
fruits.*

I pass by several other Officers belonging to this Court, as the Clerk of the *Parcels*, Clerk of the *Nichils*, and Marshal of the Court.

Here is also a *chief Usker*, who has under him four *Ushers*, and six *Messengers*, whose Offices are all in his Gift. His Office is hereditary, and he is also by Inheritance *Proclamator of the Court of Common Pleas.* ()

COURT of the DUTCHY of Lancaster.

This Court, which is kept at *Westminster* by the *Lower Exchequer*, takes Cognizance of all Causes that concern the Revenue of this Dutchy, which has been long since annexed to the Crown.

The chief Judge of this Court is the *Chancellor of the Dutchy*, who is assisted by the Attorney thereof. The other Officers you will find in the List. (m)

C H A P. XXXVII.

Of the Assizes and Sessions. And therein of Constables, Coroners, Justices of Peace, and Juries: With a particular Account of the English Way of Trying Malefactors.

Assizes.

THE Assizes are Courts kept twice a Year in every County of England, for the Ease of the People in the Distribution of Justice; the twelve Judges going for that Purpose by Commission from the Queen, to do Justice all over England: And this is called *Going the Circuit*.

The Time for the Assizes.

The Courts thus kept by these Itinerant Judges, are called the *Assizes*, in which they judge both Civil and Criminal Causes. Which *Assizes* are distinguished into *Lent* and *Summer-Assizes*, the first falling out presently after *Hilary-Term*, the last after *Trinity-Term*. They are usually held at the County-Town, and that with great Attendance and Feasting.

The Reception of the Judges going their Circuit.

When the Judges are coming into a County, the Sheriff thereof is bound to attend in Person, with his Under Officers, Clerks, Stewards of Courts, Bayliffs of Hundreds, Constables, Jaylor, &c. all riding on Horseback. If the Sheriff cannot come himself, he must send one in his Place, to be allowed of by the Judges. The Justices of Peace in that County are also to attend; and if either the Sheriff, or they, fail therein, they may be fined at the Discretion of the Judges.

Their Dispatch in determining Causes.

'Tis observable, that in each County all Causes grown to an Issue in the Courts at *Westminster*, are commonly determined here in two or three Days. Which is done, not by the sole Arbitrament of the Judges (as in foreign Countries) but by a *Jury* of 12 Men.

Jury.

This *Jury* is chosen by the Sheriff of the County, and only directed in Point of Law by the Judges. For every Trial by *Assize*, (whether the Action be Civil or Criminal, publick or private, personal or real) is referred for the Fact to a *Jury*, as in most Courts of the Common Law; and as they find it, so passeth the Judgment.

Commission of Oyer and Terminer, and of Gaol-Delivery.

By a Commission of *Oyer and Terminer*, directed to the Judges, and others of the best Account in their Circuits, they are empowered to judge of Treasons, Murders, Felonies, and Misdemeanors. And, by a Commission of *Gaol-Delivery*, directed only to themselves and the Clerk of the Assize associate, they are to try every Prisoner for the Offence he stands committed for.

Chap. XXXVII. GREAT BRITAIN. 285

The *Commitment* is commonly made by some Justice of the *Malefactor* Peace, who examines the *Fact* upon Oath; and, if the Evidence be *clear* found plain against the Malefactor, he sends him by a *Mittimus* to *mitted* by the County-Gaol: Where he is kept a Prisoner, till his Case be *Justices* brought before the Justices of the Peace at the next *Quarter of Peace* Sessions, or refer'd to the *Affizes*.

The Trial of Malefactors in *England* is very singular and different from other Nations. *Trial of Malefactor.*

The Court being met, the Prisoners are brought into Court, *clear* one, two, or three at a time. The Clerk commands one of 'em to the Bar, and to hold up his Hand; then he charges him with his Crime; and asks him, Whether he is *Guilty*, or *Not Guilty*? If he answers *Guilty*, his Trial is over, and nothing left but the Sentence to be pronounced against him. If he stands *Mute*, and will not answer, (which happens but seldom) his Punishment is to be pressed to Death.

But the usual Way is, to answer *Not Guilty*, tho' the Prisoner's Guilt be never so apparent, and he has confessed the *Fact* before his Trial. For the Law of *England* takes no Notice of such Confession, and the Judges proceed only upon Evidence; so that, unless the Witnesses, who are upon their Oaths, be positive and clear against the Prisoner, the Jury will acquit him.

When the Evidence is over, the Judge directs the Jury, and bids 'em discharge their Conscience. If the Case be plain, they agree upon the Verdict, without going from the Bar. Then the Foreman of the Jury, in the Name of all, brings in the Prisoner *Guilty*. But if the Case requires a Debate, they withdraw, with a Copy of the Indictment, into a Room, where they are all lock'd in, without Bread or Water, &c. till they are unanimously agreed on the Verdict, and an Officer without does watch 'em. If any one of the Jury should die in the mean time, the Prisoner would be *ipso facto* acquitted.

The Jury being agreed on the Verdict, they send Notice of it *Verdict* to the Court by the aforesaid Officer, and pray to be heard. Then the Prisoner is sent for again to the Bar, and bidden to hold up his Hand, and hear the Verdict. Thus the Prisoner is either Condemned or Acquitted, for the Verdict is unalterable. (Except in some doubtful Cases, when the Verdict is brought in *Special*, and is therefore to be determined by the 12 Judges of *England*)

If the Verdict be brought in *Guilty*, the Prisoner is asked by the Judge, what he can say for himself, why Sentence of Death should not pass upon him? If it be the first Fault, and the Crime be within the Statute, he may demand the *Benefit of the Clergy*, which saves his Life, and makes him liable to be burnt only in the Hand. *Benefit of the Clergy.*

*Sentence
of Death.*

But where the Benefit of the Clergy is not allowed of, the Sentence of Death to the convicted Prisoner, runs in these Words, after a summary Account of the Trial: *The Law is, That thou shalt return to the Place from whence thou camest, and from thence to the Place of Execution, where thou shalt Hang by the Neck, till thy Body be dead:* Whereupon the Sheriff is charged with the Execution.

On the contrary, all Prisoners brought in *Not Guilty*, by the Jury, are forthwith acquitted and discharged, paying each of them his Fees. And they have their Recourse in Law against their Prosecutors.

If no Evidence comes in against the Prisoner, when brought to his Trial, he is likewise acquitted. And the Justice of Peace who committed him, delivers up the Examination he took of him, subscribed by those whom he has bound to give Evidence, who are sued upon their Recognizance.

As to Prisoners that stand not indicted, but were only sent to Prison upon Suspicion, they are proclaimed in this Manner; *A. B. Prisoner, stands here at the Bar. If any Man can say any thing against him, let him speak, for the Prisoner stands for his Deliverance.* If, upon this, no Evidence appears against him, he is acquitted, and this is called *Deliverance by Proclamation.* (a)

When the Evidence is over, the Judge directs the Jury, and they can discharge their Conscience. If the Oath is plain, they give upon the Verdict without going to the Bar. Their Examination of the Jury, in the House of all things in the Prison, is not necessary. But if the Case requires a Debate, they withdraw, with a Copy of the Indictment, into a Room, where they are all locked in, without Bread or Water. Till they are unanimously agreed on the Verdict, and an Officer without does water and send one of the Jury, should he, in the mean time, the Prisoner would be acquitted.

The Jury being agreed on the Verdict, they send Notice of it to the Court by the Sheriff's Officer, and go to be heard. Then the Prisoner is led to the Bar, and bidden to hold up his Hand, and swear the Verdict. Then the Prisoner is either Continued or Acquitted for the Verdict is returned. If in some doubtful Case, when the Verdict is brought in, and it is directed to be determined by the Judge.

If the Verdict be brought in *Guilty*, the Prisoner is asked by the Judge, what he can say for himself, why Sentence of Death should not pass upon him? If he the Just Factor, and the

Prisoner, who has his Life and makes him liable to be burnt

CHAP.

Of the
Lee
of the
Fore

A Sh
themsel

All S
Judges
Gentlem
Queen,
by p
call'd
ther, an
except t
Charter
Elliott o

The C
it is M
lates, an
of Justice
factors t
all Execu
and Proce
collected
the Exche
each Paym
to. At t
them all

As his
ed the
The F
sheriff, in
county, i
Tut
Here
common
this Court
ery-m
from it

C H A P. XXXVIII.

Of the Courts of Sheriffs, Mayors, and Aldermen, Court-Leets, Court-Barons, and Courts of Conscience. Also, of the Court of Admiralty, Court-Marshall, and the Forest-Courts.

A Sheriff is a Magistrate, whose Power reaches all over the County, except such Cities and Towns as are Counties of themselves. *Sheriffs.*

All Sheriffs are thus appointed by the Sovereign. First, the Judges nominate six fit Men of each County, and commonly Gentlemen of good Estates; a List of whom is given to the Queen, out of which Her Majesty chuses whom she thinks fit, by *pricking* their Names with a Pin: From whence this Election is call'd *Pricking*. Formerly a Sheriff served many Years together, and now 'tis like that of a Mayor, but a yearly Office; except that of the Sheriff of *Westmorland*, which is hereditary by Charter from King *John*; the Earl of *Thanet* being now in Possession of it.

The Office of Sheriff is both Ministerial, and Judicial. As Ministerial, the Sheriff is to execute the Queen's Mandates, and all Writs directed to him out of the Queen's Courts of Justice. He is to impanel Juries, to bring Causes and Malefactors to Trial, and to see the Sentences executed. In short, all Execution of the Law is by the Sheriff, all Suits beginning, and Process being served by him. 'Tis also Part of his Office to collect all publick Fines, Distresses, and Amerciaments into the Exchequer, or where the Queen shall appoint; and to make such Payments out of 'em, as Her Majesty shall command him to do. At the Assizes he is to attend the Itinerant Judges, and guard 'em all the Time they are in the County. *Their Office.*

As his Office is Judicial, he keeps two several Courts, one call'd the *County-Court*, and the other the *Sheriff's-Turn*.

The First is held Monthly by the Sheriff himself, or his Under-Sheriff, in which he hears and determines civil Causes of the County, under 40 s. But this is no Court of Record. The *Sheriff's-Turn* is one, and the *Queen's Leet* through all the County.

Here Enquiry is made of all criminal Offences against the common Law, in which he is not restrained by Statute Law. This Court is held twice a Year; but all Peers of the Realm, Bishops, and such as keep Courts of their own, are exempted from its Jurisdiction.

Lastly,

*Courts,
viz. County-Court,
and Sheriff's-Turn.*

Lastly, All those Officers, commonly called *Bailiffs*, and in the City of *London*, *Serjeants*, are appointed by the *Sheriffs* to serve Writs, to distrain Goods, and to summon the County-Sessions and Assizes.

Mayors.

As the *Sheriff's* Power extends, as I said before, over the whole County, so does a *Mayor's* Power over the Corporation of which he is *Mayor*.

The *Mayor* is the prime Magistrate of a Corporation, whether a City or Town, is the *Queen's* Lieutenant, and represents her Person. He is chosen out of the Body of Aldermen, but holds only for one Year.

In some Places this Magistrate is called by the Name of *Bailiff*, chosen out of a certain Number of Burgeſſes, and has the same Power as a *Mayor*. The *Normans* brought in the Title of *Mayor*, which comes from the French Word *Maire*: And 'tis observable, that the *Mayors* of *London* and *Tork* only have the Title of *Lord*.

Mayor's Court.

The *Mayor*, with his Brethren the Aldermen, keeps a *Court*; and they, with the *Common-Council*, have a Power to make By-Laws, for the better Government of the City or Corporation, provided they be not repugnant to the Laws of the Land. So that the *Mayor*, *Aldermen*, and *Common-Council*, represent in a manner the *Queen*, *Lords*, and *Commons* assembled in *Parliament*; such is the Uniformity of the *English* Government.

If the *Citizens* be taxed, 'tis by themselves, or their Representatives; every Trade having some of their own Members always of the *Council*, to see that nothing be done to their Prejudice.

Court.

Court-Leets, and *Court-Barons*, are properly belonging to *Leets*, and *Lords* of Mannors, who appoint *Stewards* to hold them in their Names.

Court-Barons.

The first, otherwise called *View of Frank-Pledge*, is a *Court* of Record, and the Word *Leet* signifies a Law-Day. But all Mannors have not the Credit of this *Court*, no Subjects being entrusted with this Power, but such as were in Favour with the King, or whom he had a great Confidence in. For, wherever this *Court* is kept, 'tis reputed to be the *King's Court*, because its Authority is derived from the *Crown*.

To this *Court* all are called to swear Fidelity to the King, who live within the Homage. Here Enquiry is made of Riots, Blood shed, and privy Conspiracies; to which the Oversight of Measures has been added. And what Offences are found, especially great ones, ought to be certify'd to the Justices of Assize. This *Court* is kept twice a Year, and that at certain Times.

A *Court Baron* is incident to every Mannor, and is so called from the *Lord* of the Mannor, who was anciently stiled *Baron*.

All the Tenants belonging to the Mannor are summoned to this Court, where Part of 'em are sworn for a Jury, which is called the *Homage*, not the *Inquest*. Here the *Steward* sits as *Judge*, and directs the *Jury* to enquire principally of Copy-holders and Freeholders deceas'd since the last Court, and bring in their next Heirs; also of any Encroachment, or Intrusion of any Tenant. Here they make likewise Orders and Laws among themselves, with a Penalty for Transgression, payable to the Lord of the Mannor.

These Courts, in short, are of great Use for Men who prefer their Quiet and Advantage in Husbandry, to the Trouble and extravagant Expences of Law suits. Otherwise either Party may get a Writ out of a higher Court, to remove the Plea to *Westminster*.

As for the Courts of Conscience, there are many settled by Courts of Parliament in several Parts of England, for the Relief of poor Peo-
Conscience
ple, that cannot spare Money to go to Law with their Debtors, or to pay their Creditors in the Strictness of Law. These Courts are established for their Relief, so far as to recover their Debts, and pay their own upon easie Terms, suitable to their Circumstances. But then the Debt must be under 40 Shillings.

From the Courts aforesaid, most of 'em guided by the Common Court of Law, I come now to a Court which is ruled by the Civil Law; I mean the Court of Admiralty, concerned in Maritime Affairs, whose Judge is commonly a Doctor of the Civil Law.

The Writs and Decrees of this Court run in the Name of the Lord High Admiral, who has here his Advocate and Proctor, by whom all others are presented, and admitted by the Judge. All the Places and Offices belonging to this Court, are in the Gift of the Lord High Admiral.

Here is particularly a Register, and a Marshal. The Marshal attends the Court, carrying a Silver Oar before the Judge, on which are the Queen's Arms, and the Lord High Admiral's.

The Court is held in the Afternoon in the Common-Hall, at Doctors-Commons.

The Court Marshal judges of any Suit concerning the Arms of Nobility, or Gentry, and the Earl Marshal of England (or his Deputy) is the proper Judge thereof. For the Earl Marshal is vested with a Power of ordering, judging, and determining all Matters concerning Arms, Crests, Supporters, Cognizances, Pedigrees, Devices, and Ensigns Armorial; also of making and prescribing Rules, Ordinances, and Decrees for granting, controlling, and Regulation thereof, and the putting in Execution the Laws and Ordinances relating thereunto.

This Court is kept in the Hall of the Herald's Office, and sometimes in the Court of Requests; where any Nobleman or Gentleman, abused in Point of Honour or Arms, may find Relief.

Court of Admiralty.

Court of Admiralty.

The *Forest-Courts* are established for the Conservation of the Queen's Forests, and preventing all Abuses therein. To which end there are 3 Courts, one called the *Justice of Eyres Seat*, another the *Swainmote*, and the third is the *Court of Attachment*.

The *First*, by ancient Custom, should be held every third Year by the *Justice in Eyre* of the Forest, in his Circuit for that purpose.

Swainmote is as incident to a Forest, as a *Pie powder Court* to a Fair. By the Charter of the Forests, this Court is held twice a Year before the Verderors of the Forest, as Judges.

In the *Court of Attachment*, the Verderors have only a Power to receive the *Attachment* of Offenders against Vert and Venison, and to inroll them, in order to be presented and punished at the next *Justice-seat*.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

Of the Spiritual Courts.

Convoca-
tion.

It begins with the *Convocation*, which is a general Assembly of the Clergy, to consult of Church Matters. The same is either *National* or *Provincial*, that is, of the Clergy of both Provinces, or only of one; and never meets, but in Time of Parliament.

It is like the Parliament, divided into two *Houses*, the *Upper* and the *Lower*: And all Members thereof have, by Statute, the same Privileges for themselves and menial Servants, as the Members of Parliament have.

The *Upper House*, in the Province of *Canterbury*, consists of 22 Bishops. The Archbishop, who is the President thereof, sits in a Chair at the upper End of the Table, and the Bishops on each side, all in their Scarlet Robes and Hoods; the Archbishop's Hood being furred with Ermine, and the Bishops with Miniver.

The *Lower House* consists of the Deans and Arch Deacons, one Proctor for every Chapter, and two Proctors for the inferior Clergy of the Diocess.

Henry VII's Chappel at *Westminster*, is the usual Meeting place for the Province of *Canterbury*; and *York*, the Place for the Province of *York*.

The first Business of the *Lower House* is to chuse a *Prolocutor*, or *Speaker*. Who, being chosen, is presented to the *Upper House* by two of the Members; one of them making a Speech in Latin, and the *Prolocutor* elect another. To which the Archbishop answers in the same Language, and approves the Person in the Name of all the Bishops.

Cha

The
Religio
nicated
Houfe
out t
Assent.

The
Courts
nation
Service
Repara
sturdy
Comm
Blasph

The
mon L
Next t
ter bei
Where
and th

In C
upon h
Church
to pro
do it

The
Courts
Cour
The
vince o
called
Court

All
are dir
of the
wife D
Parithe
Official
diction

The
Civil L
obtaine
practise
Both
lined w
of Cam
Here
with L
to their

The Matters debated by both Houses, are properly Church and Religious Matters; first proposed in the *Upper*, and then communicated to the *Lower House*, the major Vote prevailing in each House. But whatever is transacted there, can be of no Force without the Concurrence of both Houses of Parliament, and the Royal Assent.

The Executive Power of Ecclesiastical Laws is lodged in several Courts, provided for that Purpose: Whose proper Matters are Ordinations, Institution of Clerks to Benefices, Celebration of Divine Service, Tithes, Oblations, Obventions, Mortuaries, Dilapidations, Reparation of Churches, Matrimonial Rights, Divorces, general Bawdery, Probate of Wills, Administrations, Pensions, Procurations, Commutation of Penance, Apostacy, Simony, Heresie, Schism, Blasphemy, Fornications, Adulteries, Incests, &c.

Proper Matters for Spiritual Courts:

The Manner of Trials in these Courts differs from those at Common Law. The first Step here is a Citation, then a Bill and Answer. Next they proceed to Proofs, Witnesses, and Presumption, the Matter being argued *Pro* and *Con*, and the Cannon and Civil Law quoted. Whereupon the Judges decisive Sentence passeth without any Jury, and then Execution follows.

Their Manner of Trials.

In Criminal Causes, the Trial is by *Accusation*, the Accuser taking upon him to prove the Crime. Or else by *Denunciation*, when the Church-wardens present upon common Fame, and are not bound to prove, the Crime being notorious, and it being presumed they do it without Malice.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has no less than three several Courts, *Viz.* the Court of Arches, the Court of Audience, and the Court of Peculiars.

The Court of Arches is the most ancient Consistory of the Province of Canterbury, for the Debate of Spiritual Causes; and is so called from the arched Church of St. Mary le Bow, where this Court is usually held.

Court of Arches.

All Appeals in Church Matters within the Province aforesaid, are directed to this Court, and all Process of it runs in the Name of the Judge: Who is called *Official* of the Court of Arches, otherwise *Dean* of the Arches; because a peculiar Jurisdiction of 13 Parishes in London, called a *Deanry*, is commonly joined to his Officiality. Which *Deanry* is out of the Bishop of London's Jurisdiction, and belongs to the Archbishop.

The *Advocates* that plead in this Court must be Doctors of the Civil Law: Upon whose Petition to the Archbishop, and his *Fiat* obtained, they are admitted by the Judge, but not allowed to practise the first Year.

Both the Judge and *Advocates* wear Scarlet Robes, with Hoods lined with Taffety, if they be of Oxford; or white Minever Fur, if of Cambridge, and round black Velvet Caps.

Here are also ten *Proctors* to manage Causes, who wear Hoods lined with Lamb-skin, if not Graduates; but if Graduates, Hoods proper to their Degree.

By the Statutes of this Court, all Arguments made by the Advocates, and Petitions by the Proctors, are in the *Latin* Tongue.

Here are two principal Officers, *viz.* a *Register*, who receives all Libels, Allegations, and Exhibits of Witnesses, files all Sentences, and keeps the Records of the Court. And an *Actuary*, who sets down the Judges Decrees, registers the Court Acts, and sends them in Books to the Registry. Here is also a *Beadle*, who carries a Mace before the Judge, and calls the Persons that are cited to appear.

All Places and Offices belonging to this Court are in the Archbishop's Gift.

Court of Audience. The next Court to that, and of equal Authority with it, is the *Court of Audience*, whose Original is thus. When the Archbishop heard Causes in his own Palace, he would not finally determine 'em himself, but left them to be discussed by certain Men learned in the *Civil* and *Canon Law*, hence called his *Auditors*, till at last those Causes were committed to one.

To his Office the *Archbishop's Chancery* was joined heretofore, meddling only with Matter of Office, as granting the Custody of the Spiritualities, Institution to Benefices, dispensing with Banes of Matrimony, &c. Things which are now distinguished from the *Audience*. The Archbishop of York has also a *Court of Audience*.

Prerogative Court. The *Prerogative Court* is that in which Wills are proved, and all Administrations taken, that belong to the Archbishop by his *Prerogative*; that is, where the Deceased had Goods of any considerable Value out of the Diocess wherein he died. That Value is usually $\text{£}1$. but in the Diocess of London $10\text{ }l$.

Upon any Contest about such Will or Administration, the Cause is properly debated and decided in this Court, to which there belongs a *Judge*: Who is attended in the Court by a *Register*, to set down the Decrees and Acts of the Court, to keep the Records, all Original Wills and Testaments of Parties deceased, that have left *Bona notabilia*, &c.

There are six *Clerks* under the Register, severally appointed for such and such Counties; and his Office, commonly called the *Prerogative Office*, is now kept in *Deans Court*, near *St. Paul's Church-Yard*, where for a moderate Fee one may have a Copy of any Will.

The Court formerly held in the *Consistory* of *St. Paul's*, is now kept in the *Common Hall* at *Doctors Commons*, next Day after the *Arches* in the Afternoon.

The Archbishop of York has also such another Court, which is called his *Exchequer*, but far inferiour to this, as to Power and Profit.

Court of Peculiars. The *Court of Peculiars* is about certain Parishes, that have *Jurisdiction* within themselves for Probate of Will, &c. and therefore exempt from the Bishops Courts. The See of *Canterbury* has no less than 57 such Peculiars, it being an ancient Privilege of that See, that where-ever any Manner or Advowson does belong to it, the Parish becomes exempt from the ordinary, and

is reputed *Peculiar*. So the Queen's Chappel is a *Royal Peculiar*, exempt from all spiritual Jurisdiction, and reserved to the Visitation and immediate Government of Her Majesty.

I must not omit here the *Court of Delegates*, so called, as *Court of Delegates*. sitting of Commoners delegated or appointed by Royal Commission, to sit upon an Appeal to the Queen in the Court of Chancery.

But this is no standing *Court*, the Judges being appointed by the Lord Chancellor (or Lord Keeper) under the Great Seal of England, only *pro illa vice*. So that, upon every Cause or Business, there is a new Commission, and new Judges, according to the Nature of the Cause. Sometimes Bishops, Common Law-Judges, Noblemen, Knights, and Civilians; sometimes Bishops, and sometimes Civilians only.

In this *Court* the Citations and Decrees run in the Queen's Name, and here is a standing *Register*. From hence there lies no Appeal in common Course, but the Queen may grant a *Commission of Review*, under the Great Seal.

Besides the Courts aforesaid, every Bishop has a *Court* of his *Bishops Courts*. own, which is held in the Cathedral of his Diocese, and is called *Consistory Court*: Over which he has a *Chancellor*, who being learned in the Civil and Canon Law, sits as Judge. And if his Diocese be large, he has besides a *Commissary* in some remote Place, who judges certain Causes limited to him by the Bishop in his Commission.

Lastly, Every Arch-deacon has his *Court*, in which small Differences arising within his Jurisdiction are determined.

The Dean and Chapter of every Cathedral or Collegiate Church, have also a *Court*, wherein they take Cognizance of Causes depending upon the said Churches. (6)

Arch-deacons and Deans Courts.

CHAP. XL.

Of the Punishments inflicted upon Offenders.

AS the Use of *Rack*, to extort Confession from the Mouth No *Rack* of Delinquents, is banished from England; so the capital or cruel Punishment of *Breaking upon the Wheel*, used in most Countries Punishment of Europe, or *Impaling* the Criminal, frequent among the *Turks*, *mens* are look'd upon here as too cruel and barbarous for Christians to use.

It is true, the Punishment of *Traitors* against the King had a Face of Cruelty, when their Entrails were pulled out of their Bellies, and burnt before their Faces, before they were quite dead: But of late Years no *Traitor* has been cut down alive.

Pressing to Death.

For such as stand *Mute* at their Trial, and refuse to answer *Guilty*, or *Not Guilty*, *Pressing to Death* is the proper Punishment. In such a Case the Prisoner is laid in a low dark Room in the Prison, all naked but his Privy Members, his Back upon the bare Ground, his Arms and Legs stretched with Cords, and fastned to the several Quarters of the Room. This done, he has a great Weight of Iron and Stone laid upon him. His Diet, till he dies, is only three Morfels of Barley-bread without Drink the next Day; and if he lives beyond it, he has nothing daily, but as much foul Water as he can drink three several Times, and that without any Bread: Which grievous Death some resolute Offenders have chosen, to save their Estates to their Children. But, in case of High Treason, the Criminal's Estate is forfeited to the Sovereign, as in all capital Crimes, notwithstanding his being pressed to Death.

Hanging.

The most usual Punishment in England for capital Crimes, is *Hanging*: In order to which the condemned Prisoner is convey'd in a Cart from the Prison to the Place of Execution, and hang'd till he be dead; being met at the Gallows by a Clergyman, to prepare him for Death. But, in case of Robbery and Murder, the Malefactor is afterwards hanged in Chains, *in Terrorem*, till his Body be wasted or devoured by the Fowls of the Air.

Tho' counterfeiting and clipping the Coin be *High Treason* by Law, yet Offenders therein are only hanged. But they are drawn, as Traytors, in a Sledge, to the Place of Execution; and, if Women, they are burnt alive.

Burning alive.

For *Burning alive* is what the Law inflicts upon Women guilty of *High* or *Petty Treason*, and upon *Witches*. But instead of suffering the utmost Rigour of the Law, the Criminal is usually strangled, before the Fire takes hold of her at the Stake.

Beheading.

Beheading is only used for Persons of Quality, convicted of any capital Crime. 'Tis true, the Sentence is the same with that of common Persons; but by the Sovereign's Favour, they are commonly beheaded. Which is done upon a Scaffold erected for that purpose, the Criminal's Head being struck off with an Axe, not kneeling (as beyond Sea) but lying down upon a Block.

Now, whereas in foreign Countries a Malefactor executed is denied Christian Burial, 'tis otherwise by England; which Practice, in this Case, is vindicated in these Arguments: That the Criminal, by suffering Death, has answered the Law; and if he died penitent, we ought to look upon him as reconciled to God: And if so, there's no Reason to deny him Christian Burial.

Therefore 'tis a common Thing upon Execution-Days, at London especially, to see Coffins convey'd to the Place of Execution; in which the Corps is laid after Execution, by the Care of Friends, and brought back to be buried.

Traytors

Traitors indeed must be excepted; a *Traitor's Head*, and sometimes his *Quarters*, being commonly expos'd to publick View, over a Gate of the Town.

The Law of England includes all capital Crimes in these three, viz *High-Treason*, *Petty-Treason*, and *Felony*.

The *First* is a Crime of State, which consists in Plotting, Conspiring, or Rising up in Arms against the Sovereign, and endeavouring to subvert the Government. Counterfeiting and Clipping the Coin is also *High-Treason* by Law.

Petty-Treason is, when a Child kills his Father; a Servant his Master or Mistress; a Wife her Husband; or a Clergyman his Prelate.

And by *Felony* are meant Thefts, Robberies, Murders, &c. I come now to such Punishments as are not Capital, or do not reach to Death.

As, 1. *Burning in the Hand*, a Punishment inflicted upon such *Burning* as are found guilty of *Manslaughter*, or *Chance-medley*, which are in the *Hand*.

For *Manslaughter*, in the Sense of the Law, is the unlawful killing of one, without premeditated Malice: As when two that formerly meant no Harm to one another, meet, and suddenly falling out, the one kills the other. 'Tis *Felony*, because here is a present Intent to kill; but he is allowed the *Benefit of the Clergy* for the first Time.

Chance-medley, or *Manslaughter by Misadventure*, is the casual killing of a Man, not altogether without the Killer's Fault, tho' without an evil Intent; for which the Offender shall have his Pardon of course, unless he were doing an unlawful Act.

Thus when two are fighting together, if a third Man, who comes to part them, is killed by one of the two, tho' the Offender did it without an evil Intent, or any Malice forethought, yet he shall be brought in *Guilty of Murder*, because fighting with another, he was doing an unlawful Act. And if they were met with premeditated Malice, the one intending to kill the other, then it is *Murder* in them both.

As for Thieves and Robbers admitted to their *Clergy*, they are *burnt in the Hand*, and put to six Months hard Labour, with Bread and Water. Which is worse to many of them than Hanging.

Whipping, and *Transportation*, are proper Punishments for *Petty Whipping*, *Larceny*, or small Theft, under the antient Value of Twelve pence. and *Transportation* is into the *West-Indies*, for Term of Years *transportation* during which they are used as Slaves.

The *Pillory* is properly used for Cheats, Perjurers, Libellers, and *Pillory and Blasphemers*; and the *Stocks*, for vagrant, idle Fellows, who can *Stocks* give no good Account of themselves.

There are also pecuniary Mulcts, called *Fines*, inflicted upon *Fines and* some Offenders, who must remain in Prison till the same be paid. *Imprisonment*.

In case of a *Premunire*, and *Misprifion* (or concealing) of *Treason*, the Offender forfeits the Profits of his Lands during his Life, and all his Goods, besides Imprisonment for Life.

Punishments from the Spiritual Courts.

The Spiritual Courts have also their *Punishments*. Some peculiar to the Clergy, and some common to the Clergy and Laity.

Of the first Sort is, 1. *Suspensio ab Officio*, when a Clergyman is, for some scandalous Offence, suspended for a Time from his Office. 2. *Suspensio à Beneficio*, when he is for some Time deprived of the Profits of his Benefice. 3. *Deprivatio ab Officio & Beneficio*, whereby he loses both his Office and Benefice, which is commonly for some heinous or capital Crime. Then he is solemnly striped by the Bishop of his Priestly Habit, and delivered up to the Civil Power, to be punished as a Lay-man.

I come now to the *Spiritual Punishments*, inflicted both upon the Clergy and Laity.

Excommunication.

One is *Excommunication*, or an Exclusion from the Church; which is of two Sorts, *Minor* and *Major*, the Lesser and the Greater.

The first is an Exclusion from the Communion of the Lord's Supper, upon Contempt of the Court. Which Power the Bishop may delegate to any grave Priest, with the Chancellor of his Court; and then the Party excommunicated is, by Law, disabled from being a Plaintiff in any Suit.

The second is for enormous Crimes, as Heresie, Incest, Adultery. This is pronounced by the Bishop himself, and is not only an Exclusion from the Company of Christians in Spiritual Duties, but also in Temporal Concerns; a Person so excommunicated being disabled from being Plaintiff, or Witness, in any Court, Civil or Ecclesiastical. And if he continues 40 Days excommunicated, without acknowledging and giving Satisfaction for his Offence, a Writ comes against him out of Chancery, *De Excommunicatione capiendo*, to cast him into Prison without Bail, and there to lie till he has fully satisfy'd for his Offence.

Anathema

Another Punishment is that called *Anathema*, used only for obstinate Hereticks: Whereby the Offender is declared a publick Enemy of God, cursed, and delivered over to eternal Damnation. This is done by the Bishop himself, assisted by the Dean and Chapter, or Twelve other grave and beneficed Clergymen.

Publick Penance.

The third is a publick Penance, when the Delinquent is compelled to make a publick Confession of his Fault in the Church, which is done after this Manner. Upon a Sunday he stands first in the Church-porch, in a white Sheet, bare-footed, and with a white Rod in his Hand. Thus he bewails his Crime, and begs of every one that passes by to pray for him. This done, he enters the Church, falls down upon his Knees, and kisses the Ground. Then he is placed in the Middle of the Church, over against the Minister; who makes a Discourse upon the Foulness of his Crime, and pronounces the Absolution, upon his humble Acknowledgment

of it, and his solemn Promise (with God's Help) to watch more carefully for the Time to come against the Temptations of the World, the Flesh, and the Devil. The Penitent on his side, humbly beseeches the Congregation to pardon him, and receive him into their holy Communion; and in Testimony thereof, to say with him aloud the *Lord's Prayer*.

But if the Crime be not very notorious, the said Penance may be commuted, at the Delinquent's Request, into a *Pecuniary Mulct*, for the Poor of the Parish, or some other pious Use; provided this appears to be the more probable Way to reclaim the Offender.

C H A P. XLI.

Of English Computation, Numbring, Weights, Measures, Money.

[English Computation.]

AT the Beginning of Christianity they reckoned in *Great-Britain*, as did all the other Subjects of the Roman Empire at that Time, according to the then *Roman Accounts*, by the Year since the Building of *Rome*, by the Consuls, or by the Years of the Reign of the Emperors; afterwards (in the Reign of *Constantine* the first Christian Emperor) by *Indictions*, or Cycles of Fifteen Years. At length, in the Reign of the Emperor *Justinian*, 332 Years after Christ's Incarnation, (and not before) all Christians generally began to account from the Reported Year of Christ's Nativity, at which Time one *Dionysius Exiguus*, or *Abbas*, a worthy *Roman*, had finish'd a Cycle for the Observation of *Easter*, which was then generally received, and is still observed by the Church of *England*; the Ground whereof is thus; the *Vernal Equinox* at that Time was accounted to be the 21st of *March*, and by Consequence must be the earliest *Full Moon*, and then *March* the 3rd must be the earliest *New Moon*, and *April* the 18th must be the latest *Full Moon*, which hapning on a *Sunday*, (as it will when the Dominical Letter is C, and the Golden Number 8.) then *Easter* that Year will be *April* the 25th. So when the *New Moon* shall be on *March* 2. (as it will when the Dominical Letter is D, and the Golden Number 16.) then *Easter* will be on the 22^d of *March*, as was in the Year 1668.

But the *Romish Church* inventing new Rules for finding of *Easter*, it happens sometimes their *Easter* is full five Weeks before ours, and sometimes with ours, but never after ours; for Pope *Gregory* the Thirteenth, in the Year 1582, having observed, that

that upon an exact Account, the Year contained above 365 Days, not full 6 Hours, (as had been from the Time of *Julius Caesar* hitherto reckon'd) but only 5 Hours, 45 Minutes, and 16 Seconds; and this Difference of almost 11 Minutes in the Space of about 134 Years make one whole Day; which being not consider'd since the Regulation of *Easter*, had brought back the Year at least 10 Days; insomuch that the *Vernal Equinox*, which was at first on the 21st of *March*, was now on the 11th of *March*; by Reason whereof sometimes two Full Moons pass between the *Equinox* and *Easter*, contrary to the primitive Institution thereof; which was, That *Easter* should always be observed on the Sunday following the first Full Moon after the *Vernal Equinox*. *Pope Gregory* then having observ'd these Inconveniencies, resolv'd at once to take away 10 Days, and that out of the Month of *October*, by calling the 5th Day thereof the 15th; and that for that Year, those Festivals which fell in those 10 Days, which by Reason of the Vintage-time, were but few, should be celebrated upon the 15th, 16th, and 17th Days of that Month; and that the *Equinox* might never retrocede for the future, it was then provided, that every 400 Years, three *Bissextile* Years should be left out; that is, in the Year 1700, 1800, and 1900; and so again in 2100, 2200, and 2300, leaving the Year 2000 to have its *Bissextile*, and so every 400th Year.

The *English Nation*, as most of the other States that withdrew themselves from the Bishop of *Rome's* usurp'd Authority before the said Year 1582, except *Holland* and *Zealand*, observe still the antient Account made by *Julius Caesar*, Forty three Years before the Birth of *Christ*, which is therefore called the *Old Style*, or *Julian Account*; the other observ'd by those who are still under the *Romish Yoke*, is call'd the *New Style*, or *Gregorian Account*; and is (by reason of the aforesaid 10 Days taken away, with the *Bissextile* the last Year) now 11 Days before ours, for the Beginning of Months, and for all fixed Festivals; but various for all moveable Feasts.

Easter, and the other moveable Feasts in *England*, are most certainly thus found; *Shrove-Tuesday* is always the first Tuesday after the first New Moon after January, and the Sunday following is *Quadragesima*, and the sixth Sunday after is *Easter-day*, and the fifth Sunday after *Easter* is *Rogation Sunday*, and the Tuesday following, being Forty Days after the Resurrection, is *Ascension Day*; Ten Days after which, or Fifty Days after *Easter*, is *Pentecost*, or *Whitsunday*, and the Sunday following is *Trinity-Sunday*: Which Computation of the Church of *England*, agrees with all the *Eastern Christian Churches*; for they and we find *Easter* by the Rules which were generally receiv'd by all *Christendom*, Anno 132, and ever since, till 1582, it was altered by the Pope, as aforesaid, and that was, That *Easter-day* should always be on the first Sunday after the first Full Moon after the 21st of *March* which was then the *Vernal Equinox*. Yet it cannot be denied but

Chap.

but that
for tho'
beginning
Easters
first *Eas*
March
Months.

But to
that so
the *Ver*
ought t
sed to c
have be
no mon
that eve
the Year
nutes, a
Hours,
putting
too mu
by 418
thrust i
eight Se

Adm
Sunday
Day, w
The
Moon,
but the
Incarn
Spain;
gin the
of *Ma*
Day;
seems
of the

The
in *Eng*
cient
Mid-da
as in
Accou
the ne
many,
began
Clock
nomer
of the
the A

but that this old Computation may sometimes be inconvenient ; for tho' the Church begin the Year *January 1st*, yet the State beginning it *March 25*, according to our Lawyers reckoning, two *Easters* will be observed in one Year ; as in the Year 1667, the first *Easter* fell out the 25th of *April*, and the second the 22^d of *March* following, and not one *Easter* in the ensuing Twelve Months.

But to reduce all to the same Order as it was at the Birth of Christ, that so the *Annunciation* or Conception of our Saviour may be at the *Vernal Equinox*, his *Nativity* at the *Winter Solstice*, as it ought to be, may easily be effected, if the King had been pleased to command, That from the Year 1681, forward, there might have been omitted fifteen Leap Years ; that is, if there had been no more *Dies Intercalares* for the next sixty Years to come, but that every Year should consist of 365 Days only, for thereby would the Year be brought back just twelve Days, eleven Hours, six Minutes, and eight Seconds ; for the Year consisting of 365 Days, four Hours, forty nine Minutes, and sixteen Seconds, every fourth Year putting in a whole Day, or twenty four Hours, there is put in too much by forty two Minutes, and fifty six Seconds, which by 418 Leap Years since Christ's Birth, to the Year 1681, hath thrust back our Year twelve Days, eleven Hours, six Minutes, and eight Seconds.

Advent Sunday hath a peculiar Rule, and is always the fourth Sunday before *Christmas-Day*, or the nearest Sunday to *S. Andrew's Day*, whether before or after.

The Year in *England*, according to the Cycles of the Sun and Moon, and according to Almanacks, begins on the first of *January*, but the *English Church* begins the Year from the Day of Christ's Incarnation, on the 25th of *March* ; which is also observ'd in *Spain* ; yet the *Portuguese* (as in divers Countries in *Africa*) begin their Year on the 29th of *August* ; the *Venetians* on the 1st of *March*, according to the *Epacl* ; the *Grecians* on the Longest Day ; as the old *Romans* did on the Shortest Day ; which two last seem to have most Reason, as beginning just at the Periodical Day of the Sun's Return.

The Natural Day consisting of Twenty four Hours, is begun in *England*, according to the Custom of the *Egyptians* and ancient *Romans*, at Mid night, and counted by twelve Hours to Mid-day, and again by twelve Hours to next Mid-night ; whereas in *Italy*, *Bohemia*, *Roland*, and some other Countries, their Account is from Sun setting by Twenty four of the Clock, to the next Sun setting ; and at *Norernberg* and *Wurtemberg* in *Germany*, according to the old *Jewish* and *Babylonian* Account, they began at the first Hour after Sun-rising ; to count One of the Clock, and so again at the first Hour after Sun-setting, but *Astronomers* accommodating their Calculations to the most noble Time of the Day, begin their Account from Noon to Noon, as do still the *Arabians*, and some others.

ENGLISH NUMBERING.] There was a Time when Names of Numbers amongst all civiliz'd Nations were unknown to them, and probably they then apply'd the Fingers of one, and sometimes of both Hands, to Things whereof they desired to keep Account; (as is yet done among the illiterate *Indians*) and thence it may be that the Numeral Words are but Ten in almost all Nations, and in some Nations but Five, and then they begin again, as after *Decem*, *Undecim*, *Duodecim*, &c.

Things that are sold by Tale and not by Weight, are thus accounted.

Cod-Fish, Haberdine, Ling, &c. have 124 to the C. Eel 25 to the Strike; 10 Strike to the Bind. Herring 120 to the C. 12 Hundred to the Thousand, which make a Barrel; and 12 Barrels a Last.

Of Furs, Filches, Grays, Jennets, Martins, Minks, Sables, 40 Skins is a Timber; other Skins, five Score to the Hundred.

Of Paper 24 or 25 Sheets to the Quire; 20 Quire to a Ream; 10 Ream to a Bale.

Of Parchment, Twelve Skins make a Dozen; and five Dozen a Roll.

Of Hides, 10 are a Dicker; 20 Dickers a Last. Of Gloves, 10 Pair a Dicker.

WEIGHTS and MEASURES.] For *Weights* and *Measures* at present used in *England*, there are very many excellent Statutes and Ordinances, and Abundance of Care taken by our Ancestors to prevent all Cheating and Deceit therein.

By *Chap. 27. of Magna Charta*, the *Weights* and *Measures* ought to be the same over all *England*, and those to be according to the King's Standards of *Weights* and *Measures*, kept in the *Exchequer*, by a special Officer of his House, called the *Clerk* or *Comptroller of the Markes*.

Of *Weights*, there are two Sorts us'd at present throughout all *England*, viz. *Troy-Weight*, and *Averdupois*: In *Troy-Weight*, 24 Grains of Wheat make a Penny-Weight Sterling; 20 Penny-Weight make one Ounce; 12 Ounces make a Pound; so there are 480 Grains in the Ounce, and 5760 Grains in the Pound.

By *Troy-Weight* we weigh *Bread*, *Corn*, *Gold*, *Silver*, *Jewels*, and *Liquors*: The *Apothecaries* and *Goldsmiths* have the same Pound, Ounce, and Grain; but they differ in their intermediate Divisions.

The *Apothecaries* reckon 20 Grains Gr. make a Scruple 3, 3 Scruples 1 Drachm 3, 8 Drachms 1 Ounce 3, 12 Ounces 1 Pound lb, so that there is in

lb	3	3	3	Gr.
1	12	96	288	5760
	1	8	24	480
		1	3	60
			1	20

Note, That altho' the Apothecaries make up their Medicines by *Troy-Weight*, they buy their Drugs by *Averdupois-Weight*.

The Goldsmiths reckon 24 Gr. make a Penny-Weight, 20 Pen. wt. 1 Ounce, 12 Ounces 1 Pound. So that there is

lb	Oun.	Pen. wt.	Gr.
1	12	240	5760
	1	20	480
		1	24

By *Averdupois-Weight* are all other Things weighed, as *Mercery* and *Grocery Ware*, *Metals*, *Wool*, *Tallow*, and the like, which they account thus, 16 Drachms make an Ounce, 16 Ounces a Pound, 28 Pounds a Quarter, 4 Quarters an Hundred, 20 Hundred a Tun: So that there is in

Tun. Hund. Quart. Pound. Ounces. Drachms.

1	20	80	2240	35840	573440
	1	4	112	1792	28672
		1	28	448	7168
			1	16	256
				1	16

The Troy Ounce is more than the *Averdupois* Ounce, for 51 Ounces Troy, are equal to 55 Ounces *Averdupois*.

But the *Averdupois* Pound is more than the Troy Pound, for 14 Pound *Averdupois* are equal to 17 Pound Troy Weight.

Note, That *Bakers*, who live in Corporation-Towns make their Bread by *Troy-Weight*, but they who live not in Corporations, are to make it by *Averdupois-Weight*; for Free-men are allow'd 3 d. in the Bushel more for Profit, than those that are not Free.

For Instance, when the current Market-price of middling Wheat is 5 s. per Bushel, a Free-man Baker must make a Penny Wheaten Loaf to weigh 11 Ounces *Troy-Weight*, and Three-half penny White-Loaves the like Weight: But they that are not Free-men must make it as heavy as when the Market-price is but 4 s. 9 d. per Bushel, and when it is 5 s. per Bushel, they must out-weigh the Free-mens Penny-Loaf by ten Drachms, and make their Household Penny Loaf a Pound, or sixteen Ounces *Averdupois*, and fourteen Drachms.

The Tun is twenty Hundred Weight of every Thing but Lead, of which there is but nineteen Hundred and a Half to the Tun or Fodder.

Wool is weighed by the *Clove*, which is 7 Pounds, or by the *Stone*, which is 14 Pounds; or by the *Tod*, i. e. 28 Pounds; or by the *Wey*, 182 Pounds; or the *Sack*, 364 Pounds; or the *Last*, 4568 Pounds.

In *Essex* they weigh Cheese and Butter by eight Pounds to the *Clove*, and 31 *Cloves*; or 256 Pounds to the *Wey*: In *Suffolk* they allow 42 of those *Cloves*; or 336 Pounds to the *Wey*.

Butchers commonly allow but 8 Pounds to the *Stone*, Horse-Rocers, 14

56 Pounds of Butter, or 60 Pounds of Soap make a *Firkin*, and two *Firkins* a Barrel.

A Faggot of Steel is 120 Pounds; a Burden of Gad-Steel is 180 Pounds; Iron and Shot are weight'd 14 Pounds to the Stone, 28 to the Quarter, &c.

Hay is sold by the *Truss*, 56 Pounds, and by the *Load* 36 *Trusses*, 18 Hundred, or 2016 Pounds.

Sugar, Pepper, Nutmeg, Cinamon, Allom, have but Thirteen Pounds and a half to the Stone, and 108 Pounds to the Hundred.

A Seam of Glass is 24 Stone, 5 Pounds to the Stone, make 120 Pounds.

A Barrel of Gun powder is 100 Pounds, and 24 Barrels to the Last.

MEASURES.] Measures are either *Applicative* or *Receptive*.

The smallest *Applicative* Measure is a *Barley Corn*, whereof three in Length make a *Fingers Breadth*, or *Inch*; four *Inches* make a *Hand*; three *Hands* a *Foot*; one *Foot* and a half makes a *Cubit*; two *Cubits* a *Tard*; in a *Tard* are 16 *Nails*; one *Yard* and a *Quarter* makes an *Ell*; a *Dutch Ell* or *Stick*, by which *Tapestry* is measured;

measured, is but $\frac{1}{2}$ of a *Yard*; five *Foot* make a Geometrical *Pace*; five *Foot* a *Fathom*; sixteen *Foot* and a half make a *Perch*, *Pole*, or *Red*; but there are other Customary *Perches* or *Polés*, viz. Eighteen Feet for *Fens* and *Woodland*, Twenty one for *Forest*, *Lancashire*, and *Irishe Measure*, and $18\frac{1}{2}$ *Scots*; Forty *Perch* make a *Furlong*; eight *Furlong*, or 320 *Perch* make an *English Mile*; which according to the Statute of 11 Hen. VII. ought to be 1760 *Yards*, 5280 *Foot*, that is 280 *Foot* more than the *Italian Mile*; 60 *Miles* (more exactly sixty nine *English Miles* and a half) make a *Degree*, and 360 such *Degrees*, or 24840 *Miles* compass the whole *Globe* of the *Earth*.

Note, That the Measures of Cloth in *England* are as follow;

Kent, *York*, *Reading* Clothes, 6 *Quarters* and $\frac{1}{2}$ broad, 30 or 34 *Yards* long, 86 *Pound Weight*.

Suffolk, *Norfolk*, *Essex*, 7 *Quarters*, 29 *Yards*, 80 *Pound*.

Worcester, *Covenary*, *Hereford*, six *Quarters* $\frac{1}{2}$, 30 or 33 *Yards*, 78 *Pound*.

Glocester, *Oxon*, *Wilt*, *Somerset*, 7 *Quarters*, 29 or 32 *Yards*, 76 *Pound*.

Suffolk *Sorting*, six *Quarters*, 24 and 26 *Yards*, 64 *Pound*.

Broad and Narrow *Yorkshires*, 4 *Quarters*, 24 and 25 *Yards*, 30 *Pound*.

Taunton and *Bridgewater*, seven *Quarters*, 12 and 13 *Yards*, 30 *Pound*.

Devonshire *Kerfies* and *Dozens*, four *Quarters*, 12 and 13 *Yards*, 13 *Pound*.

Chequer Kerfies, *Grays*, strip'd and plain, four *Quarters*, 17 and 18 *Yards*, 24 *Pound*.

Penninstons or *Forests*, 3 *Quarters* and $\frac{1}{2}$, 12 and 13 *Yards*, 28 *Pound*.

Sorting Penninston, 6 *Quarters* and $\frac{1}{2}$, 13 and 15 *Yards*, 35 *Pound*.

Washers of Lancashire, 17 and 18 *Yards*, 17 *Pound*.

Sack of Wooll, 364 *Pound*.

Tod 28 *Pound*, to 1 *Sack* 13 *Tods*.

A *Nale* 7 *Pound*.

1 *Sack* makes 4 *Standard Cloaths*, 24 *Yards* long, $6\frac{1}{2}$ wide, of 60 *Pound Weight*, call'd *Sorting Cloaths*.

Horses are measured by the *Hand*, which is 4 *Inches*.

For Measuring of Land in *England*, forty *Perches* in Length, and four in Breadth, make an *Acre* of Land, (so called from the *German Word Acker*, and that from the *Latin Word Ager*) thirty *Acres* ordinarily make a *Yard-Land*, and an *Hundred Acres* are accounted an *Hide* of Land, and six *Hundred forty Acres* a *Mill Square*.

A Table of Long Measure.

Feet.	Inches.	Palms.	Span.	1 1/2 Feet.	1 1/2 Cubits.	2 Tard.	1 1/2 Ell.	1 1/2 Pace.	1 1/2 Fathom.	2 1/2 Pole.	40 Furlong.	8 Mile.
63360	21120	7040	280	660	440	220	176	132	110	40	8	1
720	3640	280	660	440	220	176	132	110	40	8	1	1
198	60	82	16 1/2	11	5 1/2	4 3/4	3 1/2	2 3/4	2 1/4	1 3/4	1 1/2	1 1/2
72	24	8	6	4	2	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
60	20	6 2/3	5	3 1/2	2 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
45	15	5	3 3/4	2 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
36	12	4	3	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
18	6	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
12	4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
9	3	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
3	3	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2

But in this, and also in some Weights and Measures, the Custom of the Place is otherwise, which must be regarded. In France, about Paris, 12 Inches make a Foot; 22 Foot make a Perch; and 100 Perches make an Arpent.

A Table of Square Measure.

		3027600	1115136	102400	1560640	Miles,
	43560	4840	17424	160	4	Acres,
1568160	10890	1210	4356	40		Rood.
39204	27224	30136	1189			Pole.
3600	25	277	Pace.			
1296	9	Yard.				
144	Feet.					

Inch.

Of Timber, 43 Foot solid make a Tun, and 50 Foot a Load.

Receptive Measure is twofold; first, of liquid or moist Things; Secondly, of dry Things.

The ordinary smallest Receptive Measure is called a *Pint*; 2 Pints make a *Quart*; 2 Quarts a *Pottle*; 2 Pottles make a *Gallon*, a *Gallon* of Beer, or the Measure containing 282 solid Inches, and holds of Rain-Water 10 Pounds, 3 Ounces, $\frac{2}{3}$ *Averdupois*; 8 Gallons a *Firkin* of Ale, 2 such *Firkins* make a *Kilderkin*; and 2 *Kilderkins*, or 32 Gallons make a *Barrel* of Ale; and 12 *Barrels* a *Last*; 9 Gallons a *Firkin* of Beer; 2 such *Firkins*, or 18 Gallons make a *Kilderkin*; 2 such *Kilderkins*, or 36 Gallons make a *Barrel* of Beer; one *Barrel* and half, or 54 Gallons make a *Hoghead*; 2 *Hogheads* make a *Pipe* or *Butt*; and 2 *Pipes* a *Tun*, consisting of 1228 Pints or Pounds; a *Barrel* of Butter or Soap, is the same with a *Barrel* of Ale.

The *English Wine Measures* are smaller than those of Ale and Beer, and hold Proportion as about 4 to 5. So that 4 Gallons of Beer Measure are almost five Gallons of Wine Measure, and each *Gallon* of Wine is 231 Cubical Inches, 8 Pound, 1 Ounce, and 11 Drachms *Averdupois* of Rain-Water. Of these Gallons, a *Rundlet* of Wine holds 18; half a *Hoghead* 31 Gallons and half; a *Tierce* of Wine holds 42 Gallons, a *Hoghead* 63 Gallons; a *Punchion* 84 Gallons; a *Pipe* or *Butt* holds 126, and a *Tun* 252 Gallons, or 504 Pints.

X

E

Pints

Pints.							
1	Gallons.						
8	1 Firkins.						
64	1 Kilderk.						
128	16	2	1 Barrel.				
256	32	4	2	1 Hogsh.			
512	64	8	4	2	1 Last.		
1024	128	16	8	4	2		
2048	256	32	16	8	4		
4096	512	64	32	16	8		
8192	1024	128	64	32	16		
16384	2048	256	128	64	32		
32768	4096	512	256	128	64		
65536	8192	1024	512	256	128		
131072	16384	2048	1024	512	256		
262144	32768	4096	2048	1024	512		
524288	65536	8192	4096	2048	1024		
1048576	131072	16384	8192	4096	2048		
2097152	262144	32768	16384	8192	4096		
4194304	524288	65536	32768	16384	8192		
8388608	1048576	131072	65536	32768	16384		
16777216	2097152	262144	131072	65536	32768		
33554432	4194304	524288	262144	131072	65536		
67108864	8388608	1048576	524288	262144	131072		
134217728	16777216	2097152	1048576	524288	262144		
268435456	33554432	4194304	2097152	1048576	524288		
536870912	67108864	8388608	4194304	2097152	1048576		
1073741824	134217728	16777216	8388608	4194304	2097152		
2147483648	268435456	33554432	16777216	8388608	4194304		
4294967296	536870912	67108864	33554432	16777216	8388608		
8589934592	1073741824	134217728	67108864	33554432	16777216		
17179869184	2147483648	268435456	134217728	67108864	33554432		
34359738368	4294967296	536870912	268435456	134217728	67108864		
68719476736	8589934592	1073741824	536870912	268435456	134217728		
137438953472	17179869184	2147483648	1073741824	536870912	268435456		
274877906944	34359738368	4294967296	2147483648	1073741824	536870912		
549755813888	68719476736	8589934592	4294967296	2147483648	1073741824		
1099511627776	137438953472	17179869184	8589934592	4294967296	2147483648		
2199023255552	274877906944	34359738368	17179869184	8589934592	4294967296		
4398046511104	549755813888	68719476736	34359738368	17179869184	8589934592		
8796093022208	1099511627776	137438953472	68719476736	34359738368	17179869184		
17592186044416	2199023255552	274877906944	137438953472	68719476736	34359738368		
35184372088832	4398046511104	549755813888	274877906944	137438953472	68719476736		
70368744177664	8796093022208	1099511627776	549755813888	274877906944	137438953472		
140737488355328	17592186044416	2199023255552	1099511627776	549755813888	274877906944		
281474976710656	35184372088832	4398046511104	2199023255552	1099511627776	549755813888		
562949953421312	70368744177664	8796093022208	4398046511104	2199023255552	1099511627776		
1125899906842624	140737488355328	281474976710656	8796093022208	4398046511104	2199023255552		
2251799813685248	281474976710656	562949953421312	17592186044416	8796093022208	4398046511104		
4503599627370496	562949953421312	1125899906842624	35184372088832	17592186044416	8796093022208		
9007199254740992	1125899906842624	2251799813685248	70368744177664	35184372088832	17592186044416		
18014398509481984	2251799813685248	4503599627370496	140737488355328	70368744177664	35184372088832		
36028797018963968	4503599627370496	9007199254740992	281474976710656	140737488355328	70368744177664		
72057594037927936	9007199254740992	18014398509481984	562949953421312	281474976710656	140737488355328		
144115188075855872	18014398509481984	36028797018963968	1125899906842624	562949953421312	281474976710656		
288230376151711744	36028797018963968	72057594037927936	2251799813685248	1125899906842624	562949953421312		
576460752303423488	72057594037927936	144115188075855872	4503599627370496	2251799813685248	1125899906842624		
1152921504606846976	144115188075855872	288230376151711744	9007199254740992	4503599627370496	2251799813685248		
2305843009213693952	288230376151711744	576460752303423488	18014398509481984	9007199254740992	4503599627370496		
4611686018427387904	576460752303423488	1152921504606846976	36028797018963968	18014398509481984	9007199254740992		
9223372036854775808	1152921504606846976	2305843009213693952	72057594037927936	36028797018963968	18014398509481984		
18446744073709551616	2305843009213693952	4611686018427387904	144115188075855872	72057594037927936	36028797018963968		
36893488147419103232	4611686018427387904	9223372036854775808	288230376151711744	144115188075855872	72057594037927936		
73786976294838206464	9223372036854775808	18446744073709551616	576460752303423488	288230376151711744	144115188075855872		
147573952589676412928	18446744073709551616	36893488147419103232	1152921504606846976	576460752303423488	288230376151711744		
295147905179352825856	36893488147419103232	73786976294838206464	2305843009213693952	1152921504606846976	576460752303423488		
590295810358705651712	73786976294838206464	147573952589676412928	4611686018427387904	2305843009213693952	1152921504606846976		
1180591620717411303424	147573952589676412928	295147905179352825856	9223372036854775808	4611686018427387904	2305843009213693952		
2361183241434822606848	295147905179352825856	590295810358705651712	9223372036854775808	9223372036854775808	4611686018427387904		
4722366482869645213696	590295810358705651712	1180591620717411303424	18446744073709551616	18446744073709551616	9223372036854775808		
9444732965739290427392	1180591620717411303424	2361183241434822606848	36893488147419103232	36893488147419103232	18446744073709551616		
18889465931478580854784	2361183241434822606848	4722366482869645213696	73786976294838206464	73786976294838206464	36893488147419103232		
37778931862957161709568	4722366482869645213696	9444732965739290427392	147573952589676412928	147573952589676412928	73786976294838206464		
75557863725914323419136	9444732965739290427392	18889465931478580854784	295147905179352825856	295147905179352825856	147573952589676412928		
151115727451828646838272	18889465931478580854784	37778931862957161709568	590295810358705651712	590295810358705651712	295147905179352825856		
302231454903657293676544	37778931862957161709568	75557863725914323419136	1180591620717411303424	1180591620717411303424	590295810358705651712		
604462909807314587353088	75557863725914323419136	151115727451828646838272	2361183241434822606848	2361183241434822606848	1180591620717411303424		
1208925819614629174706176	151115727451828646838272	302231454903657293676544	4722366482869645213696	4722366482869645213696	2361183241434822606848		
2417851639229258349412352	302231454903657293676544	604462909807314587353088	9444732965739290427392	9444732965739290427392	4722366482869645213696		
4835703278458516698824704	604462909807314587353088	1208925819614629174706176	18889465931478580854784	18889465931478580854784	9444732965739290427392		
9671406556917033397649408	1208925819614629174706176	2417851639229258349412352	37778931862957161709568	37778931862957161709568	18889465931478580854784		
19342813113834066795298816	2417851639229258349412352	4835703278458516698824704	75557863725914323419136	75557863725914323419136	37778931862957161709568		
38685626227668133590597632	4835703278458516698824704	9671406556917033397649408	151115727451828646838272	151115727451828646838272	75557863725914323419136		
77371252455336267181195264	9671406556917033397649408	19342813113834066795298816	302231454903657293676544	302231454903657293676544	151115727451828646838272		
154742504910672534362390528	19342813113834066795298816	38685626227668133590597632	604462909807314587353088	604462909807314587353088	302231454903657293676544		
309485009821345068724781056	38685626227668133590597632	77371252455336267181195264	1208925819614629174706176	1208925819614629174706176	604462909807314587353088		
618970019642690137449562112	77371252455336267181195264	154742504910672534362390528	2417851639229258349412352	2417851639229258349412352	1208925819614629174706176		
1237940039285380274899124224	154742504910672534362390528	309485009821345068724781056	4835703278458516698824704	4835703278458516698824704	2417851639229258349412352		
2475880078570760549798248448	309485009821345068724781056	618970019642690137449562112	9671406556917033397649408	9671406556917033397649408	4835703278458516698824704		
4951760157141521099596496896	618970019642690137449562112	1237940039285380274899124224	19342813113834066795298816	19342813113834066795298816	9671406556917033397649408		
9903520314283042199192993792	1237940039285380274899124224	2475880078570760549798248448	38685626227668133590597632	38685626227668133590597632	19342813113834066795298816		
19807040628566084398385987584	2475880078570760549798248448	4951760157141521099596496896	77371252455336267181195264	77371252455336267181195264	38685626227668133590597632		
39614081257132168796771975168	4951760157141521099596496896	9903520314283042199192993792	154742504910672534362390528	154742504910672534362390528	77371252455336267181195264		
79228162514264337593543950336	9903520314283042199192993792	19807040628566084398385987584	309485009821345068724781056	309485009821345068724781056	154742504910672534362390528		
158456325028528675187087900672	19807040628566084398385987584	39614081257132168796771975168	618970019642690137449562112	618970019642690137449562112	309485009821345068724781056		
316912650057057350374175801344	39614081257132168796771975168	79228162514264337593543950672	1237940039285380274899124224	1237940039285380274899124224	618970019642690137449562112		
633825300114114700748351602688	79228162514264337593543950672	158456325028528675187087900672	2475880078570760549798248448	2475880078570760549798248448	1237940039285380274899124224		
1267650600228229401496703205376	158456325028528675187087900672	316912650057057350374175801344	4951760157141521099596496896	495176015714152109959			

Note, That Butter, Fish, and Soap are sold by Ale Measure.

A Table of Beer Measure.

72	8	14	2	36	4	2	3
Pints.	Gallons.	Kilobins.	Kilderk.	Barrels.			Hopb. ad.

The English Wine Measure is smaller than that of Als and its and hold Proportion is about 4 to 7. 20 tuns + Gallons of Beer Measure are almost five Gallons of Wine Measure, and 100 Gallons of Wine is 2 1/2 Cubical Inches, 8 Pound, 1 Ounce, and 1 Dram, 40 Drops of Rain-Water. Of this Gallons a Tun is 216 Gallons, half a Hoghead 54 Gallons and half a Hectolitre 108 Gallons, a Hoghead 27 Gallons, a Bushel 22 Gallons, a Pipe or Butt holds 128, and a Tun 252 Gallons, 27

A Table of Wine Measure.

A Tun of Wine weighing *Averdupois* 17 C. Weight.

One Pint = 16. o. $\frac{1}{2}$ Ounces Troy.

Pints.									
8 Gallons.									
144	18	Rundlets.							
252	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	Barrels.						
336	42	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tierce.					
504	63	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Hogsheads.				
672	84	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Punchbolls.			
1008	126	7	4	3	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Butts.		
2016	256	14	4	6	4	3	2	Tuns.	

The same for Honey, Oil, &c.

Note, That a *Rochel* Hogshead is but 46 Gallons; and an *High* Cunnery Hogshead but 54. A *Malaga* Butt or Pipe but 112 Gallons: A *Canary* Pipe but 116.

The received Disproportion in the Weights of Liquids is thus.

The *Amphora* of the *Romans*, weigh'd of Wine or Rain-Water 50 Pound of *Antwerp* Weight.

Note, That 112 Pound at *London* makes but 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ at *Antwerp*.

	Pounds.
So that which contains of Wine or Rain Water	150
Contains of River Water	152
Of Oil or Butter	145
Of Linseed Oil	139
Of Honey	135
Of Quicksilver	185

To measure dry Things, as Corn or Grain, there is first the Gallon, which is bigger than the Wine Gallon, and less than the Ale or Beer Gallon; containing 272 Cubic Inches, and 9 Pound, 13 Ounces, and 12 Drachm and half of *Averdupois* Weight. Two of these Gallons make a *Peck*, four *Pecks* a *Bushel*, four *Bushels*

Bushels the Comb or Curnock, two Curnocks make a Quarter, Seam or Raff, and ten Quarters a Last, which contains 5120 Pints, and so many Pounds Troy Weight; so that in a Garrison, 5000 Men, allowing each but a Pound of Bread *per diem*, will consume near a Last; or 80 Bushels every Day; and 250 Men in a Ship will drink a Tun of Beer in two Days, allowing each Man about a Pottle *per diem*.

A Table of dry Measure.

Pints.							
2 Quarts.							
4		2 Pottles.					
8		4		2 Gallons.			
16		8		4		2 Pecks.	
64		32		16		8	
						4 Bushels.	
512		256		128		64	
						32	
						8 Quarters.	
2560		1280		640		320	
						160	
						80	
						40	
						5 Weys.	
5120		2560		1280		640	
						320	
						160	
						80	
						40	
						2 Lasts.	

When *Julius Caesar* first entered this Island, the *Britains* used *Beals Money*, and also *Rings of Iron* instead of *Money*. And afterwards divers of their *Kings* and *Queens* coined *Money* of other *Metals*, of all which there are several *Specimens* yet remaining in the *Cabinets* of the *Curious*. Not to mention the *Roman Money*, which by the great *Quantities* continually found, seems to have been of common Use.

In the Time of *King Richard I.* *Money* coined in the *Rass* Parts of *Germany*, being for its *Purity* highly esteem'd, some of these *Easterlings* were sent for over, and employ'd in our *Mint*, and from thence our *Money* was called *Esterling*, or *Sterling* *Money*, as some think (as the first *Gold* coin'd in *England*, was by *K. Edward III.* and those *Pieces* called *Florentes*, because *Florentines* were the first *Coiners* thereof) tho' others say of the *Saxon Word* *Ster*, *Rule* or *Standard*, from *Steoran* to *steer*, guide, govern; and a third Opinion is, that it is so called from the *Stars* on the *Saxon Groats*, which therefore by our *Ancestors* were probably term'd *Sterlings*.

SILVER.] *King Edward I.* since the *Norman Conquest*, establish'd a certain *Standard* for *Silver* *Coin* in this manner; 24 *Grains* make one *Penny Sterling*, 20 *Penny-weight* one *Ounce*, and 120 *Ounces*, or 3660 *Grains* make a *Pound Sterling*, consisting of 20 *l.* Of these 12 *Ounces*, 11 *Ounces* two *Penny-weight* of *Sterling* was to be of fine *Silver*, and the *Weight* of 18 *d.* *Sterling* in *Allay* the *Minter* did add; so that anciently a *Pound Sterling* was a *Pound Troy Weight*; whereas now a *Pound Sterling* is but the third Part of a *Pound Troy*, and a little more than the fourth Part of *Averdupois Weight*.

The *Money* of *England* was abused and falsified for a long time, till *Queen Elizabeth*, in the Year 1560, to her great Praise, call'd in all such *Money*, since which Time no base *Money* hath been coined in the *Mint* of *England*, but only of pure *Gold* and *Silver*, called *Sterling Money*; only of latter Time, in Relation to the Necessity of the *Poor*, and Exchange of great *Money*, a small *Piece* of *Copper*, called a *Farthing*, or fourth Part of a *Penny*, had been permitted to be coined; and so likewise an *Half-penny* or *Piece* of two *Farthings*; but no Man inforc'd to receive them in *Pay* for *Rent* or *Debt* above a *Shilling*, which can't be affirmed of any other *State* or *Nation* in the *Christian World*; in all which there are several Sorts of *Copper Money* as current with them for any *Payment*, as the purest *Gold* or *Silver*.

No *Monies* in any *Mint* are made of pure *Silver*, because *Silver* in its *Purity* is almost as flexible as *Lead*, and therefore not so useful as when hardened with *Copper*.

Gold minted pure would also be too flexible, and therefore in all *Mints* alloy'd with some *Copper*, or with *Silver*; and most *Mints* differ in more or less *Allay*.

We

We had no Silver Money in the Saxon Times bigger than a Penny; nor after the Conquest, till Edward III. who about the Year 1351. coined *Grosses*, i. e. *Grats*, or great Pieces, which went for 4*d.* a piece, and so the Matter stood till the Reign of Henry VII. who in the Year 1504. first coined Silver Pieces of 12*d.* Value, which we call *Shillings*.

The Pound Weight Troy of Silver, since the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, hath been current at 62*s.* and the several Silver Coins now current in England, are the Crown or 5*s.* which is almost the Ounce Troy, the Half-Crown, Shilling, Sixpence, 4*d.* 3*d.* 2*d.* and 1*d.*

For the Coinage there was allowed 2*s.* in the Pound Troy, of Silver; so that the Merchant who brought in the Bullion, receiv'd only 60*s.* for 62*s.* each, which made the Ounce to be just 5*s.* But by an Act of Parliament, 1665. for Encouragement of Coinage, the Charge of Coinage was defray'd by an Imposition on Brandy, and nothing payable by the Bringer in of the Bullion; so that the Merchants receive 62*s.* for every Pound Troy of Bullion.

The Pound Weight, or twelve Ounces Troy of Gold is divided into 24 Parts, which are called *Carats*; so that each *Carat* is ten Penny-weight Troy, or Half an Ounce; and this *Carat* is divided into four Parts, which are called *Carat Grains*; so that the *Carat Grain* is 2*d.* weight and half, or sixty ordinary Grains; and the *Carat Grain* is divided into divers Parts; the Standard of Crown Gold is twenty two *Carats* of fine Gold, and two *Carats* of Alloy in the Pound Weight Troy; the Alloy of some Gold Coins is all Silver, as the Guinea Gold, and some all Copper, which renders the Gold Coins, some more white, some more yellow.

In England at present, the Pound weight Troy of Gold is cut into forty-four Parts and an half, each part is to pass for 20*s.* and the half part for 10*s.* Yet now by the Scarcity of Gold imported, each of the said Parts is current at 1*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* There are also coined some Pieces of 40*s.* and some of 100*s.* which hold proportionably in Weight and Fineness to the 20*s.* Piece.

The English Gold was coined at 44*l.* 10*s.* to the Pound Troy, whereof 15*s.* were taken by the King for his Seigniorages and Charge of Coinage; and the Merchant for a Pound of Gold receiv'd but 43*l.* 15*s.* whereas he now receives by the said Act of Parliament 44*l.* 10*s.*

The Standard of Sterling Silver in England is eleven Ounces and 2*d.* Weight of fine Silver, and 18*d.* weight Alloy of Copper cut of the Fire, and so proportionably; so that twelve Ounces of pure Silver, without any Alloy, is worth 3*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* and an Ounce is worth 3*s.* 4*d.* 1*ob.* but with Alloy is worth but 3*s.* and the Ounce 5*s.*

The Spanish, French, and Flemish Gold, is almost of equal Fineness with the English.

Chap
The
Dutch.
The
Troy.

The
ten, ar
worth i
1*d.* of
That
Weight
That of
appear
Westmi
foregoi
under
and the
Presenc
Weigh
Since
Second,
had asid
to pass,
Security
not onl
World.
Since
dom wa
to all T
much
Goods,
were co
could h
Stock,
Reform
which
absolute
that ore
and per
and to f

Chap. XLI. GREAT BRITAIN.

311

The *English* Silver Money hath less of Alloy than the *French* or *Dutch*.

The Moneyers divide the Pound Weight into Twelve Ounces Troy.

The	{	Ounce	}	into	{	20 Penny weight.
		Penny weight				24 Grains.
		Grain				20 Mites.
		Mite				24 Droites.
		Droite				20 Perits.
		Perit				24 Blanks.

The Proportion of Gold to Silver in *England*, is as one to Fourteen, and about one Third; that is to say, one Ounce of Gold is worth in Silver fourteen Ounces, and about one Third, or 3 *l.* 14 *s.* 14 *d.* of *English* Money.

That the *English* Coin may want neither the Purity nor Weight required, it was most wisely and carefully provided, That once every Year, the Chief Officers of the *Mint* should appear before the Lords of the Council in the *Star Chamber* at *Westminster*, with some Pieces of all sorts of Money coin'd the foregoing Year, taken at adventure out of the *Mint*, and kept under several Locks by several Persons, till that Appearance, and then by a Jury of Twenty four able Goldsmiths, in the Presence of the said Lords, every Piece is most exactly Assay'd and Weigh'd.

Since the happy Restoration of his late Majesty King *Charles* the Second, the Coining and Stamping of Money by Hammers hath been laid aside, and all stamp'd by a Mill or Screw, whereby it comes to pass, that our New Coins, for Neatness, Gracefulness and Security from Counterfeiting, do surpass all the most excellent Coins not only of the *Romans*, but of all the Modern Nations of the World.

Since the late happy Revolution, the Silver Coin of this Kingdom was so miserably debas'd by Clipping, that it was a Prejudice to all Trade, and indeed a Scandal to the Nation. And had it been much longer permitted, we should have lost the true Value of Goods, and the proper Use of Money: Upon which many Projects were contriv'd, to remedy that intolerable Mischief. But none could have been effectual, without calling in all the old current Stock, and coining all into new Mill'd Money; which complete Reformation was made at such a Juncture of Difficulties, under which the Publick then labour'd, that this great Expedient, and absolute Success of it, must be an eternal Honour to that Parliament that ordain'd it, and to those particular Members who promoted and perfected such a Work of Interest and Honour to this Age, and to succeeding Generations.

The English Silver Money hath lost the former
 The Monarchs divide the Pound Weight into Twelve Ounces

The mint Ounce Part	into	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1/2	1/4	1/8	1/16	1/32	1/64	1/128	1/256	1/512	1/1024	1/2048	1/4096	1/8192	1/16384	1/32768	1/65536	1/131072	1/262144	1/524288	1/1048576	1/2097152	1/4194304	1/8388608	1/16777216	1/33554432	1/67108864	1/134217728	1/268435456	1/536870912	1/1073741824	1/2147483648	1/4294967296	1/8589934592	1/17179869184	1/34359738368	1/68719476736	1/137438953472	1/274877906944	1/549755813888	1/1099511627776	1/2199023255552	1/4398046511104	1/8796093022208	1/17592186044416	1/35184372088832	1/70368744177664	1/140737488355328	1/281474976710656	1/562949953421312	1/1125899906842624	1/2251799813685248	1/4503599627370496	1/9007199254740992	1/18014398509481984	1/36028797018963968	1/72057594037927936	1/144115188075855872	1/288230376151711744	1/576460752303423488	1/1152921504606846976	1/2305843009213693952	1/4611686018427387904	1/9223372036854775808	1/18446744073709551616	1/36893488147419103232	1/73786976294838206464	1/147573952589676412928	1/295147905179352825856	1/590295810358705651712	1/1180591620717411303424	1/2361183241434822606848	1/4722366482869645213696	1/9444732965739290427392	1/18889465931478580854784	1/37778931862957161709568	1/75557863725914323419136	1/151115727451828646838272	1/302231454903657293676544	1/604462909807314587353088	1/1208925819614629174706176	1/2417851639229258349412352	1/4835703278458516698824704	1/9671406556917033397649408	1/19342813113834066795298816	1/38685626227668133590597632	1/77371252455336267181195264	1/154742504910672534362390528	1/309485009821345068724781056	1/618970019642690137449562112	1/1237940039285380274899124224	1/2475880078570760549798248448	1/4951760157141521099596496896	1/9903520314283042199192993792	1/19807040628566084398385987584	1/39614081257132168796771975168	1/79228162514264337593543950336	1/158456325028528675187087900672	1/316912650057057350374175801344	1/633825300114114700748351602688	1/1267650600228229401496703205376	1/2535301200456458802993406410752	1/5070602400912917605986812821504	1/10141204801825835211973625643008	1/20282409603651670423947251286016	1/40564819207303340847894502572032	1/81129638414606681695789005144064	1/162259276829213363391578010288128	1/324518553658426726783156020576256	1/649037107316853453566312041152512	1/1298074214633706907132624082305024	1/2596148429267413814265248164610048	1/5192296858534827628530496329220096	1/10384593717069655257060992658440192	1/20769187434139310514121985316880384	1/41538374868278621028243970633760768	1/83076749736557242056487941267521536	1/166153499473114484112975882535043072	1/332306998946228968225951765070086144	1/664613997892457936451903530140172288	1/1329227995784915872903807060280344576	1/2658455991569831745807614120560689152	1/5316911983139663491615228241121378304	1/10633823966279326983230456482242756608	1/21267647932558653966460912964485513216	1/42535295865117307932921825928971026432	1/85070591730234615865843651857942052864	1/170141183460469231731687303715884105728	1/340282366920938463463374607431768211456	1/680564733841876926926749214863536422912	1/1361129467683753853853498429727072845824	1/2722258935367507707706996859454145691648	1/5444517870735015415413993718908291383296	1/10889035741470030830827987437816582766592	1/21778071482940061661655974875633165533184	1/43556142965880123323311949751266331066368	1/87112285931760246646623899502532662132736	1/174224571863520493293247799005065324265472	1/348449143727040986586495598010130648530944	1/696898287454081973172991196020261297061888	1/1393796574908163946345982392040522594123776	1/2787593149816327892691964784081045188247552	1/5575186299632655785383929568162090376495104	1/11150372599265311570767859136324180752990208	1/22300745198530623141535718272648361505980416	1/44601490397061246283071436545296723011960832	1/89202980794122492566142873090593446023921664	1/178405961588244985132285746181186892047843328	1/356811923176489970264571492362373784095686656	1/713623846352979940529142984724747568191373312	1/1427247692705959881058285969449495136382746624	1/2854495385411919762116571938898990272765493248	1/5708990770823839524233143877797980545530986496	1/11417981541647679048466287755595961091061972992	1/22835963083295358096932575511191922182123945984	1/45671926166590716193865151022383844364247891968	1/91343852333181432387730302044767688728495783936	1/182687704666362864775460604089535377456991567872	1/365375409332725729550921208179070754913983135744	1/730750818665451459101842416358141509827966271488	1/1461501637330902918203684832716283019655932542976	1/2923003274661805836407369665432566039311865085952	1/5846006549323611672814739330865132078623730171904	1/11692013098647223345629478661730264157247460343808	1/23384026197294446691258957323460528314494920687616	1/46768052394588893382517914646921056628989841375232	1/93536104789177786765035829293842113257979682750464	1/187072209578355573530071658587684226515959365500928	1/374144419156711147060143317175368453031918731001856	1/748288838313422294120286634350736906063837462003712	1/1496577676626844588240573268701473812127674924007424	1/2993155353253689176481146537402947624255349848014848	1/5986310706507378352962293074805895248510699696029696	1/11972621413014756705924586149611790497021399392059392	1/23945242826029513411849172299223580994042798784118784	1/47890485652059026823698344598447161988085597568237568	1/95780971304118053647396689196894323976171195136475136	1/191561942608236107294793378393788647952342390272950272	1/383123885216472214589586756787577295904684780545900544	1/766247770432944429179173513575154591809369561091801088	1/1532495540865888858358347027150309183618739122183602176	1/3064991081731777716716694054300618367237478244367204352	1/6129982163463555433433388108601236734474956488734408704	1/12259964326927110866866776217202473468949912977468817408	1/24519928653854221733733552434404946937899825954937634816	1/49039857307708443467467104868809893875799651909875269632	1/98079714615416886934934209737619787751599303819750539264	1/196159429230833773869868419475239575503198607639501078528	1/392318858461667547739736838950479151006397215279002157056	1/784637716923335095479473677900958302012794430558004314112	1/1569275433846670190958947355801916604025588861116008628224	1/3138550867693340381917894711603833208051177722232017256448	1/6277101735386680763835789423207666416102355444464034512896	1/12554203470773361527671578846415332832204710888928069025792	1/25108406941546723055343157692830665664409421777856138051584	1/50216813883093446110686315385661331328818843555712276103168	1/100433627766186892221372630771322662657637687111424552206336	1/200867255532373784442745261542645325315275374222849104412672	1/401734511064747568885490523085290650630550748445698208825344	1/803469022129495137770981046170581301261101496891396417650688	1/1606938044258990275541962092341162602522202993782792835301376	1/3213876088517980551083924184682325205044405987565585670602752	1/6427752177035961102167848369364650410088811975131171341205504	1/12855504354071922204335696738729300820177623950262342682411008	1/25711008708143844408671393477458601640355247900524685364822016	1/51422017416287688817342786954917203280710495801049370729644032	1/102844034832575377634685573909834406561420991602098741459288064	1/205688069665150755269371147819668813122841983204197482918576128	1/411376139330301510538742295639337626245683966408394965837152256	1/822752278660603021077484591278675252491367932816789931674304512	1/1645504557321206042154969182557350504982735865633579863348609024	1/3291009114642412084309938365114701009965471731267159726697218048	1/6582018229284824168619876730229402019930943462534319453394436096	1/13164036458569648337239753460458804039861886925068638906788872192	1/26328072917139296674479506920917608079723773850137277813577744384	1/52656145834278593348959013841835216159447547700274555627155488768	1/105312291668557186697918027683670432318895095400549111254310975536	1/210624583337114373395836055367340864637790190801098222508621951072	1/421249166674228746791672110734681729275580381602196445017243902144	1/842498333348457493583344221469363458551160763204392890034487804288	1/1684996666696914987166688442938726917102321526408785780068975608576	1/3369993333393829974333376885877453834204643052817571560137951217152	1/6739986666787659948666753771754907668409286105635143120275902434304	1/13479973333575319897333507543509815336818572211270286240551804868608	1/26959946667150639794667015087019630673637144422540572481103609737216	1/53919893334301279589334030174039261347274288845081144962207219474432	1/107839786668602559178668060348078522694548577690162289924414438948864	1/215679573337205118357336120696157045389097155380324579848828877897728	1/431359146674410236714672241392314090778194310760649159697657755795456	1/862718293348820473429344482784628181556388621521298319395315511590912	1/17254365866976409468586889655692563631127772430425966387906
------------------------------	------	----	----	----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----	-----	-----	------	------	------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	---------	---------	---------	----------	----------	----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	------------	------------	------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	-----------------	-----------------	-----------------	-----------------	------------------	------------------	------------------	-------------------	-------------------	-------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	---------------------	---------------------	---------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	------------------------	------------------------	------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------	----------------------------	----------------------------	----------------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------------------	------------------------------	------------------------------	------------------------------	-------------------------------	-------------------------------	-------------------------------	--------------------------------	--------------------------------	--------------------------------	--------------------------------	---------------------------------	---------------------------------	---------------------------------	----------------------------------	----------------------------------	----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	------------------------------------	------------------------------------	------------------------------------	------------------------------------	-------------------------------------	-------------------------------------	-------------------------------------	--------------------------------------	--------------------------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	--	--	--	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	---	---	---	--	--	--	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	---	---	---	--	--	--	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	---	---	---	--	--	--	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	---	---	---	--	--	--	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	---	---	---	--	--	--	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	---	---	---	--	--	--	---	---	---	---	---

A GENERAL LIST OF ALL THE Offices and Officers

Employ'd in the several Branches of
His MAJESTY's Government,
Ecclesiastical, Civil, Military, &c.
in *South Britain* or *England*; in the
Order in which those Heads are treat-
ed in the foregoing Book.

Page 109.

Ecclesiastical Government of Westminster.

Dean and Prebendaries,

DR. Francis Atterbury, *Dean of Westminster, and Lord
Bishop of Rochester,*

Dr. Only, (Sub-dean.)

Dr. South,

Dr. Dent,

Dr. Barton,

Dr. Lucas,

Dr. Linford,

Dr. Gee,

Mr. Evans,

Dr. Bradford,

Mr. Broderick,

Dr. Friend,

Mr. Sprat

Eccle-

Ecclesiastical Government of London.

THE Right Reverend Father in God, *John Lord Bishop of London.*

Dr. Godolphin, Dean of St. Paul's.	
Dr. Stanley, Dean of St. Asaph,	} Residentiaries.
Dr. Younger, Dean of Sarum	
Dr. Hare,	
Dr. Sanders, Chancellor,	} Dignitaries.
Dr. Gasford, Treasurer,	
M ^r . Dibben, Precentor,	

Prebendaries.

Dr. Pelling,	Dr. Brabant,
Mr. Warley,	Mr. Hawkins,
Dr. Millington,	Mr. Beaulieu,
Dr. Williams,	Mr. Cooke,
Mr. Jackson,	Mr. Stanhope,
Dr. Altham,	Mr. Halsted,
Dr. Walls,	Mr. Hotchkis,
Mr. Hall,	Mr. Whitfield,
Mr. Baynes,	Mr. Bell, senior.
Mr. Barker,	<i>Founded in the Church.</i>
Dr. Houghton,	<i>Archdeacons.</i>
Mr. Bell, junior,	Of London, Dr. Stanley,
Mr. Edgely,	Of Essex, Dr. Gooch,
Dr. Sherlock,	Of Middlesex, Dr. Lancaster,
Mr. James,	Of Catcher, Mr. Worley.
Mr. Burton,	

Dr. John Harwood, Commissary to the Dean and Chapter.

Page 113.

The Constable and other Officers of His Majesty's Tower of London; and the Constables, and Governors, of all the other Garrisons and Castles in England and Wales.

Tower of Lond.] E. of Northampton Constable—1000 00 0
 Lieut. General Hutton Compton Lieut.—700 00 0
 Deputy-Lieutenant Robert Doily, Esq;—300 00 0
 Chaplain, ————— 121 13 4
 Tower-Major, Joseph Mason, Esq; ————— 73 00 0
 Chyrurgeon, ————— 45 12 0
 Master-Gunner, James Pendlebury, Esq;—36 10 0
 Talbot Edwards, Esq; 2d Engineer —————
 Christian Lilly, Esq; 3d Engineer —————
 4 other

Plymouth and St. Nicholas Island.] Major General	
Charles Trelawney, Esq; Govern. ———	300 00 0
Major Hen. Hook, Lieut. Govern. ———	182 10 0
John Trelawney, Esq; Fort-Major. ———	
Portland Castle.] Richard Percy, Esq; Govern. ———	24 6 8
Portsmouth.] Lieut. Gen. Tho. Earl, Esq; Govern. ———	300 00 0
Sir John Gibson, Kt. Lieut. Govern. ———	182 10 0
Robert Dalzel, Esq; Town-Major. ———	
Sandgate-Castle.] Philip Herbert, Esq; ———	40 00 0
Sandown-Castle.] John Redstone, Esq; ———	20 00 0
Sheerness.] Brigadier Gen. Alexander Grant, Gov. ———	300 00 0
Col. Thomas King, Esq; Lieut. Gov. ———	182 10 0
George Winsley, Esq; Fort-Major. ———	
Scilly-Island.] Sidney Godolphin, Esq, Govern. ———	182 10 0
Scarborough-Castle.] William Thompson, Esq; Gov. ———	16 00 0
Tinmouth-Castle, and Cliffords-Fort.] Algernon	} 300 00
Earl of Hertford, Govern. ———	
John Middleton, Esq; Lieut. Gov. ———	
Upnor-Castle.] John Webb, Esq; Capt. and Commander.	
Windsor-Castle.] Henry Duke of Kent, Constable. ———	182 10 0
Charles Potts, Esq; Lieut. Govern. ———	73 00 0
Isle of Wight.] John Richmond Webb, Esq; Gov. ———	500 00 0
Anthony Morgan, Esq; Lieut. Govern. ———	182 10 0
Yarmouth-Castle.] John Leigh, Esq; Govern. ———	
Cowes-Castle.] Anthony Morgan, Esq; Govern. ———	
Cinque-Ports.] Lord Warden. Lionel Earl of Dorset. ———	160 00 0
Dover-Castle.] Govern. ib. ———	50 00 0

GOVERNORS abroad.

Governor of Port Mahon and Vice-Roy of Minorca, John Duke of Argyll.

Col. Kane, Lieut. Gov.

Gibraltar.] David Earl of Portmore, Governor.

Ralph Congreve, Esq; Lieut. Gov.

'A LIST of the Officers of the Mint, in the Tower.

Warden, Sir Richard Sandford, Bar.
 Master-Worker, Sir Isaac Newton, Kt.
 Comptroller, Martin Bladen, Esq;
 Chief-Clerk, Thomas Hall, Esq;
 Essay-Master, Daniel Brattle, Esq;
 Surveyor of the Melting, Major General Evans.
 Deputy Warden, Capt. Ford.
 Deputy Master-Worker, Mr. Foguer.
 Deputy Comptroller, Mr. Beresford.
 Provost of the Moneyers, John Brent, Esq;
 Weigher and Teller, Mr. Haynes.
 Engravers, Mr. Croke, Mr. Bull, Mr. Le Clerc.
 Metler, Mr. Cartlich.
 Porter to the Mint, Mr. Dollar;

Keep:

Part I. GREAT BRITAIN.

317

Keeper of the Records within the Tower of London, Richard Topham, Esq; his Deputy and first Clerk, Mr. George Holms, second Clerk, Mr. Robert Dale.

Page 131.

The King's Sergeants at Law.

SIR Thomas Powis, | Sir Nicholas Hooper.
Sir Joseph Fekyll, | Sir John Chesbire,
Attorney-General, Sir Edward Northey.
Solicitor-General, Nicholas Lechmere, Esq;

Other Sergeants at Law.

Sir Henry Hatsel, Kt.	James Selby, Esq;
Edwyn Wyat, Esq;	Lawrence Agar, Esq;
Sir Henry Selby, Kt.	Henry Cheibam, Esq;
Sir Charles Ingleby, Kt.	James Grove, Esq;
Henry Tinder, Esq;	Sir William Bannister, Kt.
John Thirbane, Esq;	Joseph Weld, Esq;
Thomas Goodwyn, Esq;	Henry Lloyd, Esq;
Joseph Gtraler, Esq;	John Comyns, Esq;
John Green, Esq;	Sir John Bennet, Kt.
Thomas Gibbons, Esq;	Richard Wynn, Esq;
Charles Whitaker, Esq;	John Hoo, Esq;
Henry Turner, Esq;	John Birch, Esq;
John Hooks, Esq;	Thomas Webb, Esq;
William Hall, Esq;	— Pengelly, Esq;

A Call of Sergeants by King George, in Hillary-
Term, 1714.

SIR Francis Page, who is made His Majesty's Sergeant at Law.
William Earle, of the Middle Temple, Esq;
Henry Stevens, of the Inner Temple, Esq;
John Cuthbert, of the Middle Temple, Esq;
William Bridges, of the Middle Temple, Esq;
Thomas Hanbury, of the Middle Temple, Esq;
Edward Whitaker, of the Middle Temple, Esq;
William Brantwaite, of the Middle Temple, Esq;
John Darnel, of the Middle Temple, Esq;
John Belfield, of the Inner Temple, Esq;
William Salkeld, of the Middle Temple, Esq;
Edward Miller, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq;
Sir Nathanael Mend, Kt. of the Middle Temple;
James Reynolds, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq;

His Majesty's Council Learned at Law.

MR. Attorney-General.
MR. Solicitor-General.

Y 3

Sir

Sir Thomas Powis, Knt. Serjeant at Law.

Sir Nicholas Hooper, Knt. Serjeant at Law.

Sir Joseph Jekyll, Knt. Serjeant at Law.

Sir John Chesbire, Knt. Serjeant at Law.

Sir Francis Page, Knt. Serjeant at Law.

John Ward, Esq;

Winnington Jeffries, Esq;

John Fortescue Aland, Esq;

Spencer Comper, Esq;

———— Lutwick, Esq

———— Dennet, Esq;

Page 123.

*The College of Civilians, called Doctors-Commons,
exercercent in London.*

DR. John Betteſworth, Doctor of Laws, Dean and Official, Principal of the Arches Court of *Canterbury*, and Dean and Commissary of the Peculiars belonging to the Archbishop.
Dr. George Paul, Vicar-General, and Principal Official to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*; and Official to the Archdeacon of *St. Albans*.

Sir Nathanael Lloyd, Kt. His Majesty's Advocate General.

Dr. Thomas Park, Chancellor of the Diocess of *Exeter*, and Official of the Arch-deaconry of *London*.

Sir Henry Newton, Kt. Doctor of Laws, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, Chancellor of the Diocess of *London*.

Dr. John Betteſworth, Doctor of Laws, Judge of the Prerogative Court of *Canterbury*.

Dr. Thomas Bourcier, Commissary of the Diocess of *Canterbury*; His Majesty's Professor of the Civil Laws in the University of *Oxford*.

———— Chancellor of the Diocess of *St. David's*, Official to the Archdeaconry of *Sussex*, and Register of the Faculties.

Dr. Tho. Briggs, Chancellor of the Diocess of *Chichester*.

Mr. George Newell, Chancellor of the Diocess of *Lincoln*.

Dr. Henry Penrice, Advocate to the Lord High-Admiral of *England*, Chancellor of the Diocess of *Glocester*, and Official of *Middlesex*.

Dr. John Conant.

Dr. Richard Paget.

Dr. John Harwood, Commissary to the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*,

Dr. William Clements.

Dr. Thomas Wood, Chancellor of the Diocess of *Oxford*, Commissary and Official of *Bucks*; His Majesty's Professor of the Civil Law in the University of *Cambridge*.

Dr.

Dr. William Beau.
 Dr. John Euston.
 Dr. Charles Herriot.
 Dr. Henry Raines, Chancellor of the Diocese of Coventry and
 Litchfield.
 Dr. Robert Wood, Official to the Archdeacon of Rochester.
 Dr. Humphry Henselman, Commissary of Essex and Hertfordshire.
 Dr. Charles Pinfold, Commissary to the Dean and Chapter
 of Westminster.
 Dr. Robert Maplet.
 Dr. William Wyllmot.
 Dr. John Corbet.
 Dr. William Phipps.
 Dr. William Strahan, Judge Advocate by Sea.
 Dr. Charles Bertie.
 Dr. James Bouchier, jun.
 Dr. Berney Brantworth.
 Dr. Brook Taylor.

Other Chancellors not admitted Advocates in Doctors-
 Commons.

Dr. Henry Watkinson, Vicar-General to the Archbishop of
 York.
 Dr. Thomas Wainwright, Chancellor of the Diocese of Chester.
 Dr. James Johnson, Chancellor of the Diocese of Ely, and
 Master of the Faculties.
 Dr. Richard Parsons, Chancellor of the Diocese of Gloucester.
 Dr. William Hughes, Chancellor of the Diocese of Bath and
 Wells.
 Dr. William Beau, } Chancellors of the Diocese of
 Mr. Jones, } Llandaff.
 Dr. William Lloyd, Chancellor of the Diocese of Worcester.
 Dr. John Brookbank, Chancellor of the Diocese of Durham.
 Mr. Edward Wynn, Chancellor of the Diocese of Hereford.
 Dr. Robert Wynne, Chancellor of the Diocese of St. Asaph.
 Dr. Richard Reynolds, Chancellor of the Diocese of Peterbo-
 rough.
 Dr. — Penington, Chancellor of the Diocese of Bangor.
 Dr. Peter Mews, Chancellor of the Diocese of Winchester.
 Thomas Tully, B. D. Chancellor of the Diocese of Carlisle.
 Dr. Michael Geddes, Chancellor of the Diocese of Sarum.
 Dr. Charles Sloper, Chancellor of the Diocese of Bristol.
 Thomas Tanner, A. M. Chancellor of the Diocese of Nor-
 wich.

*The Procurators General Exercent in the Arches Court of
Canterbury.*

H enry Farrant, Esq; the King's Proctor.	Mr. Thomas Willmot,
Everard Exton, Esq; Proctor.	Mr. Edw. Alexander,
Mr. John Hill,	Mr. Edward Parre,
Mr. Godfrey Lee,	Mr. William Busby,
Mr. John Roberts,	Mr. George Smith,
Mr. George Sayer,	Mr. Robert Bogg,
Mr. Robert Constable,	Mr. Peter Barret,
Mr. Robert Pierfon,	Mr. Charles Garret,
Mr. John Cottle,	Mr. Joseph Goodale,
Mr. Richard Sballer,	Mr. Henry Dethick,
Mr. William Jones,	Mr. John Trenley,
Mr. Thomas Rouse,	Mr. Thomas Oughton,
Mr. Thomas Newman,	Mr. Charles Humsfrey,
Mr. Mark Sayer,	Mr. Edward Greenly,
Mr. Samuel Bobema,	Mr. William Chapman,
Mr. Robert Wilmer,	Mr. William Taverner,
	Mr. Raines Trig.

R E G I S T E R S.

Samuel Hill, Esq; Register to the High-Court of Delegates.
Mr. Haynes, Mr. Bradley, Registers General of the Arches.
Mr. Henry Farrant, Deputy Register of the Arches Court of
Canterbury, and Actuary of the same.
Mr. Thomas Oughton, Deputy Register of the Court of De-
legates.

Samuel Hill, Esq; Register of the High-Court of Admiralty.
Mr. John Cheek, General-Marshal.

*The Prerogative Office, or Registry for the Prerogative
Wills in the Archbishoprick of Canterbury.*

Everard Exton, Batchelor of Laws, Register of the Prero-
gative Court of Canterbury.
Mr. Thomas Welham, Deputy Register.

Clerks in the said Office.

Mr. Charles Pinfold,	Mr. John Serle,
Mr. John Cottle,	Mr. Mark Holman,
Mr. Thomas Giles,	Mr. Henry Collings.
Mr. Richard Eades, Registry-Keeper,	

Part I. GREAT BRITAIN.

Page 123.

A CATALOGUE of the Fellows, Candidates, Honorary-Fellows, and Licentiates, of the Royal College of Physicians, London.

Fellows.

DR. William Dawes, *President.*

Dr. Richard Torlefs

Dr. Walter Harris, *Elect.*

Censor and Treasurer.

Dr. Walter Mills

Dr. Frederick Slare, *Elect.*

Dr. Richard Darnelli

Dr. John Bateman, *Elect. Registrar and Censor.*

Dr. William Johnston

Dr. Richard Robinson

Dr. Edward Baynard

Dr. Richard Blackburn

Dr. Robert Gray

Dr. Richard Smith

Dr. Joshua le Fevre

Dr. Thomas Walfsh

Dr. Hans Sloane

Sir Richard Blackmore

Dr. Tancred Robinson

Dr. Peter Gelfthorp

Dr. William Musgrave

Dr. William Gibbons

Dr. John Hawys

Dr. Robert Conny

Sir Samuel Garth

Dr. Hugh Chamberlen

Dr. William Cole, *Elect.*

Dr. Salusbury Cade

Dr. Humphry Brook

Dr. John Wright

Dr. John Woodward, *Censor.*

Dr. George Colebrook, *Elect.*

Dr. Gideon Harvey, *Censor.*

Sir David Hamilton

Dr. Richard Morton

Dr. James Ladd

Dr. William Grimbaldson

Dr. Henry Levett

Dr. Thomas Crowe

Dr. Henry Plumptre

Dr. John Arbuthnot

Dr. John Shadwell, *Med. Reg.*

Candidates.

Dr. Thomas Hoy

Dr. William Coward

Dr. Humphrey Colmer

Dr. Thomas Peller

Dr. John Gardiner

Dr. Richard Mead

Dr. Richard Hale

Dr. John Friend

Honorary Fellows.

Dr. Thomas Laurence

Dr. Daniel Cox

Dr. Thomas Gibson.

Licentiates.

Dr. Philip Guide

Dr. Henry Morelli

Mr. John Peachy

Dr. William Sydenham

Dr. Charles Nichols

Dr. Caleb Coatsworth

Mr. John Tivil

Mr. Thomas Botterell

Dr. James Maclerc

Dr. Philip Rose

Dr. Oliver Horsman

Dr. Peter Sylvestre

Dr. Charles Morton

Dr. William Cockburn

Mr. Thomas Turbeville

Mr. John Colebach

Dr. Abraham Cyprianus

Mr. Roger Kenyon

Dr.

The Present STATE of Part I.

Dr. James Keith
 Dr. Samuel Esteve
 Mr. Francis Bellinger
 Mr. Francis Lee
 Mr. John Turner
 Mr. Robert Weistked
 Dr. Bezaleel Angier
 Mr. Richard Watts
 Dr. Arnold Boate Beirman
 Dr. James Augustus Blondel
 Mr. Daniel Turner
 Mr. John Cartledge

Dr. John Gorman
 Dr. Joseph Eaton
 Mr. Thomas Lewis
 Dr. Edward Coatsworth
 Mr. William Browning
 Gulielmus Dawes, *Præses*,
 Dr. Walter Harris,
 Dr. John Bateman,
 Dr. Gideon Harvey,
 Dr. John Woodward,

*Con-
 feres.*

Page 125.

A LIST of the ROYAL SOCIETY.

The Present Council.

SIR Isaac Newton, *Kt.*
President.
 John Arbuthnot, *M. D.*
 Robert Balle, *Esq;*
 D'Acre Barret Lennard, *Esq;*
 William Burnett, *Esq;*
 William Derham, *M. A.*
 Sir Matthew Dudley, *Bart.*
 Thomas Lord Foley
 Edmond Halley, *L. L. D. Sec.*
 Abraham Hill, *Esq;*
 John Keill, *M. D. Ast. Pr. San.*
 Richard Mead, *M. D.*
 Samuel Morland, *Gent.*
 Thomas Pellet, *M. D.*
 Mr. James Petiver
 Alexander Pitfield, *Esq; Trea.*
 Francis Robartes, *Esq;*
 Hans Sloane, *M. D.*
 Christopher Wren, *Esq;*
 Richard Areskine, *M. D.*
 Ciril Arthington, *Esq;*
 Francis Afton, *Esq;*
 Thomas Ayres, *Gent.*
 Richard Barrett, *Esq;*
 Fettiplace Bellers, *Gent.*
 Richard Bentley, *D. D.*

William Bird, *Esq;*
 Jonathan Blackwell, *Esq;*
 Thomas Bower, *M. D.*
 Richard Bradley, *Gent.*
 Orlando Bridgeman, *Esq;*
 John Bridges, *Esq;*
 Robert Briggs, *M. A.*
 Owen Brigstoke, *Esq;*
 Thomas Bromfield, *M. B.*
 Mr. Paul Bussiere
 James Earl of Caernarvon
 George Earl of Cromartie
Dead.
 William Ld. Bishop of Carlisle.
 St. George Ld. Bp. of Clogher.
 William Lord Cowper, *Lord*
High Chan. of Great Britain.
 John Chamberlayne, *Esq;*
 Mr. William Cheselden
 George Cheyne, *M. D.*
 Waker Clavell, *Esq;*
 William Cockburn, *M. D.*
 Mr. John Collson.
 Roger Cotes, *M. A. Ast. Pr. Cant.*
 Daniel Cox, *M. D.*
 Abraham Cyprianus, *M. D.*
 William

Part I. GREAT BRITAIN.

323

William Lord Arch-Bishop of
Dublin.
Edward Lord Bishop of Downe
and Conner.
Sir Anthony Deane, *Knt.*
John Theoph. Desaguliers,
M. A.
Walter Douglas, *Esq;*
James Douglas, *M. D.*
Charles Du Bois, *Esq;*
Maurice Emmet, *Esq;*
James Earl of Findlater and
Seafield.
Martin Folkes, *Esq;*
Thomas Forster, *Esq;*
John Fortescue-Aland, *Esq;*
John Friend, *M. D.*
John Fuller, *Esq;*
Thomas Greene, *Esq;*
Sir Rowland Gwynne, *Knt.*
Philip Lord Bishop of Hereford.
Charles Earl of Halifax.
Sir David Hamilton, *Knt.*
Anthony Hammond, *Esq;*
John Harris, *D. D.*
John Harwood, *L. L. D.*
John Hicks, *Esq;*
Mr. James Hodgson.
Rowland Holt, *Esq;*
Hugh Howard, *Esq;*
Robert Hunter, *Esq;*
Archebald Hutcheson, *Esq;*
John Jackson, *Esq;*
Thomas Jett, *Esq;*
John Inglis, *M. D.*
William Jones, *Gent.*
Thomas Isted, *Esq;*
Robert Keck, *Esq;*
Mr. John Kempe
John Knight, *Esq;*
Edward Laney, *D. D. Pr.*
Th. Gr.
Peter Le Neve, *Esq;* *Norroy.*
John Lowthorp, *M. A.*
Owen Lloyd, *D. D.*
Sir Berkley Lucy, *Bart.*
James Duke of Montrose.
Thomas Lord Middleton.
John Machin, *Ast. Pr. Gref.*

John Mapletost, *D. D.*
Sir George Markham, *Bar.*
R. Myddleton Massey, *M. L.*
Walter Mills, *M. D.*
Mr. Abr. de Moivre
Robert Moselworth, *Esq;*
Thomas Molyneux, *M. D.*
Samuel Molyneux, *Esq;*
Joseph Morland, *M. D.*
Benjamin Morland, *Gent.*
John Mortimer, *Esq;*
Mr. George Moulton
William Musgrave, *M. D.*
John Newey, *M. A.*
Sir Henry Newton, *Kt. L. L. D.*
Col. Francis Nicholson.
Edward Norris, *M. D.*
Charles Earl of Orrery.
William Oliver, *M. D.*
Thomas Earl of Pembroke.
Lord Chief Justice Parker.
John Lord Percivale, *Bar.*
Henry Plumptre, *M. D.*
James Pound, *M. A.*
Benjamin Pratt, *D. D.*
John Duke of Roxburgh.
——— Lord Rea.
Thomas Rawlinson, *Esq;*
Ruffel Robartes, *Esq;*
Tancred Robinson, *M. D.*
Thomas Earl of Stamford.
Charles Earl of Sunderland.
Henry Lord Shelborne.
John Lord Somers.
Alexander Sandilands, *M. D.*
Thomas Savery, *Esq;*
John Shadwell, *M. D.*
Mr. James Sherard.
Robert Shippen, *D. D.*
Frederick Slare, *M. D.*
Edward Southwell, *Esq;*
Thomas Sprat, *M. A. Arch-*
Deacon of Rochester.
Sir John Stanley, *Bar.*
William Stanley, *D. D.*
Alexander Stewart, *M. D.*
Philip Stubs, *M. A.*
Peter Sylvestre, *M. D.*
Thomas Lord Trevor.

Mr.

Mr. Joseph Tanner
 Brook Taylor, *L. L. D. Secr.*
 William Tempest, *Esq;*
 Ralph Thoresby, *Gent.*
 John Thorpe, *M. D.*
 Richard Tighe, *Esq;*
 Andrew Tooke, *Geo. Prof.*
Gref.

Alexander Torriano, *L. L. D.*
 Samuel Tuffnell, *Esq;*
 James Venables, *Esq;*
 Mr. Humf. Wanley
 Thomas Watkins, *Gent.*
 Sir Paul Whichcot, *Kt. & Bar.*
 Mr. Thomas Woodford
 John Woodward, *M. D. P.*
M. G.

Henry Worsley, *Esq;*
 George Worth, *Esq;*
 William Wotton, *D. D.*
 Sir Christopher Wren, *Knt.*
 Mr. James Yonge.

Persons of other Nations.

Ds. Josephus Averanius, *Prof.*
Jur. Pis.
 Ds. Ludov. Dux. D' Aumont,
 Ds. Jo. Anton. Comes Baldini
 Ds. Johannes Bernoulli, *M. D.*
& Math. Prof. Basil.
 Ds. Nicholaus Bernoulli,
L. L. D.
 Ds. Vendramin. Bianchi, *Nob.*
Patau.
 Ds. Franciscus Blanchinus
 Ds. Ludovic. Frid. Bonerus,
Legat. Prusi.
 Ds. Dominicus Bottonus,
M. D. Messan.
 Ds. Joh. Philippus Breynius,
M. D. Dant.
 Ds. Willhelmus Buys
 Ds. Jacobus Cassini, *Parif.*
 Ds. Dethleus Cluverus
 Ds. Franciscus Cornaro, *Nob.*
Ven. Eq. Au.
 Ds. Thomas Delbene
 Ds. Rynaldus de Düliolo,
Prof. Med. Bonn.

Ds. Jo. Christo. Fatio, *Genev.*
 Ds. Stephanus Geoffroy, *M. D.*
Parif.
 Ds. Carolus Comes Gillenberg,
Leg. R. Suec.
 Ds. Guido Grandus
 Ds. Petrus Grimani
 Ds. Jo. Theodor. Heinson,
Hanov.
 Ds. Urbanus Hiarne, *M. D.*
 Ds. Dan. Ernestus Jablonski,
V. P. R. Soc. Ber.
 Ds. Jo. Phil. Jordis, *M. D.*
Franc.
 Ds. — Kreienberg
 Ds. Jo. Maria Lancifius, *M. D.*
Rom.
 Ds. Joh. Rod. Lavater, *M. D.*
Tigur.
 Ds. Gothofr. Guil. Leibnitius,
J. V. D.
 Ds. Michael Le Vaffor
 Ds. Antonius Leeuwenhoeck,
Delphens.
 Ds. Aloyf. Ferd. Com. Mar-
 sigli, *Conf. Imp. Rom.*
 Ds. Petrus de Mellarede, *Con-*
fil. R. Sicil.
 Ds. Jo. Burch. Menckenius,
Hist. Pr. Reg. Pol. Confil.
 Ds. Alexander de Menzicoff,
Rom. & Russ. Imp. Pr. &c.
 Ds. Jo. Nicholaus Pechlin,
M. D.
 Ds. Johannes Polenus, *Prof.*
Astr. Patau.
 Ds. Moises Pujolas
 Ds. Aug. Quirinus Rivinus,
M. D. Lips.
 Ds. Iver Baro Rosenkrantz,
Leg. R. Dan.
 Ds. Jo. Ambrosius Sarotti,
Venet.
 Ds. Joh. Jac. Scheuchzerus,
M. D. Tig.
 Ds. Franciscus Spoletus, *Med.*
Prof. Pat.
 Ds. Ortho Sperlingus, *J. V. D.*
 Ds. Jo. Adamus Stampfer
Ds.

Part I. GREAT BRITAIN.

32

Ds. Jo. Georgius Steigertahl, <i>M. D. Prof. Helm. Arch. Reg.</i>	Ds. Petrus Varignon, <i>Math. Proff. Reg.</i>
Ds. Michael Angelo Tilli, <i>Prof. Bot. Pisan.</i>	Ds. Raymundus Vieussens, <i>M. D. Monspel.</i>
Ds. Emanuel Timone, <i>M. D. Constant.</i>	Ds. Nicholaus Witsen, <i>Conf. Amst.</i>
Ds. Bruno Tozzi, <i>Ab. Valumbr.</i>	Ds. Christian Wolfius, <i>Pr. Math. Hale, &c.</i>
Ds. Franciscus Travigni, <i>Pb. Ven.</i>	
Ds. Antonius Vallisnerius, <i>Med. Pr. Pat.</i>	

Professors at Gresham-College.

D ivinity, <i>Edw. Laney, D.D.</i>	Geometry, <i>Andrew Tooke, A.M.</i>
Civil-Law, <i>Rob. Briggs, A. M.</i>	Rhetorick, <i>Edw. Martin, A.M.</i>
Astronomy, <i>Mr. John Machin.</i>	Physick, <i>John Woodward, M.D.</i>
	Musick, <i>William Shippen, A.M.</i>

Page 126.

The Fellows of Sion-College, viz. the Reverend the Rectors and Vicars within the City and its Liberties, who are by Charter capable of being chosen Governors, Presidents, Deans, or Assistants.

Lilly Butler, D. D. President, Minister of St. Mary Aldermanbury.

Mr. William Savage, Rector of St. Andrew Wardrobe, and St. Anne's Black-Fryars.
Mr. Robert Newton, Rector of St. Augustin, and St. Faith. } Deans.

Mr. Nicholas Zinzano, Rector of St. Martins Outwich. }

Mr. Luke Milburn, Rector of St. Ethelberg.
Mr. Benjamin Hoadley, Rector of St. Peter's Poor. } Assistants.

Dr. Waugh, Rector of St. Peter's Cornhill.

Those

Those who have been Presidents.

D R. Francis Thompson,	R St. Mary Friday-street, &c.
Dr. Thomas Green,	R St. Olave Jewry, &c.
Mr. Joshua Richardson,	R Alhallows in the Wall,
Dr. Richard Lucas,	V St. Stephen Coleman-street,
Mr. John Graunt,	V St. Dunstan West,
Dr. Lionel Gaford,	R St. Dionis Backchurch,
Dr. Thomas Lynford,	R St. Edmund the King,
Dr. John Mapletost,	V St. Lawrence Jewry,
Dr. John Gascaith,	R Alhallows Barkin,
Mr. William Stonestreet,	R St. Stephen Walbroke, &c.
Dr. William Bedford,	R St. Geo. Botolph-Lane,
Mr. James Gardiner,	R St. Michael Crooked-Lane,
Mr. William Whitfield,	R St. Giles Cripplegate,
Dr. Lilly Butler,	R St. Mary Aldermanbury.

Those who may succeed in the Presidency, set down according to the Alphabetical Order of their Benefices.

Mr. Richard Seare,	R St. Alban Woodstreet,
Dr. Bray,	M Aldgate,
Dr. Thomas Blomer,	R Alhallows Bread-street,
Mr. Blomer,	R Alhallows Lombard-street,
Dr. Daniel Fogg,	R Alhallows Staining,
Mr. Brooks,	R St. Alphage,
Dr. Henry Sacheverell	R St. Andrew Holbourn,
Dr. Robert Brabant,	R St. Andrew Underhaft,
Mr. William Savage,	R St. Andrew Wardrobe, &c.
Mr. Thomas Moxer,	R St. Anne, and St. Agnes
Mr. Robert Easby,	Alderigate,
Mr. Robert Newton,	R St. Antholin, &c.
Mr. John Powtney,	R St. Austin, &c.
Dr. Philip Castell,	R St. Bartholomew Great,
Mr. John Adams,	R St. Bartholomew Less,
Mr. George Evans,	R St. Bartholomew Exchange,
Mr. Henry Halsted,	R St. Bennet Finck,
Mr. Cook,	V St. Ben. Grace Church, &c.
Mr. Freeman,	R St. Bennet Paul's Wharf,
Dr. Roger Altham,	M St. Botolph Alderigate,
Mr. Evans,	R St. Botolph Bishopigate,
Dr. Yalden,	V St. Brides,
Mr. Charles Lamb,	M Bridewell Precinct,
Dr. Barton,	M Creed Church,
Dr. Eramston,	R Christ Church,
	R St. Christophers,

Mr.

Part I. GREAT BRITAIN.

327

Mr. William Strengfellow,	R St. Dunstan East,
Dr. Gooch,	R St. Clement Eastcheap,
Mr. Butler,	V St. Helena,
Mr. Craftie,	M St. James Dukes-Place,
Mr. Philip Stubbs,	R St. James Garlick-Hill,
Dr. Bell,	R St. Katherine Coleman-st.
Dr. Williams,	R St. Magnus,
Dr. White Kenner,	R St. Mary Aldermay,
Dr. Joseph Rawson,	R St. Mary Magdalene, Old
Mr. Baron,	Fish-street,
Mr. Samuel Angier,	R St. Mary Somerset, &c.
Dr. Francis Brown,	R St. Mary Wolnoth, &c.
Dr. Samuel Bradford,	R St. Margaret Pattons,
Mr. Francis Astry,	R St. Mary le Bow,
Dr. Sampson Estwich,	R St. Martin Ludgate,
Mr. George Martin,	R St. Mich. Queen-hith, &c.
Mr. John Hancock,	R St. Mildred Poultry,
Dr. Richard Roderick,	R St. Margaret Lothbury,
Mr. William Thomas,	R St. Mich. Basinghaw,
Mr. Montague Wood,	R St. Mich. Woodstreet, &c.
Mr. Samuel Baker,	R St. Michael Royal, &c.
Dr. John Harris,	R St. Mich. Cornhill,
Mr. Walter Wells,	R St. Mildred Bread-street,
Mr. Jurton,	R St. Nich. Coleabby, &c.
	R St. Olive Hart-street,
	R St. Swithin, &c.
Mr. Ibbot,	R St. Vedast, alias Foster-lane,

William Reading, *A. M.*
Thomas Sheppard, *A. M.*

Librarian,
Register,

Page 126.

The College of Heralds.

Hereditary Earl-Marshal of England, Tho. Duke of Norfolk,
Deputy-Marshal, Henry Earl of Suffolk and Bindon.

Kings of Arms.

SIR Henry S. George, Garter, Principal,
Sir John Vanbrug, Clarencieux,
Peter le Neve, Esq; Norroy,

} King of Arms.

HE-

HERALDS.

Charles Mawson, Esq; *Chester*,
 Peter Maduit, Esq; *Windsor*,
 Samuel Stebbing, Esq; *Somerset*,
 Laurence Crompt, Esq; *York*,
 John Hare, Esq; *Richmond*,
 Robert Dale, Esq; *Suffolk*,
 John Heskett, Esq; *Lancaster*,
 John Dugdale, Esq; *Mowbray*, Extr.

Heralds.

PURSUIVANTS.

John Gibbon, Gent. *Bluemantle*,
 John Bound, Gent. *Rouge-Croix*,
 Dudley Downs, Gent. *Rouge Dragon*,
 Thomas Coote, Esq; *Rouge-Rose*, Pursuivant Extraordinary.

Pursuivants.

Officers of the Earl Marshal's Court.

King's Advocate, Sir Nath. Lloyd, Knt: Doctor of Laws.
 Register, Mr. Henry Farrant,
 Secretary and Seal-Keeper, Mr. Stebbing,
 Earl Marshal's Proctor, Mr. Godfrey Lee,

Proctors, { Mr. Exton, { Mr. Jones,
 { Mr. Hill, { Mr. Bobeme,
 { Mr. Willymot, { Mr. Alexander,
 { Mr. George Sayer,

Marshal of the Court, Mr. Curry.

Page

Page 130.

The LIST of the Officers of Christ-Hospital.

President, Sir Richard Hoare, Kt. and Ald.
 Treasurer, Mr. Thomas Lockington.

Two Clerks.

John Reeve, George Yeo.

School-Masters.

An Upper Grammar-Master, and Catechist, Mr. Samuel Mountfort.

An Under-Grammar-Master, Mr. Crow.

Master of the Royal Mathematical Foundation, Mr. James Hodson.

The other Mathematical School erected some Years ago, and of which Mr. *Dutton* was the first Master, upon his Decease in 1714, was sunk, and some more Boys put under the Tuition of Mr. *Hodson*.

Master of the Writing School, Mr. George Shelley.

Master of the Drawing School, Mr. Bernard Lens.

Master of the Musick School, Mr. John Barret.

For Physick and Surgery, Dr. Hans Sloane, Physician, and Mr. Edward Green, Surgeon.

Elizabeth Adams, Matron.

Sarah Lorrain, School-Mistress of the Girls.

Ten Nurses, with several Helpers.

A Cook.

A Nurse that looks after the Infirmary.

The Number of Children of King Charles II's New Royal Foundation in *Christ's Hospital, London*, that have been educated in the Art of Navigation, and after some Years Continuance there, have been put forth Apprentices to the Practice of it; according to that King's Design in his Gracious Institution.

As it was presented to her most Gracious Majesty Queen Anne, by the Lord Mayor of London, and the President and Governors of the said Hospital, Jan. 1. 1709.

Put forth Apprentices to Commanders of her Majesty's Ships of War, and to Masters of Merchant-Ships, from October, 1675, to December, 1709. 428 Children.

There are at this Day 40 Children in the said Hospital, who enjoy the Bounty of King Charles II.

Page 130.

The Officers of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

President, Sir William Steward, Kt. and Ald.
 Mr. Peter Foye, Treasurer.
 Dr. Henry Levitt, } Physicians.
 Dr. Salisbury Cade, }
 Mr. William Curwen, Apothecary.

The present Master-Surgeons are,

John Salter, | Edward Green.
 Henry Boone, |

Three Assistant-Surgeons.

Robert Gay, | Nathaniel Smyth.
 Robert Keilway, |

Nicholas Field, Guide and Surgeon to King'sland-Hospital.

Samuel Palmer, Guide and Surgeon to the Lock-Hospital.

Philip Castle, M. A. Clerk, Vicar and Hospitaler to St. Bartholomew's Parish and Hospital, who visits the Sick, reads Prayers, and administers the Sacrament to them.

The present other Officers are,

Mr. Benjamin Edwards, Register to the said Hospital.
 Mr. Benjamin Tooke, Steward.
 Mr. Moses Coulon, Renter.
 Seventeen Nurses.

Page 131.

*St. Thomas's Hospital in Southwark.**Governors and other Officers.*

SIR Thomas Abney, Knight and Alderman, President.
 Sir Will. Humphreys, Kt. & Bar. Ld. Mayor, & all the Aldermen.
 Col. Cook, Treasurer.
 Dr. Coatsworth, and Dr. Wadsworth, Physicians.
 Mr. Richard Mayo, Hospitaler.
 Mr. Matthew Mead, Curate of the Parish.
 Mr. Fearn, Mr. Dickinson, and Mr. Paul, Surgeons.
 Mr. Sancliff, Steward.
 Mr. Wright, Clerk.
 Mrs. Aldersea, Matron.

A

Mr. John Andrews
Mr. Thomas Ambrose
Mr. Joseph Ashton
Richard Adney, *Esq*;
Mr. Coleby Apsley

B

Sir Richard Blackmore
Mr. Joseph Billers
Mr. Thomas Burroughs
Mr. John Benner
Mr. Edward Buckle
Sir Robert Breodon
Mr. James Brains
Mr. Benjamin Brains
Mr. Joseph Brooksbank
Mr. William Bettrice
Edward Bovey, *Esq*;
Mr. Edward Bolitha
Mr. Richard Blundel
Mr. Joseph Bagnall
Major William Beyers
Mr. William Bolter
Capt. Barnes
Mr. Thomas Bacon
Deputy Richard Blowen
Sir Justus Beck, *Bar*.
Mr. Roger Braddel
John Bolter, *Esq*;
Mr. Robert Briffow

C

Sir William Coles
Sir Charles Cox
Mr. Joseph Chaplin
Mr. Cary
Mr. Thomas Cary
Henry Cornish, *Esq*;
Edward Coulfon, *Esq*;
William Coatsworth, *Esq*;
Mr. Michael Coatsworth
Mr. John Cleves
Mr. William Cooper
Deputy John Cooper
Mr. Thomas Cooper
Mr. Richard Chambers
Mr. William Chambers
Mr. Thomas Cook

Lieut. Col. William Cook
Mr. Joseph Collyer
Mr. John Coleman
Mr. Benjamin Crayker
Mr. James Cumber
Mr. Thomas Clark
Mr. Henry Clark
Mr. Edmond Clark
Mr. Richard Chauney
George Crefner, *Esq*;
Mr. John Child
Awnsham Churchill, *Esq*;
William Clayton, *Esq*;
Spencer Cooper, *Esq*;
Mr. Robert Chaplin
Mr. William Henry Corne-
lisen
Richard Chifwell, *Esq*;
William Coward, *Esq*;

D

Mr. Paul Dockminique
Mr. Thomas Dixon
Mr. John Dyer
Lieut. Col. James Dry
Capt. Dorril
Mr. Edmond Doughty
Josiah Diston, *Esq*;
Mr. John Denew
Sir Thomas Dunk
John Deacle, *Esq*;
Mr. Charles Du Boice
Duncan Dee, *Esq*;
Mr. William Dawson
Mr. Daniel Dolins
Mr. Dennis Dutry

E

Sir James Eyton
John Evans, *Esq*;
Frances Edwards, *Esq*;
Mr. Richard Edmonson
Mr. John Ewers
Mr. Thomas Ellis
Mr. Thomas Effington
Mr. Peter Eyton

F

Mr. Robert Ford

Mr. Joshua Foster
 Mr. Anthony Foster
 Thomas Fredrick, *Esq;*
 Mr. Richard Fountain
 Sir Robert Fagg
 Robert Foot, *Esq;*
 Sir Harry Featherstone
 Mr. Isaac Fryer
 Mr. John Fisher

G

Sir Bartholomew Gracedieu
 Thomas Guy, *Esq;*
 Nathaniel Gould, *Esq;*
 John Gould, *Esq;*
 Mr. Robert Green
 Mr. Thomas Geering
 Mr. Peter Godfrey
 Mr. Richard Greestock
 Isaac Grevil, *Esq;*
 Mr. James Gibson
 Mr. Thomas Gibson
 Mr. John Gunston
 Mr. Nicholas Goodwin
 Mr. Peter Gery
 Mr. Gauthorn
 William Gore, *Esq;*
 Major John Gibbons
 Mr. John Goodlad

H

Sir William Hodges, *dead.*
 William Hewers, *Esq;*
 Urban Hall, *Esq;*
 Mr. Benjamin Hooper
 Mr. Samuel Hall
 Mr. William Hooker
 Mr. Nathaniel Hern
 Edward Harle, *Esq;*
 Mr. John Hanger
 Mr. Edmund Halfey
 John Hibbert, *Esq;*
 Joseph Hoskintiles, *Esq;*
 Robert Hodson, *Esq;*
 Mr. Roger Hodson
 Mr. John Harwood
 Mr. Giles Haywood
 Mr. Nicholas Handbury
 Mr. Roger Hazard

Mr. Thomas Hollis
 Mr. John Hawkins
 Mr. Samuel Houblon
 Mr. Peter Houblon
 Mr. Lawrence Hatlal
 Mr. Anthony Hannot
 Mr. Luke Hodges
 Mr. Nathaniel Hill
 Mr. John Hester

I

Mr. Benjamin Joseph
 Major Jeremiah Johnson
 Mr. Robert Jeffs
 Mr. Nathaniel Jackson
 Mr. John Jackson
 Sir Theodore Jansen

K

Mr. Henry Kelsey
 Mr. Thomas Knight
 Sir Peter King, *Ld. Ch. Justice.*
 Mr. John Kenrick

L

Sir John Lethieulier
 Mr. Salathiel Lovel
 Mr. Peter Lannoy
 Mr. Timothy Lannoy
 Mr. John Love
 Mr. James Leaver
 John Little, *Esq;*
 Mr. Jonathan Lee
 Mr. Roger Lillington
 Mr. Thomas Lane
 Mr. Samuel Lock
 Mr. Edward Leeds
 Mr. James Lamb
 Mr. John Lordell
 Mr. Lockwood
 Sir William Langhorne

M

Sir Samuel Moyre
 Mr. Samuel Mellish
 Mr. Richard Merriweather
 Mr. Richard Mount
 Henry Martin, *Esq;*
 Sir Joseph Martin

Mr.

Mr. Thomas Malyn
 Mr. Thomas Man
 Mr. Samuel Mayne
 Mr. William Moyer
 Mr. William Mead
 Mr. Nathaniel Michlethwaite
 Mr. John Morton
 Mr. George Moulst
 Mr. Francis Moulst
 Mr. Samuel Mayo
 Mr. John Morgan
 Mr. William Mitchel
 Sir John Mordant
 Mr. John Mirford
 Mr. Samuel Monk

N
 Sir Edward Northey

O
 Sir Richard Onslow

P
 Mr. Micajah Perry
 Mr. Richard Perry
 Col. John Perry
 Mr. Thomas Pickard
 Sir Gregory Page, *Bar.*
 Capt. Thomas Powel
 Mr. Thomas Powel
 Mr. Thomas Powel, *jun.*
 Mr. James Partridge
 Mr. Phillip Papillion
 Mr. William Prince
 Mr. William Pain
 Mr. John Pettit
 Deputy William Parrot
 Mr. Samuel Palmer
 Thomas Palmer, *Esq;*
 Mr. Samuel Porter
 Mr. Daniel Powle
 Mr. Jeremiah Powel
 Mr. Elias Pledge

R
 Mr. John Read
 Mr. Samuel Read,
 Mr. William Riccards
 Mr. Thomas Ruck

Mr. William Rutter
 Mr. Moses Raper
 Mr. James Rolleston
 Mr. John Rudge
 Mr. Samuel Reymond
 Mr. Stephen Ram
 Mr. Samuel Russell

S

Sir John Scott
 Sir Isaac Shard
 Samuel Shephard, *Esq;*
 Mr. William Shephard
 Dr. Fredrick Share
 Mr. Arthur Shaller
 Deputy Thomas Sorocold
 Mr. Edward Stringer
 Mr. Edward Salway
 Capt. Humphry South

Joshua Sharp, *Esq;*
 Mr. Benjamin Smith
 Mr. Thomas Stiles
 Mr. William Smith
 Mr. Samuel Sheaf
 Dr. Hans Sloan
 Sir John Shaw
 Sir William Scawen
 Mr. Disney Staniford
 Mr. James Sherrard

T

Sir Edmund Turner
 Mr. Joseph Thompson
 Mr. Stephen Thompson
 Mr. John Thompson
 Mr. John Trimmer
 Deputy Anthony Turney
 Mr. John Taylor
 Mr. Richard Taylor
 Mr. John Travers
 Mr. William Tipping
 Deputy John Tooley
 Mr. James Townfend
 Mr. Peter Theobalds
 Mr. Joseph Townfend

V

Mr. Peter Vanderma

W
 Sir Thomas Webster
 Sir Christopher Wren
 Deputy William Wilkinson
 Mr. Francis Wilkinson
 Mr. Richard Wilkinson
 Dr. James Welwood

John Ward, Esq;
 Mr. John Walker
 Mr. Jacob Whidden
 Mr. Anthony Wyer
 William Waterman, Esq;
 Mr. Samuel Wight
 Dr. Nathaniel Wickham
 Sir Charles Wager

*The Governors and other Officers of Sutton's Hospital,
 or the Charter-House.*

THE King,
 The Prince of Wales,
 The Archbishop of Canterbury,
 Lord Chancellor Lord Cowper,
 Duke of Shrewsbury, Lord
 Chamberlain of the House-
 hold,
 Duke of Somerset,
 Duke of Ormond,
 Duke of Buckingham
 Earl of Pembroke;
 Earl of Oxford,
 Earl of Dartmouth,
 Lord Viscount Bolingbroke,

Bishop of London,
 Bishop of Winchester,
 Lord Chief Justice Parker,
 Master, Tho. Burnet, L. L. D.
 Physician, Dr. Henry Levis,
 Preacher, John King, D. D.
 Register, William Hempson, Esq;
 Treasurer, Robert Pain, Esq;
 School-master, Thomas Walker,
 L. L. D.
 Usher, Andrew Tooke, A. M.
 Reader, Ralph Westhead, B. D.
 Organist, Mr. Nicholas Love.

*The Establishment of the Governor, Military-Officers,
 and the rest of the Officers of the Hospital of Chelsea.*

THE Commissioners appointed by Patent for the Govern-
 ment of the same.

The Lords of the Privy Council.

The Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in Great
 Britain.

The two Eldest Lieutenant Generals.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Pay-Master General of his Majesty's Guards and Gar-
 risons.

The Secretary at War.

The Commissioners of Trade and Plantations.

The Governor of the said Hospital.

The Surveyor General of his Majesty's Works.

The Auditors of the Imprests.

The Commissary General.

The Judge Advocate.

The Secretaries of the Treasury,

Yearly

Yearly Salary.

	l.	s.	d.
M ajor General <i>Stanwix</i> , Governor ———	500	00	0
Col. <i>Thomas Chudley</i> , Lieut. Governor ———	200	00	0
<i>Richard Bestworth</i> , Esq; Major ———	150	00	0
The Rt. Hon. <i>Robert Walpole</i> , Esq; Treasurer ———	365	00	0
Dr. <i>Emanuel Langford</i> , } Chaplains, 100 l. each	200	00	0
Dr. <i>Robert Canon</i> , }			
Dr. <i>Arbutnot</i> , Physician ———	100	00	0
<i>Robert Mann</i> , Esq; Deputy-Treasurer ———	100	00	0
Mr. <i>Robert Stapleton</i> ———	50	00	0
Mr. <i>Robert English</i> , Comptroller ———	50	00	0
Capt. <i>Richard Evans</i> , Register of the House ———			
Mr. <i>Dickinson</i> , Clerk of the Works ———	20	00	0
Mr. <i>Alexander Inglis</i> , Chirurgeon ———	73	00	0
Mr. <i>Butler Noades</i> , Chirurgeon's Mate ———	20	00	0
Mr. <i>Tho. Church</i> , Chirurgeon's Deputy ———			
Mr. <i>Isaac Gernere</i> , Apothecary ———	50	00	0
Mr. <i>Sylvanus Tomkyns</i> , Adjutant ———	20	00	0
<i>Joseph Heeler</i> , Wardrobe-keeper, and Comptrol- } ler of the Cole-yard ———	40	00	0
<i>William Daniel</i> , Master-Cook ———	40	00	0
<i>James Lloyd</i> , Second Cook ———	30	00	0
<i>Thomas Brown</i> , Master Butler ———	25	00	0
<i>John Andrews</i> , Second Butler ———	20	00	0
<i>Christopher Chappel</i> , Barber ———	60	00	0
<i>Henry Story</i> , for keeping the Gardens ———	160	00	0
<i>Utrechia Astley</i> , House-keeper ———	230	00	0
23 Nurses at 8 l. each ———	192	00	0
Money Allowances to the several Pensioners } in the said Hospital ———	1269	13	0

Page 134.

Officers of Greenwich-Hospital.

Capt. *Robert Robinson*, Lieut. Gov. } Directors.
Sammuel Travers, Esq; }
Jeffrey Walpole, Esq; Treasurer, Sal. 200 l. per Annum:
Mr. William Vandrug, Secretary to the Commissioners, at
 100 l. per Annum.
 More to him for a Clerk, at 40 l. per Annum.
Thomas Hogg, Messenger to the Commissioners, 30 l. per Ann.

Z 4

Officers

Officers of the House,

Matthew Aylmer, Esq; Governor.

Capt. Robert Robinson, Lieutenant Governor, is allowed 54 Pounds per Annum from the Hospital, besides his superannuated Pay at the Navy-Board. He is allowed a Clerk, James Dick, 12 l. per Annum, with Lodging and Diet at the Servants Table; with necessary Fire and Candles.

Capt. Tho. Cleasby, Captain of the said Hospital, no Salary but his Superannuated Pay.

Mr. John Constable, 1st Lieutenant, at 100 l. per Annum, paid by the Hospital.

Mr. Edward Smith, 2d Lieutenant, at 100 l. per Annum, ditto.

Mr. Tho. Grimston, 3d Lieutenant, at 100 l. per Annum, ditto.

Mr. Philip Stubs, Chaplain, allow'd from the Hospital 100 l. per Ann. each; the Ordinary of Mr. Robert Barry, ditto, Deptford and Woolwich being taken off, and paid to the Hospital.

Mr. Joseph Gascoigne, Steward, at 100 l. per Annum, and a Clerk 40 l. per Annum. He is allowed a Labourer at 10 s. per Week.

Dr. William Oliver, Physician, at 10 s. per Diem.

Henry Blakey, Dispencer, allow'd 20 l. per Annum, being a Pensioner.

Mr. Isaac Rider, Surgeon, Salary not yet settled. He is allowed for a Servant, bearing all Charges, 30 l. per Ann.

Mrs. Elizabeth Creamer, Matron, at 30 l. per Annum.

Thomas Bird, Cook, at 20 l. per Annum, House-Allowance, and Diet.

Robert Ellis, the Cook's first Mate allowed 15 l. per Ann.

Edward Griffith, second Mate, allow'd 10 l. per Annum.

John Watts, Butler, allow'd 15 l. per Annum.

John Ward, Butler's Mate, 10 l. per Annum.

William Bockley, Barber, allow'd 6 l. per Annum, and one Half-penny per Week, for trimming each Officer and Pensioner.

James Barnes, Porter, allow'd 15 l. per Annum.

William Steel, Scullery-man, allow'd 15 l. per Annum.

John Silkworth, his Mate allow'd 10 l. per Annum.

Two Pensioners allow'd to assist the Butler in serving the Beer, &c. each 3 s. per Annum.

The Scullery-man allow'd a Pensioner to assist him, at 3 l. per Annum.

To the Clerk of the Chappel, being a Pensioner, 3 l. per Ann.

Note, That all the abovemention'd Assistants are allowed the Allowance of the House, with Coals, Candles, &c.

Officers

Officers of the Works.

Sir Christopher Wren, Surveyor; no Salary.

Mr. Nicholas Hawksmore, Clerk of the Works, at 5 s. per Diem. More to him for assisting the Surveyor in Drawing and Designing, 50 l. per Annum.

Assistant to him, Mr. John James, at 3 s. per Diem.

Officers Table,

Consists of the Lieutenant-Governor, Captain, 3 Lieutenants, 2 Chaplains, Steward, Surgeon, Clerk of the Works, and Matron; being Eleven Persons; and each having the Allowance of 14 s. per Diem, with the House-Allowance of Bread and Beer.

The Number of the Pensioners entertain'd in Greenwich Hospital, are 450. There are six Nurses allowed to each Hundred Men, (being the Widows of Seamen) who have each a Salary of 6 l. per Annum, with the Allowance of the House-Dier, and a Grey Serge Gown and Petticoat, faced with Shalloon; and 2 s. per Week more to them that attend in the Infirmary. The Common Warrant-Officers, entertain'd amongst the Pensioners, are distinguish'd by having a Gold Edging round their Hats, and placed at the upper End of the Tables, and in the principal Cabins of the Wards, as the Governor sees convenient; with the Allowance of 1 s. 6 d. per Week for spending Money (all the other Pensioners have but 1 s. per Week allowed them) paid them every Monday Morning by the Steward, who receives Monthly from the Treasurer, by Order of the General Court, (a Sum not exceeding Ninety Pounds, for defraying his weekly Disbursements) but such Officers to be so distinguish'd, are not to exceed the Number of Eight in each Hundred.

The Victualling is according to the Allowance of Chelsea-Hospital, 4 Men to a Mess; each Mess to have on Flesh-Days for Dinner, 4 Pound of Beef or Mutton: Two Loaves of one Way of Bread, 15 Ounces each; four Winchester Quarts of Gile-Beer. At Supper, one Pound of Gloucester Cheese, 2 Loaves of Bread, 4 Quarts of Beer. They have Mutton Sundays and Tuesdays, Beef on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On Wednesdays and Fridays each Mess has a Dish of Pease Pottage, a quarter of a Pound of Butter, one Pound of Cheese, with Bread and Beer as other Days; at Supper the same as at other Days. On all extraordinary Festivals they have Flesh hot both Dinner and Supper, and Ale instead

instead of Gile-Beer. All the Tables have clean Linnen every Sunday and Thursday throughout the Year.

That for the Women and Men Servants the Provision be the same with the Pensioners.

Page 136.

Civil Government of London.

SIR Will. Humphreys, Kt. } Of Cheap-Ward.
Esq. Bar. Ld Mayor, and Ald.

Aldermen above the Chair.

Sir William Ashhurst, Kt.	Billingsgate Ward.
Sir Thomas Abney, Kt.	Vintry Ward.
Sir John Parsons, Kt.	Bassishaw Ward.
Sir William Withers, Kt.	Faringdon Ward within.
Sir Samuel Garrard, Bar.	Aldersgate Ward.
Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Kt.	Walbrooke Ward.
Sir Robert Beachcroft, Kt.	Limestreet Ward.
Sir Samuel Stanier, Kt.	Aldgate Ward.

Below the Chair.

Sir Charles Peers, Kt.	Tower Ward.
Sir James Bateman, Kt.	Colemanstreet Ward.
Sir William Lewen, Kt.	Castlebaynard Ward.
Sir John Ward, Kt.	Candlewick Ward.
Sir George Thorold, Kt. & Esq.	Cordwayner Ward.
Sir Gerard Conyers, Kt.	Broadstreet Ward.
Sir John Fryer, Bar.	Queenhith Ward.
Sir John Cals, Kt.	Portoken Ward.
Sir William Steward, Kt.	Cripplegate within and without
Sir Francis Byles, Bar.	Bridge Ward without.
Sir Thomas Scawen, Kt.	Cornhill Ward.
Sir Peter Delme, Kt.	Langbourn Ward.
Sir George Merritts, Kt.	Bridge Ward within.
Sir Joseph Laurence, Kt.	Bishopsgate within and without
Sir Francis Forbes, Kt.	Dowgate Ward.
Sir Robert Child, Kt.	Faringdon without.
Sir Robert Breddon, Kt.	} Sheriffs.
Sir Randolph Knipe, Kt.	

William Thompson, Esq. Recorder.

He takes Place of all Aldermen below the Chair.

Sir William

City Civil Officers.

Sir William Fazakerly, Knight,
Chamberlain.

Duncan Dee, Esq; Common Ser.

James Gibson, Esq; Town-Clerk.

Judges of the Sheriffs Courts.

William Lightfoot, Esq;

Joseph Major, Esq;

Four Common Pleaders.

But one vacant.

John Lingard, Esq;

—Urlwin, Esq;

John Cook, jun. Esq;

Randolph Stracy, Esq; Comp-
troller of the Chamber.

—Jennings, Esq; Secondary
of the Poultry Counter.

Tho. Benson, Esq; Secondary
of Woodstreet Counter.

Mr. John Johnson, Remem-
brancer.

Mr. John Round, Solicitor.

Attorneys of the Mayor's Court.

Mr. Ed. Smith.

Mr. John Andrews.

Mr. Thomas Jackson.

Mr. Francis Hutchinson.

Bridge-Masters.

Mr. John Pitt.

Mr. Robert Swan.

Mr. Robert Walker, Hall-
keeper.

*Four Esquires of the Lord-
Mayor's House.*

Edw. Harte, Esq; Sword-bear.

John Barton, Esq; Common-
Hunt.

Isaac Grevil, Esq; Common-
Crier.

—Hoteler, Esq; Water-Bayliff.

Serjeant Carvers.

Francis Brown.

William Goslin.

Thomas Hewet.

*Serjeants of the Chamber or
Mace.*

John Colt.

John Hitchin.

Richard Abby.

Edward Sorrell, Serjeant of the
Channel.

Yeomen of the Chamber.

Mr. Robert Walker.

Mr. William Hull.

Marshals.

Mr. Lewin.

Mr. Hitchin.

*Six Attorneys of the Sheriffs
Court.*

Mr. Peter Short.

Mr. Thomas Hammond.

Mr. Palmer.

Mr. William Timme.

Mr. George Woodcraft.

Mr. King.

Prothonotaries.

Mr. Richard Floyer.

Mr. William Myers.

Mr. Richard Warner, Clerk of
the Papers in the Poultry-
Compter.

*Clerks-Sitters of the Poultry-
Compter.*

Peter Normansel.

John Foley.

Daniel Goddard.

James Chaplain.

Mr.

Mr. Thomas Marten, Clerk of
the Papers in Woodstreet-
Compter.

Clerk-Sitters of Woodstreet-
Compter.

Mr. Ralph Noden.

Mr. Thomas Honeywood.

Mr. Charles Ustick.

Mr. Charles Stracy.

Farmer of the Markets, viz.

Leaden-hall, Stocks, Honey-
Lane, and Newgate-Mar-
kets, Sir John Parsons.

Farmer of St. George's, or the
Meal-Market at Fleet-Canal,
Mr. Sam. Forth.

George Rivers, Esq; Coroner.

Reginald Marriot, Esq; Audit.

Mr. Orlando Gee, Clerk of the
Chamber.

Mr. William Martin, Clerk to
the Commissioners for Sew-
ers.

The King's Serjeant at Arms
in the City, Edward Harle,
Esq;

Commissioner, or chief Officer

of the Transfer, Thomas
Strickland, Esq;

Mr. Legrande, Clerk of the
Court of Conscience.

Mr. James Goulton, Beadle of
the Court of Conscience.

Mr. William Pitt, Keeper of
Newgate.

Mr. J. Pilkinton, Keeper of
Ludgate.

Mr. Loddington, Keeper of the
Poultry-Compter.

Mr. Samuel Whincop, Keeper
of the Woodstreet-Compter.

Mr. Isaac Olley, Clerk of the
City Works.

SOUTHWARK.

Ralph Havley, Esq; City Ju-
stice of the Peace.

Jeremy Pemberton, Esq; Clerk
Comptroller of the Bridge-
House.

Leonard Street, Esq; Steward
of the Borough of Southwark.

Marion, Esq; Bailiff
of the Borough of South-
wark.

Page 166.

A LIST of the LIEUTENANCY for the Ci- ty of LONDON.

SIR William Humfreys,
Ks. and Bar. Lord Mayor,
and the Lord Mayor for the
time being.

Sir William Ashurst

Sir Thomas Abney

Sir John Parsons

Sir William Withers

Sir Samuel Garrard

Sir Gilbert Heathcote

Sir Robert Beachcroft

Sir Richard Hoare,

Sir Samuel Stanier

William Thompson, Esq;
Recorder of the City of Lon-
don, and the Recorder for
the time being.

Sir Charles Peers

Sir James Bateman

Sir William Lewen

Sir John Ward

Sir George Thorold

Part
Sir Jo
Sir Fr
Sir Jo
Sir Wi
Sir Ge
Sir Th
Sir Pe
Sir Ge
Sir Jo
Sir F
Sir R
Ald
Sir Be
Sir Ju
Sir Ro
Sir Jo
Sir Sa
Sir Th
Sir Ro
Sir Ro
Sir Cl
Sir Th
Sir Fr
Sir W
Sir Ed
Sir Ja
Sir Th
Sir Ra
Sir Ha
Sir Jo
Sir Sa
Sir W
Sir Jo
Sir Jo
Sir D
Willi
Rober
Rober
Willi
Willi
Rober
Rober
John
Jolep
Willi
Hum
Georg
Rober
Richa

Part I. GREAT BRITAIN.

343

Sir John Fryer
 Sir Francis Eyles
 Sir John Cals
 Sir William Stewart
 Sir Gerard Conyers
 Sir Thomas Scawen
 Sir Peter Delme
 Sir George Merttins
 Sir Joseph Lawrence
 Sir Francis Forbes
 Sir Robert Child, *and the*
Aldermen for the time being.
 Sir Benjamin Ayloffe
 Sir Justus Beck
 Sir Robert Furness
 Sir Joseph Hodges
 Sir Samuels Moyer
 Sir Thomas Webster
 Sir Robert Adams
 Sir Robert Breeden
 Sir Charles Cox
 Sir Thomas Dunk
 Sir Fran. Dashwood
 Sir Will. Fazakerley
 Sir Edward Gould
 Sir James Haller
 Sir Theodore Jansen
 Sir Randolph Knipe
 Sir Harcourt Masters
 Sir Joseph Martin
 Sir Samuel Ongley
 Sir William Scawen
 Sir John Scott
 Sir Joshua Sharpe
 Sir Daniel Wraye
 William Atwyll
 Robert Atkins
 Roger Atlee
 William Beckford
 William Barnesley
 Robert Bristow
 Robert Baylis
 John Benson
 Joseph Bagnall
 William Billers
 Humphry Bellamy
 George Buckley
 Robert Briscoe
 Richard Chiswel

Henry Cornish
 Edward Colston, *sen.*
 James Church
 Caesar Chamberlan
 John Cleeve
 William Clayton
 William Coatsworth
 Thomas Clark, *of Minsing-*
Lane.
 Richard Carey
 Francis Chamberlan
 John Cookes
 Awntham Churchill
 Will. Cooke, *Deputy*
 John Carbonnel
 John Cardlich
 Charles Cook
 Henry Colchester
 Richard Chauncy
 John Cooper, *Deputy*
 Francis Child
 James Chambers
 Alexander Cleeve
 Henry Clarke
 Joseph Chaplin
 Duncan Dee
 Paul Docminique
 Josiah Diflon
 Charles Du Bois
 George Dashwood
 John Dickenfon
 William Ettfick
 John Eyles
 Peter Eaton
 Robert Eyre
 John Egleton
 William Fawkener
 John Fuller
 Zachary Foxall
 Thomas Guy
 Richard Gough
 Thomas Gibson
 Peter Godfrey
 Jeremy Gough
 Henry Greenaway
 Carlton Goddard
 John Gore
 Thomas Gouge
 Robert Gowes

Henry

Henry Hatley
Urban Hall
Nathaniel Hern
John Hanger
Lawrence Hatfell
Samuel Hayward
John Hopkins
Richard Hopkins of *Devonshire*
Square.

Robert Heytham
Edmond Halley
Richard Houlton
John Harris
Henry Hankey
John Herring
Orlando Humphreys
Roger Hudson
Peter Joye
John Jeffries
William Jolliff
Edward Jeffrys
Henry Kelley
Jeremiah Knapp
John Kendrick
Robert Knight, *jun.*
John Lordell
Henry Lyell
John London
John Lade
John Lloyd
John Ludlow
George Ludlam
Robert Mitchell
Humphry Morris
John Mahieu
Thomas Malyn
John Morris
Samuel Marshall
Samuel Manthipp
Robert Nightingale
William Nutt
Richard Nickolls
Edward Norman

Philip Papillon
Alexander Pitfield
William Proctor
Jeremiah Powell
Peter Paggen
Micajah Perry
Samuel Perry
James Porten
William Parrott
Richard Perry
Richard Partridge
John Rudge
Stephen Raim
Sam. Shepherd, *sen.*
Gabriel Smith
Thomas Styles
Benjamin Smythe
John Shipman
Robert Stockdale
Edmund Shepherd
Charles Shales
Samuel Spragg
Jacob Sawbridge
John Shorey
James Seymour
Sutton Sharpe
Henry Sherbrooke
John Sherman
John Stone
John Townsend
Fisher Tench
Anthony Tournay
Horatio Townsend
Samuel Tench
Nathaniel Turner
James Ward
Robert Westerne
Samuel Westall
John Watfon
Samuel Webb
John Wormlayton
John Young,
Esqr.

Field Officers of the Six London Regiments of Militia.

I. Green Regiment.

SIR William Humfreys,
Kt. and Bar. and Alderman,
Lord Mayor, Colonel.
William Cooke, Esq; Lieut.
Colonel.
Robert Croshaw, Esq; Major.

II. White.

Sir William Ashurst, Kt. and
Alderman, Colonel.
John Story, Esq; Lieutenant
Colonel.
John Hatley, Esq; Major.

III. Blue.

Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Knt.
and Alderman, Colonel.
Samuel Westall, Esq; Lieut.
Colonel.
Weeks, Esq; Major.

IV. Red.

Sir Samuel Stanier, Knt. and
Alderman, Colonel.
James Porten, Esq; Lieut.
Colonel.
Edward Bidley, Esq; Major.

V. Yellow.

Sir Charles Peers, Knt. and
Alderman, Colonel.
Peter Eaton, Esq; Lieutenant
Colonel.
Major.

VI. Orange.

Sir Robert Child, Knt. and
Alderman, Colonel.
Lieut.
Colonel.
Major.
Muster-Master, Colonel Boding-
ton.

The Twelve Companies and their Halls.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. Mercers in Cheapside.</p> <p>2. Grocers, in the Poultry.</p> <p>3. Drapers, in Throgmorton-Street.</p> <p>4. Fishmongers, in Thames-Street.</p> <p>5. Goldsmiths, in Gutter-Lane.</p> <p>6. Skinners, on Dowgate-Hill.</p> | <p>7. Merchant-Taylors, in Thread-needle-Street.</p> <p>8. Haberdashers, in Maiden-Lane.</p> <p>9. Salters, in Swithing-Lane.</p> <p>10. Ironmongers, in Fenchurch-Street.</p> <p>11. Vintners, in Thames-Street.</p> <p>12. Cloath-Workers, in Mincing Lane.</p> |
|---|---|

Civil Government of Westminster.

Lord High Steward, His Grace James Duke of Ormonde
 Deputy-Steward, John Cotton, Esq;
 High Bayliff, Francis Mills, Esq;

*Burgesses of St. Margaret's
 Westminster.*

Mr. Richard Brocklesby.

Mr. Leonard Martin.

Mr. Robert Jeffs.

Mr. John Duck.

Mr. William Avis.

Mr. Francis Carver.

Mr. Thomas Hughes.

St. Martins in the Fields.

Mr. Benedict Ishell.

Mr. John Rigby.

Mr. Richard Vincent.

St. James's.

Mr. Isaac Terret.

Mr. Benjamin Ridge.

St. Anne's.

Mr. John Cooke.

Mr. Charles Maddox.

Covent Garden.

Mr. James Cunningham.

St. Clement's.

Mr. Robert Blunkborn.

Militia. Two Regiments.

Thomas Earl of Clare, Lord
 Lieutenant.

The Red.

Honourable Philip Howard,
 Colonel.

John Biddel, Esq; Lieut. Col.

——— Bucknall, Esq; Maj.

The Blew.

Sir Harry Dutton Colt, Col.

——— Ellis, Esq; Lieut.

Colonel. ——— Major.

Commissioners of Trade and Plantations.

THE Lord Chancellor or Keeper,

Lord President of the Council,

Lord Treasurer, or first Commissioner of
 the Treasury.

Lord High Admiral, or first Commissioner
 of the Admiralty,

Lord Privy-Seal,

The Secretaries of State,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer,

The Lord Bishop of London,

These have no Salary:

For the Time
 being.

William

William Lord Berkley of Stratton.

Sir Jacob Ashley, Knt. and Bar.

Robert Moleworth, Esq;

John Cockburn, Esq;

Archibald Hutchinson, Esq;

John Cherwind, Esq;

Charles Cook, Esq;

Paul Docminique, Esq;

These have 1000 l. per Annum Salary.

Officers under the Commissioners for Trade.

William Popple, Esq; Secretary, 500 l. per Annum.

Mr. Bryan Wheelock, Deputy Secretary, 100 l. per Annum.

Mr. Maurice Carole, 80 l. per Annum.

Mr. Justinian Loggan, 70 l. per Annum.

Mr. Samuel Gellibrand, 60 l. per Annum.

Mr. Israel Hudson, 50 l. per Annum.

Mr. Anthony Sanderson, 50 l. per Annum.

Mr. William Gray, 40 l. per Annum.

Mr. Thomas Holford, 40 l. per Annum.

Chamber-Keepers.

Mr. Daniel Child, } 40 l. per Ann. each.

Mr. Samuel Clarke, }

Mr. John Gray, Messenger, Sal. 40 l. per Ann.

Page 162.

The Officers of the Gen. Post-Office in Lombard-street.

Post-Master-General.

Charles Lord Cornwallis, } 2000 l. per Ann.

James Craggs, Sen. Esq;

George Searl, Accountant, 300 l. per Ann.

Stephen Lilly, Receiver-General, 300 l. per Ann.

Officers of the Inland-Office.

Arnold Beeby, Esq; Comptroller, 200 l. per Ann.

Mr. Charles Jackson, Clerk of the Chester-Road, 100 l.

Mr. George Colby, Clerk of the North Road, 60 l.

Mr. Tho. Smitel, Clerk of the West Road, 60 l.

Mr. William Greene, Clerk of the Bristol Road, 60 l.
 Mr. Robert Colcroft, Clerk of Yarmouth Road, 60 l.
 Mr. Martin Buckle, Clerk of Kent Road, 60 l.
 Mr. Edmund Warren, Clerk of the By-Nights, 60 l.
 Mr. Alexander Say, Window-Man, 60 l.

Sorters 16, of which 14 have 50 l. per Ann. and two 40 l.

Officers of the Foreign-Office,

Abdurham Frowde, Esq; Comptroller, 150 l. per Ann.
 Mr. William Gostling, Alphabet-Keeper, 100 l.

Clerks.

Mr. Francis Clewet.		Mr. John Walter.
Mr. Adam Franco.		Mr. John Hoper.
Mr. Daniel Farrelles.		50 l. per Ann. each.

Mr. Michael Beal, Supernumerary, 40 l.
 Mr. Thomas Gardiner, Clerk to the Post-Master-General, 50 l. per Annum.
 Richard Swift, Esq; Solicitor, 200 l. per Ann.
 Accomptant's Clerks, 50 l. per Ann. each.
 Receiver's Clerks, 50 l. per Ann. each.

The Officers of the Penny-Post.

Nathaniel Costleton, Esq; Comptroller. Salary 200 l. per Annum.
 Mr. John Green, Accomptant. }
 Mr. Nath. Golling, Collector. } Sal. 70 l. per Ann. each.

Sorters.

Mr. Stephen Lindon.		Mr. Robert Kempton,
Mr. William Martin,		Mr. William Wildman,
Mr. Joseph Boreman,		Mr. Benjamin Sacheverell.

Salary 40 l. per Annum each.

Sub-Sorters.

Roger Rant,		William Murcott,
Richard Lathbey,		Josbua Walkinton,
Edward Nevey,		Nevil Brookes,
John Williams,		

Salary 26 l. per Annum each.

Besides there are above 100 Messengers, who have an Allowance of 20 l. per Annum each, for Carrying and Re-carrying Letters, and above 400 Houses that receive for the Penny-Post.

A LIST of all the Peers and Peeresses of England,
and of Eldest Sons of Dukes, Marquesses, and Earls.

DUKES, &c.

The 2d Titles of Dukes, or
Titles given by Courts-
ty to their Eldest Sons.

George Prince of Wales, Duke of
Cornwall, &c.

William Cowper, Lord Cowper, Lord
High Chancellor of Great Britain.

Daniel Finch Earl of Nottingham,
Lord President of the Council.

† Thomas Howard, D. of Norfolk,
Earl Marshal, and Hereditary Mare-
schal of England.

William Cavendish, D. of Devonshire,
Lord Steward of the Household.

Charles Talbot, D. of Shrewsbury,
Lord Chamberlain of the Household.

Charles Seymour, D. of Somerset.

Charles Lenox, D. of Richmond.

Charles Fitz-roy, D. of Cleveland
and Southampton.

Charles Fitz-roy, D. of Grafton.

James Butler, D. of Ormond.

Henry Somerset, D. of Beaufort.

Geo. Fitz-roy, D. of Northumberland.

Charles Beauclair, D. of St. Albans.

Charles Pawlat, D. of Bolton.

Mainbard Schomberg, D. of Schomb.

Peregrine Osborn, D. of Leeds.

* Wriothesley Russell, D. of Bedford.

John Sheffield, D. of Buckingham-
shire and Normanby.

John Churchill, D. of Marlborough,
Captain General of all His Majesty's
Land-Forces.

John Manners, D. of Rutland.

John Montague, D. of Montague.

Henry de Gray, D. of Kent.

Charles Dowglas, D. of Dover.

* James Hamilton, D. of Brandon,
adjudged to have no Right to sit in
Parliament.

Lord Finch.

Earl of Arundel.

Marquis of Hartington.

Marquis of Alton.

Earl of Hertford.

Earl of March.

Earl of Southampton and
Chichester.

Earl of Euston.

Earl of Offory.

Marquess of Worcester.

Lord Falmouth.

Earl of Barford.

Marquess of Winchester.

Marquis of Harwich.

Marq. of Carmarthen.

Marquis of Tavistock.

Earl of Mulgrave.

Marquess of Blandford.

Marquis of Granby.

Marq. of Montbermer.

Earl of Harold.

Marquis of Beverley.

Lord Dutton.

MARQUISSES.

Marquisses Eldest Sons.

Robert Bertie, Marquis of Lindsey,	} Lord Willoughby of E-
Lord Great Chamberlain of England.	
Evelin Pierpoint, M. of Dorchester.	} Earl of Kingston.
* Philip Wharton, Marquis of Whar-	
ton and Malmshury.	} Lord. Winchendon.

E A R L S.

Earls Eldest Sons.

James Stanley, Earl of Derby.	} Lord Strange.
* Theo. Hastings, E. of Huntingdon.	
Thomas Herbert, E. of Pembroke and	} Ld. Herbert.
Montgomery.	
Henry Clinton, E. of Lincoln.	} Ld. Clinton.
Henry Howard, E. of Suffolk and	
Bindon.	} Ld. Walden or Chester-
Lionel-Cranfield Sackville, E. of	
Dorset and Middlesex.	} Ld. Buchbush.
James Cecil, E. of Salisbury.	
John Cecil, E. of Exeter.	} Ld. Cranburn.
Scroop Egerton, E. of Bridgwater.	
John Stanley, E. of Leicester.	} Ld. Burghley.
G. Compton, E. of Northampton.	
* Edward Henry Rich, E. of War-	} Ld. Brackley.
wick and Holland.	
Basil Fielding, E. of Denbigh.	} Ld. Lisle.
Tho. Fane, E. of Westmorland.	
Cha. Montague, E. of Manchester.	} Ld. Compton.
Hen. Bowes Howard, E. of Berkshire.	
John Savage, E. Rivers.	} Ld. Rich.
Charles Mordaunt, E. of Peterbo-	
rough and Monmouth.	} Ld. Fielding.
Thomas Grey, E. of Stamford.	
Heneage Finch, E. of Winchelsea.	} Ld. Despenfer.
Phil. Stanhope, E. of Chesterfield.	
Thomas Tuston, E. of Thanet.	} Ld. Vile. Mandeville.
Cha. Spencer, E. of Sunderland.	
Nich. Leake, E. of Scarsdale.	} Ld. Andover.
Ed. Montague, E. of Sandwich.	
Edw. Hyde, E. of Clarendon.	} Ld. Colchester.
Algernon Capell, E. of Essex.	
Geo. Brudenell, E. of Cardigan.	} Ld. Mordaunt.
Arthur Annesley, E. of Anglesey.	
Charles Howard, E. of Carlisle.	} Ld. Grey of Groby.
Tho. Bruce, E. of Ailesbury.	
Richard Boyle, E. of Burlington.	} Ld. Maidstone.
	} Ld. Stanhope.
	} Ld. Clifford.
	} Ld. Spencer.
	} Ld. Deincourt.
	} Ld. Hinchinbrook.
	} Ld. Cornbury.
	} Ld. Malden.
	} Ld. Brudenell.
	} Ld. Annesley.
	} Ld. Morpeth.
	} Ld. Bruce.
	} Ld. Clifford of Lanibo-

(rough.
* Anthony

- * Anthony Ashley Cooper, E. of Shaftsbury. } Ld. Ashley.
 Edward Hen. Lee, E. of Lichfield. } Ld. Quarendon.
 Thomas Lennard, E. of Suffex. } Ld. Dacres.
 Cha. Bodville Roberts, E. of Radnor. } Ld. Bodmyn.
 Will. Paston, E. of Yarmouth. } Ld. Paston.
 James Berkeley, E. of Berkeley. } Ld. Dursley.
 Henry Hyde, E. of Rochester. } Ld. Hyde.
 Montag. Venables Bertie, E. of } Ld. Norreys.
 bingdon. }
 * Baptist Noel, E. of Gainborough. } Ld. Visc. Campden.
 Robert Darcy, E. of Holderness. } Ld. Darcy, or Coniers.
 Other Windsor, E. of Plymouth. } Ld. Windsor.
 † James Ratcliff, E. of Derwent- } Ld. Ratcliff.
 water. }
 † John Stafford Howard, E. of } Ld. Stafford.
 Stafford. }
 William Bentinck, E. of Portland. } Ld. Woodstock.
 Arthur Herbert, E. of Torrington. } Ld. Torbay.
 Ric. Lumley, E. of Scarborough. } Ld. Lumley.
 Geo. Booth, E. of Warrington. } Ld. Delamere.
 Richard Newport, E. of Bradford. } Ld. Newport.
 Frederick Zulestein, E. of Rochford. } Ld. Tunbridge.
 Arnold Joost-Van Keppel, E. of Al- } Ld. Berry.
 bemarle. }
 Gilbert Coventry, E. of Coventry. } Ld. Deerburi.
 Edward Russel, E. of Orford. } Ld. Barseur.
 William Villiers, E. of Jersey. } Ld. Villiers.
 Hen. d' Auverquerque, E. of Grant- } Ld. Boston.
 ham. }
 John Campbell, E. of Greenwich, } Ld. Chatham, or Ld.
 (Duke of Argyle.) } Lorne.
 John Poulet, E. Poulet. } Ld. Hinton.
 Francis Godolphin, E. of Godolphin. } Ld. Rialton.
 Hugh Cholmondeley, E. of Cholmon- } Ld. Malpas.
 deley. }
 Tho. Wentworth, E. of Strafford. } Ld. Wentworth.
 Robert Shirley, E. Ferrers. } Ld. Tamworth.
 William Leg, E. of Dartmouth. } Ld. Lewisham.
 John Harvey, E. of Bristol. } Ld. Harveey.
 Lewis Watson, E. of Rockingham. } Ld. Soudes.
 Charles Benner, E. of Tankerville. } Ld. Ossulston.
 Charles Montague, E. of Hallifax. } Ld. Sunbury.
 Heneage Finch, E. of Aylesford. } Ld. Guernsey.
 Thomas Holles, E. of Clars. } Ld. Houghton.
 James Bruges, E. of Carnarvon. } Ld. Wilton.
 Henry Paget, E. of Uxbridge. } Ld. Paget and Burton.

VISCOUNTS.

Charles Townshend, Viscount Townshend, Secretary of State.
Price Devereux, Viscount Hereford.

† *Henry Browne, Viscount Montacute.*

Lawrence Fienes, Viscount Say and Sele.

† *Thomas Bellasis, Viscount Falconberg.*

* *Thomas Thynne, Viscount Weymouth.*

William Hatton, Viscount Hatton.

* *Talbot Yelverton, Viscount Longueville.*

Henry Lowther, Viscount Lonsdale.

Henry St. John, Viscount Bolingbroke.

Henry Obrian, Viscount Tadcaster (Earl of Thomond)

B A R O N S.

George Nevil, Ld Abergavenny.

† *James Toucher, Ld. Audley,*
Earl of Castlehaven.

Peregrine Lord Willoughby,
of Eresby.

John West, Lord De la War,
Charles Mildmay, Lord Fitz-
Walter.

Edward Ward, Lord Dudley
and Ward.

† *Edward Stourton, Lord*
Stourton.

George Verney, Lord Wil-
loughby of Broke.

Charles Willoughby, Lord
Willoughby of Parham.

Thomas Howard, Lord How-
ard of Effingham.

William North, Lord North
and Gray of Rolleston.

William Ferdinand Cary,
Lord Hunsdon.

William St. John, Lord St.
John of Blettho.

† *Robert James Petre, Lord*
Petre.

† *Henry Arundel, Lord Arun-*
del of Wardour.

† *Rowland Dormer, Lord*
Dormer of Wing.

† *Henry Roper, Lord Tenham.*

* *William Grevil, Lord Brook.*

* *Nevil Lovelace, L. Lovelace.*

Banester Maynard, L. Maynard;
Charles Howard, Lord How-
ard of Elrick.

Edward Leigh, Lord Leigh.
William Byron, Lord Byron.

† *William Widdrington, Lord*
Widdrington.

John Colepeper, Lord Cole-
peper.

Robert Sutton, Ld. Lexington.
 † *Marmaduke Langdale, Lord*

Langdale.
William Berkeley, Lord Berke-

ley of Stratton.
Charles Cornwallis, Lord Corn-

wallis.
Nathaniel Crew, Lord Crew,

and Lord Bishop of Durham.
John Arundel, Lord Arundel

of Trerice.
Charles Bruce, Lord Bruce of

Whorlton.
 * *William Craven, Ld. Craven.*

† *Hugh Clifford, Ld. Clifford*
of Chudleigh.

Richard Lumley, Ld. Lumley.
Beregrine Hide Osborne, Lord

Kiveton.
John Carteret, Ld. Carteret.

Will. Stawel, Lord Stawel.
Francis North, Ld. Guilford.

† *James Waldgrave, Lord*
Waldgrave.

William

Part I. GREAT BRITAIN.

351

William Ashburnham, <i>Lord Ashburnham.</i>	Thomas Mansel, <i>Ld. Mansel.</i>
* Tho. Farmer, <i>Ld Leimpster.</i>	Thomas Willoughby, <i>Lord Middleton.</i>
Cha. Butler, <i>Lord Butler of Weston, (Earl of Arran.)</i>	Thomas Trevor, <i>Ld. Trevor.</i>
Henry Herbert, <i>Lord Herbert of Cherbury.</i>	George Grahville, <i>Lord Lansdown.</i>
Maurice Thompson, <i>Lord Haverham.</i>	Samuel Masham, <i>Ld. Masham.</i>
John Somers, <i>Lord Somers.</i>	Thomas Foley, <i>Ld. Foley.</i>
Christopher Vane, <i>Lord Barnard.</i>	Allen Bathurst, <i>Ld. Bathurst.</i>
* John Levison Gower, <i>Lord Gower.</i>	Robert Benson, <i>Ld. Bingley.</i>
Francis Seymour Conway, <i>Ld. Conway.</i>	James Saunderson, <i>Lord Saunderson, (Viscount Castleton.)</i>
Charles Boyle, <i>Ld. Boyle of Marston, (Earl of Orrery)</i>	Bennet Sherrard, <i>Ld. Sherrard of Harborough (Baron of Letrim in Ireland)</i>
George Hay, <i>Lord Hay.</i>	Gervase Pierrepont, <i>Lord Pierrepont of Harship, (Ld. Ardias in Ireland)</i>
Thomas Windfor, <i>Ld. Mountjoy.</i>	Henry Boyle, <i>Ld. Carlton.</i>
	Richard Temple, <i>Ld. Cobham.</i>

We shall insert a List of the Archbishops and Bishops by and by, as they are Lords of Parliament; the Archbishop of *Canterbury* precedes the Lord Chancellor, and the Archbishop of *York* comes next after him; the other Bishops are between the Viscounts and Barons: The Bishop of *Man* is no Lord of Parliament; as for the 16 *Scotch* Peers that are to sit in Parliament, they have the Precedence of all those of the same Degree that have been created since the Union. Their Names are these;

John Graham, Duke of Montrose.
John Ker, Duke of Roxburgh.
John Hay, Marquis of Tweeddale.
William Ker, Marquis of Lothian.
William Johnston, Marquis of Annandale.
John Gordon, Earl of Sutherland.
John Lesley, Earl of Rothes.
David Areskine, Earl of Buchan.
Hugh Campbell, Earl of Loudoun.
George Hamilton, Earl of Orkney.
John Dalrimple, Earl of Stair.
 — *Stuart, Earl of Bute.*
Henry Scot, Earl of Deloraine.
Archibald Campbell, Earl of Ilay.
William Ross, Lord Ross.
John Hamilton, Lord Belhaven.

N. B. The Daggers before the Names of the *English* Peers, show the Persons to be Roman Catholicicks, and the Stars to be Minors.

Note, That the following Persons are Peereſſes of the Realm in their own Right, either by Creation or Deſcent.

Louife de Querovaille, Dut- cheſs of Portſmouth;	Grace Lady Carteret, Counteſs of Granville.
Iſabella Fitz-Roy, (Dutcheſs of Grafton.) Counteſs of Arlington.	Martha Lady Johnſon, Baro- neſs of Wentworth.
Catherine Sidley, Counteſs of Dorcheſter.	Theodoſia Blyth, Baroneſs Clifton.

Clerk of the Parliament,	Matthew Johnſon, Eſq;
Aſſiſting Clerk,	John Walker, Eſq;
Reading Clerk,	Mr. Johnſon, Jun.
Uſher of the Black Rod;	Sir William Oldes, Knt.
Serjeant at Arms attending the Lord Chancellor,	Charles Stone, Eſq;
Keeper of the Houſe of Lords.	Mrs. Inceſdon.

William and Aſhley Cowper, Eſqs; Patentees, in Rever-
ſion to be Clerks of the Parliament, after Mr. Matthew
Johnſon.

A Scheme of the Sovereign and Knights Companions of the most Noble Order of the Garter.

<i>Prince of Wales.</i>	<i>The Sovereign.</i>	<i>King of Prussia.</i>	<i>Void.</i>
<i>Duke of Cleveland and Southampton.</i>		<i>Duke of Bucks and Normanby.</i>	
<i>Duke of Richmond.</i>		<i>Duke of Somerset.</i>	
<i>Duke of Northumberland.</i>		<i>Duke of Ormond.</i>	
<i>Duke of Shrewsbury.</i>		<i>Earl of Pembroke.</i>	
<i>Earl of Albemarle.</i>		<i>Duke of Schomberg.</i>	
<i>Duke of Marlborough.</i>		<i>Duke of Devonshire.</i>	
<i>Duke of Argile.</i>		<i>Duke of Kent.</i>	
<i>Earl Pawlet.</i>		<i>Earl of Oxford.</i>	
<i>Earl of Strafford.</i>		<i>Earl of Peterborough.</i>	
<i>Duke of Bolton.</i>		<i>Duke of Rutland.</i>	
<i>Earl of Dorset.</i>		<i>Earl of Hallifax.</i>	

A LIST of the Baronets of this Kingdom, from the first Creation of that Dignity, May 22, 1611. until the First Year of the Reign of King George, 1715.

Baronets Created by King James I.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 Nicholas Bacon.</p> <p>2 Richard Molyneux, <i>Irish Viscount.</i></p> <p>3 Thomas Mansell, <i>Eng. Bar.</i></p> | <p>4 George Shirley, <i>Eng. Earl.</i></p> <p>5 John Stradling, <i>ex.</i></p> <p>6 Francis Leke, <i>Eng. Earl.</i></p> <p>7 Thomas Pelham, <i>Eng. Earl.</i></p> <p>8 Richard</p> |
|---|---|

- 8 Richard Houghton
- 9 Henry Hobart
- 10 George Booth, *Eng. Earl.*
- 11 John Peyton
- 12 Lionel Talmash, *Scotch E.*
- 13 Gervase Clifton
- 14 Thomas Gerard
- 15 Walter Aston, *Scotch. Bar.*
- 16 Philip Knevet, *ex.*
- 17 John St John, *Eng. Visc.*
- 18 John Shelley
- 19 John Savage, *Eng. Earl.*
- 20 Francis Basington
- 21 Henry Berkeley, *ex.*
- 22 Will. Wentworth, *E. Earl.*
- 23 Richard Musgrave
- 24 Edward Seymour
- 25 Moyle Finch, *Eng. Earl.*
- 26 Anthony Cope
- 27 Thomas Mounson
- 28 Cha. Vavasor, *Num. 294.*
- 29 George Creseley
- 30 Paul Tracy, *ex.*
- 31 John Wentworth, *ex.*
- 32 Hen. Bellafyfe, *Eng. Visc.*
- 33 William Constable, *ex.*
- 34 Tho. Leigh, *Eng. Bar.*
- 35 Edward Noel, *Eng. Earl.*
- 36 Robert Cotton
- 37 Rob. Cholmondely, *ex.*
- 38 John Molyneux
- 39 Francis Wortely, *ex.*
- 40 George Savile
- 41 William Kniveton, *ex.*
- 42 Philip Woodhouse
- 43 Wil. Pope, *Irish Earl, ex.*
- 44 James Harrington
- 45 Henry Savile, *ex.*
- 46 Henry Willoughby, *ex.*
- 47 Lewis Trefham, *ex.*
- 48 Tho. Bradenel, *Eng. Earl.*
- 49 George St. Paul, *ex.*
- 50 Philip Tirwit
- 51 Roger Dallison, *ex.*
- 52 Edward Carre, *ex.*
- 53 Edward Hufley
- 54 L'estrange Mordaunt
- 55 Thomas Bendish
- 56 John Wynne
- 57 Wil. Throckmorton, *ex.*
- 58 Richard Worsey
- 59 Richard Fleetwood
- 60 Tho. Spencer, *ex.*
- 61 John Tufton, *Eng. Earl.*
- 62 Samuel Peyton
- 63 Charles Morrifon, *ex.*
- 64 Henry Baker, *ex.*
- 65 Roger Appleton
- 66 Will. Sidley, *ex.*
- 67 Will. Twilden
- 68 Edward Hales
- 69 William Monins, *ex.*
- 70 Thomas Mildmay, *ex.*
- 71 Will Maynard, *E. B.*
- 72 Henry Lee, *Eng. Earl.*
- 73 Rob. Napier, *alias Naper,*
alias Sandy.
v. inter n. 617 and 618.
- 74 Paul Banning, *E. Visc. ex.*
- 75 Thomas Temple
- 76 Thomas Penyston
- 77 John Portman, *ex.*
- 78 Nich. Saunderfon, *Ir. V. E. B.*
- 79 Miles Sandys, *ex.*
- 80 William Gostwick
- 81 Thomas Puckering, *ex.*
- 82 William Wray, *ex.*
- 83 William Ayloffe
- 84 Marmaduke Wyvill
- 85 John Pershall
- 86 Francis Englefield
- 87 Tho. Ridgway, *Irish Earl.*
- 88 William Essex, *ex.*
- 89 Edward Gorges, *Irish Bar.*
- 90 Edw. Devereux, *Eng. V.*
- 91 Reginald Mohun, *E. B. ex.*
- 92 Harbottle Grimston, *ex.*
- 93 Thomas Holt
- 94 Thomas Blackton, *ex.*
- 95 Robert Dormer, *E. Bar.*
- 96 Rowland Egerton
- 97 Roger Townsend, *E. V.*
- 98 Simon Clarke
- 99 Edward Fitton, *ex.*
- 100 Richard Lucy
- 101 Matthew Boynton
- 102 Thomas Littleton
- 103 Francis Leigh, *E. E. ex.*
- 104 Thomas

Part I. GREAT BRITAIN.

355

- 104 Thomas Burdet
- 105 George Morton, *ex.*
- 106 W. Harvey, *E. & I.B. ex.*
- 107 Thomas Mackworth
- 108 W. Grey, *E. E. & Bar. ex.*
- 109 William Villers
- 110 James Ley, *Eng. Earl. ex.*
- 111 Wil. Hicks.
- 112 Tho. Beaumont, *I. V.*
- 113 Henry Salisbury, *ex.*
- 114 Erasmus Dryden
- 115 William Armine, *ex.*
- 116 Will. Bamberg, *ex.*
- 117 Edward Hartop
- 118 John Mill
- 119 Francis Radcliffe, *E. E.*
- 120 David Foulis
- 121 Tho. Phillips
- 122 Claud. Forster, *ex.*
- 123 John Chester
- 124 Samuel Tryon
- 125 Adam Newton, *ex.*
- 126 John Boteler, *ex.*
- 127 Gilbert Gerard
- 128 Humphrey Lee
- 129 Richard Berney
- 130 Humphrey Forster
- 131 Thomas Biggs, *ex.*
- 132 Henry Bellingham, *ex.*
- 133 William Yelverton, *ex.*
- 134 John Scudamore, *I. V.*
- 135 Thomas Gower, *E. B.*
- 136 John Packington
- 137 Ralph Ashton
- 138 Baptist Hicks, *E. V. ex.*
- 139 Thomas Roberts
- 140 John Hanmer
- 141 Edward Frier, *ex.*
- 142 Edw. Osborn, *Eng. D.*
- 143 Henry Felton
- 144 William Chaloner, *ex.*
- 145 Thomas Bishop
- 146 Francis Vincent
- 147 Henry Clere, *ex.*
- 148 Benjamin Tichbourne
- 149 Ric. Wilbraham, *ex.*
- 150 Thomas Delves
- 151 Lewis Watson, *E. E.*
- 152 Thomas Palmer
- 153 Ric. Roberts, *E. E.*
- 154 John Rivers
- 155 Thomas Darnell, *ex.*
- 156 Isaac Sidley
- 157 Robert Brown, *ex.*
- 158 John Hewer
- 159 Henry Jernegan
- 160 Nic. Hide, *ex.*
- 161 John Philips
- 162 John Stepney
- 163 Baldwin Wake
- 164 Will. Masham, *Eng. Bar.*
- 165 John Colbrand
- 166 John Hotham
- 167 Francis Maunsell, *ex.*
- 168 Edward Powell, *ex.*
- 169 John Gerrard
- 170 Richard Grovesnour
- 171 Henry Moody, *ex.*
- 172 John Barker
- 173 William Button
- 174 John Gage
- 175 William Goring
- 176 Peter Courtene, *alias Aunton, ex.*
- 177 Ric. Norton, *ex.*
- 178 John Leventhorpe, *ex.*
- 179 Capel Bedell, *ex.*
- 180 John Darell
- 181 William Williams, *ex.*
- 182 Francis Ashby, *ex.*
- 183 Anthony Ashly, *ex.*
- 184 John Cooper, *Eng. E.*
- 185 Edmund Prideaux
- 186 Thomas Haslerig.
- 187 Thomas Burton
- 188 Francis Folejamb, *ex.*
- 189 Edward Yate, *ex.*
- 190 George Chudleigh
- 191 Francis Drake
- 192 William Meredith
- 193 Hugh Middleton, *ex.*
- 194 Gifford Thornhurst, *ex.*
- 195 Piercy Herbert, *E. Mar.*
- 196 Robert Fisher
- 197 Hardolph Wastneys
- 198 Henry Skipwith, *ex.*
- 199 Thomas Harris, *ex.*
- 200 Nicholas Tempest.

- 201 Fr. Cottington, *E. B. ex.*
 202 Tho. Harris, *ex.*
 203 Edward Barkham, *ex.*

- 204 John Corbet, *ex.*
 205 Tho. Playters

Baronets created by King Charles the First.

- 206 John Ashfield
 207 Henry Harpur
 208 Edw. Seabright
 209 John Beaumont, *ex.*
 210 Edward Dering
 211 George Kempe, *ex.*
 212 William Brereton, *ex.*
 213 Patricius Curwen, *ex.*
 214 William Ruffel, *ex.*
 215 John Spencer, *ex.*
 216 Giles Escourt, *ex.*
 217 Thomas Aylesbury, *ex.*
 218 Thomas Stile.
 219 Fred. Cornwallis, *E. B.*
 220 Drue Drury
 221 Will. Skeffington, *1. Vis.*
 222 Robert Crane, *ex.*
 223 Anthony Wingfield
 224 William Colepeper
 225 Giles Bridges, *Eng. Earl.*
 226 John Kirle, *ex.*
 227 Huraph. Stiles, *ex.*
 228 Henry Moor
 229 Thomas Heale, *ex.*
 230 John Carleton, *ex.*
 231 Thomas Maples, *ex.*
 232 John Isham
 233 Hervey Bagot
 234 Lewis Pollard, *ex.*
 235 Francis Mannock
 236 Henry Griffith, *ex.*
 237 Lodowick Dyer, *ex.*
 238 Hugh Stewkely
 239 Edward Stanley
 240 Edward Littleton
 241 Ambrose Browne, *ex.*
 242 Sackville Crowe
 243 Mich. Livezey, *ex.*
 244 Simon Benet, *ex.*
 245 Thomas Fisher
 246 Thomas Bowyer, *ex.*

*v. Sir Ja. Bowyer, n. 847.
 ex.*

- 247 Buts Bacon
 248 John Corbet
 249 Edward Tirrel
v. inter n. 294 & 295.
 250 Basil Dixwell
 251 Richard Young, *ex.*
 252 William Pennymann, *ex.*
 353 William Stonehouse
v. inter n. 797, & 798.
 254 Thomas Fowler, *ex.*
 255 John Fenwick, *ex.*
 256 William Wray, *ex.*
 257 John Trelawney.
 258 John Conyers
 259 John Bolles
 260 Thomas Ashton
 261 Kenelm Jenoure
 262 John Price, *ex.*
 263 Richard Beaumont, *ex.*
 264 William Wiseman
 265 Thomas Nightingale
 266 John Jacques, *ex.*
 267 Robert Dillington
 268 Francis Pile
 269 John Pole
 270 Will. Lewes, *ex.*
 271 William Colepeper
 272 Peter Van-Loor, *ex.*
 273 John Lawrence
 274 Anthony Slingsby
 275 Thomas Vavasor
 276 Robert Wolfeley.
 277 Rice Rudd
 278 Richard Wiseman, *ex.*
 279 Henry Ferrers.
 280 John Anderson, *ex.*
 281 William Ruffel
 282 Richard Everard
 283 Thomas Powel
 284 William Luckin
 285 Richard Graham
 286 George Twifleton, *ex.*
 287 William Acton, *ex.*
 288 Nicholas

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 288 Nicholas L'estrange | 334 Norton Knatchbul |
| 289 John Holland | 335 Hugh Windham, <i>ex.</i> |
| 290 Edward Alley'n, <i>ex.</i> | 336 Richard Carew |
| 291 Richard Earl, <i>ex.</i> | 337 William Castleston |
| 292 Robert Ducey, <i>Ir. Vis. ex.</i> | 338 Rich. Price, <i>ex.</i> |
| 293 Richard Grenville, <i>ex.</i> | 339 Hugh Cholmley, <i>ex.</i> |
| 294 Charles Vavasor, <i>ex.</i> | 340 William Spring |
| <i>v. inter n. 27, & 280</i> | 341 Thomas Trevor, <i>ex.</i> |
| <i>v. Edw. Tirrel, n. 249.</i> | 342 John Curson |
| 295 Edward Mosely, <i>ex.</i> | 343 Hugh Owen |
| 296 Martin Lumley | 344 Morton Briggs |
| 297 William Dalston | 345 Henry Hayman |
| 298 Henry Fletcher | 346 Thomas Sandford |
| 299 Nicholas Cole | 347 Francis Rhodes |
| 300 Edmund Pye, <i>ex.</i> | 348 Richard Sprignel, <i>ex.</i> |
| 301 Simon Every | 349 John Potts |
| 302 William Langley | 350 John Goodrick |
| 303 William Paston, <i>Eng. Earl.</i> | 351 Robert Bindlofs, <i>ex.</i> |
| 304 James Stonehouse | 352 William Walter |
| 305 John Palgrave | 353 Thomas Lawley |
| 306 Gerard Naper | 354 William Farmer, <i>E. Bar.</i> |
| 307 Thomas Whitmore, <i>ex.</i> | 355 John Davie |
| 308 John Maaney, <i>ex.</i> | 356 Thomas Pettus |
| 309 Thomas Cave | 357 William Andrews |
| 310 Chri. Yelverton, <i>Eng. Vis.</i> | 358 John Meux, <i>ex.</i> |
| 311 William Boteler | 359 Richard Guernsey, <i>ex.</i> |
| 312 Thomas Hatton | 360 Thomas Willis |
| 313 Thomas Abdey | 361 Francis Armitage |
| 314 Thomas Bampffield | 362 Richard Halford |
| 315 John Cotton | 363 Humph. Tufston, <i>ex.</i> |
| 316 Simon D'Ewes | 364 Edward Coke |
| 317 Hen. Frederick Thynne, | 365 Isaac Afley, <i>ex.</i> |
| <i>Eng. Viscount.</i> | 366 David Cunningham, <i>ex.</i> |
| 318 John Burgoyne | 367 John Rayney |
| 319 John Northcot | 368 Rivet Eldred, <i>ex.</i> |
| 320 William Drake, <i>ex.</i> | 369 John Gell |
| 321 Thomas Rous | 370 Vincent Corbet, <i>ex.</i> |
| 322 Ralph Hare | 371 John Kay |
| 323 John Norwich | 372 Thomas Trollop |
| 324 John Brownloe, <i>ex.</i> | 373 Edward Thomas, <i>ex.</i> |
| 325 William Brownloe | 374 William Cooper, <i>E. B.</i> |
| 326 John Sydenham | 375 Denner Strut, <i>ex.</i> |
| 327 Henry Prat, <i>ex.</i> | 376 William St. Quintin |
| 328 Francis Nichols | 377 Robert Kemp |
| 329 William Strikland | 378 John Read, <i>ex.</i> |
| 330 Thomas Wolsich | 379 James Enyon, <i>ex.</i> |
| 331 Thomas Mauleverer | 380 Edmund Williams, <i>ex.</i> |
| 332 William Boughton | 381 John Williams, <i>ex.</i> |
| 333 John Chichester | 382 George Wintour |
| | 383 John |

383 John Burlase, <i>ex.</i>	423 Thomas Badd, <i>ex.</i>
384 Henry Knollys, <i>ex.</i>	424 Richard Crane, <i>ex.</i>
385 John Hamilton	425 Samuel Danvers
386 Edward Morgan	426 Henry Anderlon, <i>ex.</i>
387 Nicholas Kemys	427 William Vavafor, <i>ex.</i>
388 Trevor Williams	428 Henry Jones, <i>ex.</i>
389 John Reresby	429 Rich. Lawday, <i>ex.</i>
390 William Ingilby	430 Thomas Chamberlain
391 Poynings Moore, <i>ex.</i>	431 Henry Hunloke
392 Christopher Dawney, <i>I.V.</i>	432 Edward Waldgrave, <i>E.B.</i>
393 Thomas Hampson	433 Thomas Haggerston
394 Thomas Williamfon	434 John Pate, <i>ex.</i>
395 William Denny, <i>ex.</i>	435 John Bale, <i>ex.</i>
396 Richard Hardres	436 Brian O Nele
397 Christopher Lowther	437 Willoughby Hickman
398 Thomas Alston	438 John Butler
399 Edward Corbet	439 Edward Bathurst
400 George Middleton, <i>ex.</i>	440 Edward Acton
401 Edward Payler	441 Fran. Hawley, <i>Irisb Bar.</i>
402 Wil. Widrington, <i>E.B.</i>	442 John Preston, <i>ex.</i>
403 Matthew Walkenburgh	443 John Webb, <i>ex.</i>
404 Philip Constable	444 Thomas Prestwich, <i>ex.</i>
405 Ralph Blackston, <i>ex.</i>	445 Jervase Lucas, <i>ex.</i>
406 Edward Widrington, <i>ex.</i>	446 Henry Williams
407 Robert Markham	<i>v. Hugh Ackland, n. 84.</i>
408 Philip Hungat	447 Robert Thorold
409 Stephen Lennard	448 John Scudamore
410 William Thorold	449 Hen. Bard, <i>Irisb Visc. ex.</i>
411 Walter Ruston	<i>v. Fran. Edwards, n. 845.</i>
412 Walter Wrotesley	450 Richard Vivian
413 Thomas Bland	451 William Van Colster
414 Robert Throckmorton	452 William de Boreel
415 William Halton	453 George Carteret, <i>Eng. Bar.</i>
416 Brocket Spencer, <i>ex.</i>	454 Thomas Windibank
417 Edward Golding	455 Benjamin Wright, <i>super-</i>
418 William Smith, <i>ex.</i>	<i>feded.</i>
419 Henry Hene, <i>ex.</i>	456 Edward Charleton, <i>ex.</i>
420 Walter Blount	457 Richard Willis, <i>ex.</i>
421 Adam Littleton	458 Evan Lloyd
422 Thomas Liddell	

Baronets created by King Charles the Second.

Before the Restoration.

459 R ichard Browne, <i>ex.</i>	462 Richard Fanshaw, <i>ex.</i>
460 Henry de Vic, <i>ex.</i>	463 William Curtius
461 Richard Forester, <i>ex.</i>	464 Arthur Slingsby, <i>ex.</i>
	465 Thomas Orby
	466 Thomas Bond

467 Ar. Marigny Carpentier
468 Henry Brown

After the Restoration.

469 Jeremy Whitcheote
470 Anth. de Merces, *ex.*
471 John Evelyn, *ex.*
472 Gualter de Read
473 Orlando Bridgman
474 Geof. Palmer
475 Heneage Finch, *Eng. E.*
476 John Langham
477 Humph. Winch, *ex.*
478 Robert Abdy
479 Thomas Draper, *ex.*
480 Henry Wright, *ex.*
481 Jonathan Keate, *ex.*
482 Hugh Speke, *ex.*
483 Nicholas Gould, *ex.*
484 Thomas Adams
485 Richard Atkins
486 Thomas Allen
487 Henry North, *ex.*
488 William Wiseman, *ex.*
489 Thomas Cullum
490 Basil Dixwell
491 Thomas Darcy, *ex.*
492 George Grubham How.
493 John Cutts, *ex.*
494 Solomon Swale
495 William Humble
496 Henry Stapleton
497 Jervase Elwes
498 Robert Cordell, *ex.*
499 John Robinson
500 John Abdy, *ex.*
501 Robert Hildyard
502 Jacob Asley
503 William Bowyer
504 Thomas Stanley
505 John Shuckburgh
506 William Wray
507 Nicholas Steward
508 George Warburton
509 Francis Holles, *E. B. ex.*
510 Oliver St. John
511 Ralph de la Val
512 Andrew Henley

513 Thomas Ellis
514 John Covert, *ex.*
515 Peter Lear, *ex.*
516 Maurice Berkeley, *I. Vis.*
517 Henry Hudson
518 Thomas Herbert
519 Thomas Middleton
520 Verny Noell
521 George Bufwell, *ex.*
522 Robert Austen
523 Robert Hales
524 John Clerk
525 William Boothby
526 Wolstan Dixey
527 John Bright, *ex.*
528 John Warner, *ex.*
529 Job Harby, *ex.*
530 Samuel Morland
531 Thomas Hewet, *I. Vis. ex.*
532 Edward Honeywood
533 Richard Brown
534 Henry Vernon
535 John Aubrey
536 William Thomas
537 Thomas Sclater, *ex.*
538 Henry Conway
539 Edward Green, *ex.*
540 John Stapeley
541 Metcalf Robinson, *ex.*
542 Marmaduke Gresham
543 William Dudley
544 Hugh Smithson
545 Roger Mostyn
546 William Willoughby, *ex.*
547 Anthony Oldfield
548 Peter Leicester
549 William Wheeler
550 John Newton
551 Thomas Lee
552 Thomas Smith
553 Ralph Ashton
554 John Rous
555 Henry Massingberd
556 John Hales
557 Ralph Bovey, *ex.*
558 John Knightley, *ex.*
559 John Drake
560 Oliver St. George
561 John Bowyer
562 William

562 William Wild, *ex.*
 563 Joseph Ash
 564 John How
 565 John Swinburn
 566 John Trott, *ex.*
 567 Humphrey Miller
 568 John Lewis, *ex.*
 569 John Beal, *ex.*
 570 Richard Franklin
 571 William Ruffel
 572 Thomas Boothby, *ex.*
 573 William Backhouse, *ex.*
 574 John Cutler, *ex.*
 575 Giles Motter
 576 Henry Gifford
 577 Thomas Foot, *ex.*
 v. Arth. Onslow, n. 817.
 578 Thomas Manwaring
 579 Thomas Bennet, *ex.*
 580 John Wroth
 581 George Wynne
 582 Heneage Fetherston
 583 Humph. Monoux
 584 John Peyton, *ex.*
 585 Edmund Anderson
 586 John Fagg
 587 Matthew Herbert, *ex.*
 588 Edward Ward
 589 John Keyt
 590 William Killegrew, *ex.*
 591 John Buck
 592 William Frankland
 593 Richard Stridolph, *ex.*
 594 William Gardner
 595 William Juxon
 596 John Legard
 597 George Marwood
 598 John Jackson
 599 Henry Pickering
 600 Henry Beddingfield
 601 Walter Plomer, *ex.*
 602 Herbert Springer, *ex.*
 603 William Powel, *ex.*
 604 Robert Newton, *ex.*
 605 Nich. Staughton, *ex.*
 606 William Rokeby, *ex.*
 607 Walter Ernley
 608 John Hubard
 609 Thomas Morgan, *ex.*

610 Geo. Lane, *Ir. Earl.*
 611 John Osborn
 612 Ge. Wakeman, *never seal'd.*
 613 Benjamin Wright
 614 John Colleton
 615 James Modyford, *ex.*
 616 Thomas Beaumont
 617 Edward Smith
 John Napier, *alias Saddy,*
 v. N. 73.
 618 Thomas Gifford, *ex.*
 619 Thomas Clifton, *ex.*
 620 William Wilfon
 621 Compton Read
 622 Brian Broughton
 623 Robert Slingsby, *ex.*
 624 John Crofts, *ex.*
 625 Ralph Verney, *Ir. Vist.*
 626 Robert Dicer, *ex.*
 627 John Bromfield
 628 Thomas Rich
 629 Edward Smith
 630 Walter Long
 631 John Fettiplace
 632 Walter Hendley, *ex.*
 633 William Parsons
 634 John Cambel, *ex.*
 635 William Maurice
 636 Charles Gawdy
 637 William Caley
 638 William Godolphin
 639 Thomas Curfon
 640 Edward Fowel, *ex.*
 641 John Croply
 642 William Smith
 643 George Cook
 644 Charles Lloyd
 645 Nathanael Powel
 646 Denny Ashburnham
 647 Hugh Smith
 648 Robert Jenkinson
 649 William Glinne
 650 John Charnock
 651 Robert Brook, *ex.*
 652 Thomas Nevil
 653 Henry Andrews
 654 Anthony Craven
 655 John Clavering
 656 Thomas Derham

657 William Stanley	666 Christopher Wandesford,
658 Abraham Cullen	<i>Irish Viscount</i>
659 James Russell	677 Richard Ashley
660 Godfrey Copley	678 Jacob Garrard
661 Griffith Williams	679 Edward Fust
662 Hen. Wipthcombe, <i>ex.</i>	680 Robert Long
663 Clement Clarke	681 Robert Can
664 Thomas Viber	682 William Middleton
665 John Selward	683 Richard Graham
666 Christopher Gulse	684 Thomas Tassered
667 Reginald Foster	685 Cuthbert Heron, <i>ex.</i>
668 Philip Barker	686 Francis Wenman
669 Edward Duffe	687 Henry Purefoy, <i>ex.</i>
670 Charles Huxley	688 Thomas Cobb
671 Edward Bachall	689 Henry Brooke
672 Thomas Norton, <i>ex.</i>	690 Peter Pindar
673 John Dormer	691 Nicholas Slanning, <i>ex.</i>
674 Thomas Cress	692 George Reeve, <i>ex.</i>
675 Mark Milbank	693 Thomas Brograve
676 Rich. Borkwell, <i>ex.</i>	694 Thomas Barnadiston
677 John Banks	695 Samuel Barnadiston
678 Henry Ingles	696 John Dawes
679 Francis Blosse	697 John Holman, <i>ex.</i>
680 Robert Jafon	698 William Cook
681 John Young	699 John Bellon
682 J. Frederick Frendorff	700 George Downing
683 William Roberts, <i>ex.</i>	701 William Gawdy
684 William Duckin	702 Charles Pim, <i>ex.</i>
685 Thomas Smith	703 William D'Oyley
686 Edwin Sadler	704 John Marsham
687 William Windham	705 Robert Barnham, <i>ex.</i>
688 George Southcote	706 Francis Leke
689 George Trevillian	707 John St. Barbe
690 Francis Daulomb, <i>ex.</i>	708 Thomas Cambell, <i>ex.</i>
691 Nicholas Bacon, <i>ex.</i>	709 James Penyman
692 Richard Cook	710 Thomas Muddiford, <i>ex.</i>
693 John Coriton	711 George Selby, <i>ex.</i>
694 John Lloyd, <i>ex.</i>	712 Edmund Portefcue, <i>ex.</i>
695 Edward Moor	713 Samuel Tuke
696 Thomas Proby, <i>ex.</i>	714 John Tempest
697 Miles Stapleton	715 Littleton Osbaldeston
698 Richard Brshaw, <i>ex.</i>	716 Giles Tooker, <i>ex.</i>
699 John Wittewrong	717 Stephen Anderson
700 Philip Matthews	718 Thomas Bateman
701 Robert Bernard	719 Thomas Lorrain
702 Roger Lorr, <i>ex.</i>	720 Thomas Wentworth, <i>ex.</i>
703 Edward Gage	721 Theophilus Bidulph
704 Thomas Hooke	722 William Gteen, <i>ex.</i>
705 John Savile, <i>ex.</i>	723 William Cockes, <i>ex.</i>
	724 John

754 John Wolfenholme	801 William Chater
755 John Jacob	802 Herbert Croft
756 John Yeomans	803 John St. Aubin
757 John Pye	804 Robert Eden
758 Thomas Taylour	805 John Werden
759 William Leman	806 Thomas Allen, <i>ex.</i>
760 Robert Smith	807 Francis Warro
761 Nicholas Crilge	808 Orlando Bridgman
762 John Shaw	809 Francis Windham
763 John Browne	810 Arthur Harris, <i>ex.</i>
764 George Rawden	811 William Blacke
765 Robert Jocelyn	812 John Thompson, <i>E. Bar.</i>
766 Robert Duckenfield	813 Haleswell Tani
767 John Lawton	814 Corn. Martin Trump
768 Peter Tyrrel	815 Robert Parker
769 Francis Burdett	816 John Sherrard
770 George Moor, <i>ex.</i>	817 Arthur Onslow
771 Abel Barker	818 Walter Clergis
772 William Oglander	819 Thomas Williams
773 William Temple, <i>ex.</i>	820 Robert Filmer
774 William Swan	821 Edward Nevill, <i>ex.</i>
775 Anthony Shasley	822 Richard Folpe
776 Maurice Diggs, <i>ex.</i>	823 Thomas Stothell
777 Peter Gleane	824 Charles Kichin
778 John Nelthrop	825 Benjamin Maddox
779 Robert Viner, <i>ex.</i>	826 William Barker
780 Thomas Twissden	827 John Brookes
781 Anthony Archer	828 Richard Hadfi
782 John D'Oyley	829 William Remington
783 Edward Hoby	830 Bennet Haskins
784 Thomas Pur, <i>ex.</i>	831 Richard Savelle
785 John Tirrell	832 Alexander Robinson
786 Gilbert Gerard	833 Thomas Dyke
787 Robert Yeomans	834 Robert Cotton
788 Carr Scrope, <i>ex.</i>	835 Francis Willoughby
789 Peter Forbush, <i>ex.</i>	836 Ignat. Vices, <i>alias</i> White,
790 Richard Beatonson	<i>ex.</i>
791 Algernon Peyton	837 John Barlow
792 Robert Martyn	838 Richard Newdigate
793 Richard Hastings, <i>ex.</i>	839 Richard Cuff
794 William Hackham	840 Francis Anderton
795 Francis Topp, <i>ex.</i>	841 James Symeon
796 William Langhorne	842 James Rools
797 Edward Mottlyn	843 George Wharton
Geo. Stonehouse, <i>n. inter.</i>	844 Hugh Arkland, <i>n. inter.</i>
798 Philip Carteret	<i>n. 446 & 447.</i>
799 Fulwar Shipwith	845 Francis Edwards, <i>n. inter.</i>
800 John Sabine	<i>n. 449 & 450.</i>
	846 Henry Oxenden
	847 James

847 J
848
849 V
850
851 J
852 T
853 V
854 J
855 W
856 S
857 R
858 W
859 T
860 G
861 G
862 J
863 R
864 T
865 T
866 H
867 H

889 J
890
891 Ge
892 Nic
893 Ro
894 Ch
895 Wi
896 Job
897 Cor
898 Wil
Baron

909 H
910
911 Wi
912 Jam
913 Joh
914 Joh
915 Edw
916 Hen
917 Joh
918 Joh

Part I GREAT BRITAIN.

303

- 847 James Bower, *ex.*
- 848 Walter Curle, *ex.*
- 849 Ralph Dutton
- 850 William Dyer
- 851 Josias Child
- 852 Thomas Skipwith
- 853 Walter Hawkeworth
- 854 Jeremy Knowl, *ex.*
- 855 William Kenrick, *ex.*
- 856 Samuel Marrow, *ex.*
- 857 Roger Brabazon
- 858 William Stapleton
- 859 Thomas Pope Blunt
- 860 George Walker
- 861 Gelebrand Van Rofft
- 862 John Roberts
- 863 Roger Beckwith
- 864 Thomas Parkyns
- 865 Thomas Bunbury
- 866 Hugh Parker
- 867 Henry Seymour

- 868 G. Jefferies, *Eng. Bar. ex.*
- 869 Hugh Middleton
- 870 Joseph Allston
- 871 Thomas Robinson
- 872 William Maynard
- 873 Robert Napier
- 874 Robert Daxera
- 875 Cane James
- 876 Cornelius Gans
- 877 Timothy Thornhill
- 878 Edward Evelyn, *ex.*
- 879 Thomas Lear
- 880 John Whelan
- 881 James Richards, *ex.*
- 882 Robert Duffin
- 883 George Chubb
- 884 George Shiers, *ex.*
- 885 Richard Sandys
- 886 William Blacket
- 887 John Child
- 888 William Seams, *ex.*

Barons created by King James the Second.

- 889 John Sudbury
- 890 Paul Jenkins
- 891 George Davies
- 892 Nicholas Sherburne
- 893 Robert Guldeford
- 894 Charles Bloyes
- 895 William Compton
- 896 Job Charlton
- 897 Cornelius Speelman
- 898 William Humble, *ex.*

- 899 John Dudley
- 900 James Christopher Folle
- 901 William Pyntent
- 902 William Sizer
- 903 Wilfred Lawson
- 904 William Williams
- 905 Henry Ashhurst
- 906 Thomas Eitch
- 907 John Morden
- 908 John Narborough

Barons created by King WILLIAM the Third, and Queen MARY the Second.

- 909 Hender Moleworth
- 910 John Ramsden
- 911 William Robinson
- 912 James Edwards
- 913 John Duddleston
- 914 John Wentworth
- 915 Edward Leighton
- 916 Henry Dutton Colt
- 917 John Smith
- 918 John Thomas

- 919 Richard Blackham
- 920 Thomas Wheat
- 921 Oliver Astcombe
- 922 Edward Mansell
- 923 William Hodges
- 924 John Buckworth
- 925 William Lowther
- 926 Henry Tichburne
- 927 Richard Farington, *ex.*
- 928 Thomas Tipping

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 929 John Germain | 938 William Brown |
| 930 Thomas Powel | 939 Thomas Anguis |
| 931 Samuel Clarke | 940 Richard Newman |
| 932 Basil Firebrace | 941 Martin Westcomb |
| 933 William Norris, &c. | 942 John Chirwood |
| 934 John Rogers | 943 Nich. Van Acker |
| 935 John Stanley | 944 Samuel Moyer |
| 936 Edmond Denton | 945 John Thornicroft |
| 937 Peter Vander Brand | 946 Thomas Windford |

Baronets created by Queen ANNE.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 947 Charles Sedley | 951 William Fowler |
| 948 Thomas Webster | 952 William Flemming |
| 949 Gilbert Dolben | 953 Thomas Miller |
| 950 Edward Irby | 954 William Holford |

Since the UNION.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 955 Henry Furness | 963 Robert Brown |
| 956 Francis D. shwood | 964 Robert de Neufville |
| 957 Nicholas Williams | 965 James Abercrombie |
| 958 Edward Goodere | 966 John Lambert |
| 959 Charles Lloyd | 967 Walter Calvery |
| 960 Alexander Cairnes | 968 Bibler Leak |
| 961 John Elwill | 969 Thomas Cross |
| 962 George Thorold | |

Baronets created by King GEORGE.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 970 Justus Beck | 976 William Lowther |
| 971 William Humphreys | 977 Gregory Page |
| 972 John Anstiff | 978 John Smyth |
| 973 Francis Eyles | 979 Nicholas Carew |
| 974 John Fryer | 980 Theodore Janiffen |
| 975 Francis Dashwood | 981 Godfrey Kneller |

A LIST of the present BISHOPS.

I. Of the Province of CANTERBURY.

Archbishop of Canterbury, His Grace Dr. Tho. Tenison.

[London, Dr. John Robinson.
 Winchester, Sir Jonathan Trelawny, Bar.
 Worcester, Dr. William Lloyd.
 Lichfield and Coventry, Dr. John Hough.
 Peterborough, Dr. Richard Cumberland.
 Salisbury, Dr. William Talbot.
 Bangor, Dr. John Evans.
 Bath and Wells, Dr. George Hooper.
 Lincoln, Dr. William Wake.
 Landaff, Dr. John Tyler.
 Exeter, Dr. Offspring Blackall.
 Norwich, Dr. Charles Trimmell.
 Ely, Dr. William Fleetwood.
 Chichester, Dr. Thomas Manningham.
 Hereford, Dr. Philip Biss.
 St. David, Dr. Adam Orsley.
 Rochester, Dr. Francis Atterbury.
 Bristol, Dr. George Smalridge.
 Gloucester, Dr. Richard Willis.
 St. Asaph, Dr. John Wynne.
 Oxford, Dr. John Potter.

Lord Bishop of

II. Of the Province of YORK.

Archbishop of York, His Grace, Sir William Dawkins, Bar.

Lord Bishop of } Durham, Dr. Nathaniel Crew.
 } Carlisle, Dr. William Nicholson.
 } Chester, Dr. Francis Gastrell.
 Bishop of Man, Dr. Tho. Wilson.

A LIST of the present Deans.

I. In the Province of Canterbury.

Canterbury, Dr. George Sandhops.
 St. Paul's, Dr. Henry Godolphin.
 Westminster, Dr. Francis Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester.
 Winchester, Dr. John Wichart.
 Rochester, Dr. Samuel Brax.
 Exeter, Dr. Lancelot Blackburn.
 Sarum, Dr. John Younger.
 Windsor, George Vernon, Lord Willoughby of Broke,
 D. D.
 Ely, Dr. Moss.
 Hereford, Dr. John Tyler, Bishop of Landaff.
 Lichfield, Mr. Kennerley.
 Norwich, Dr. Humphrey Prideaux.
 Peterborough, Dr. White Kennes.
 Gloucester, Dr. Knightly Chetwood.
 Bath and Wells, Mr. Brailsford.
 Bristol, the Hon. Robert Booth, D. D.
 St. Asaph, Dr. William Stanley.
 Lincoln, Dr. Richard Willis, Bishop of Gloucester.
 Chichester, Dr. William Hayley.
 Oxford, Dr. George Smalridge, Bishop of Bristol.
 Bangor, Dr. — Jones.
 Worcester, Dr. Francis Hare.

Dean of

II. In the Province of York.

York, the Hon. Henry Finch, A. M.
 Durham, Dr. John Mordaunt.
 Chester, Dr. Laurence Fogg.
 Carlisle, Mr. Gibbon.

Dean of

The present Great Officers of State.

Lord High Steward.
 Lord High Chancellour, William Lord Comper.
 Lord High Treasurer, In Commission.

Lord

Part I. GREAT BRITAIN.

367

Lord President,
 Lord Privy Seal,
 Lord Great Chamberlain,
 Lord High Constable,
 Earl Marshal,
 His Deputy,
 Lord High Admiral,

Doniel, Earl of Nottingham.
 In Commission.
 Robert, Marquiss of Landsey.
 Thomas Duke of Norfolk.
 Henry, E. of Suffolk and Bindon.
 In Commission.

Commissioners of the Privy Seal.

Edward Southwell, Esq;
 Sir Christopher Musgrave, Bar.

Andrew Charlton, Esq;

Were made Commissioners upon the Deceale of the Marquis of Wharton, Lord Privy Seal.

Clerks of the Privy Seal.

Tho. Gosling, Esq;
 Sir George Piers.

George Sawyer, Esq;
 Henry Ludlow, Esq;

Mr. John Wooddeson, Deputy.
 Office-Keeper, Richard Fountain.

Page 236.

Officers of the Ordnance.

Master-General of the Ordnance, John Duke of Marlborough.
 Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance, Thomas Erle, Esq;
 Clerk of the Ordnance, Edward Ab, Esq;
 Surveyor General, Briga. Gen. Michael Richards.
 Store keeper, Honourab. Dixey Windsor, Esq;
 Clerk of the Deliveries, Thomas Frankland, Esq;
 Treasurer and Paymaster, The Hon. Hen. Mordaunt, Esq;
 Chief Engineer, John Armstrong, Esq;
 Keeper of the Small Guns, Thomas Gardiner, Esq;

Page 238.

A List of His MAJESTIES Lord Lieutenants of the several Counties in England and Wales.

B Edfordshire, Henry, Duke of Kent.
 Berkshire, Charles, Duke of St. Albans.
 B b 4

Bucks,

Bucks, *Serap, Earl of Bridgewater.*
 Cambridgeshire, *William, Ed. North & Grey.*
 Cheshire, *Hugh, Earl Cholmondeley.*
 Cornwall, *Charles, Earl of Radnor.*
 Cumberland, *Charles, Earl of Carlisle.*
 Devonshire, *Sir William Courtney, Bar.*
 Derbyshire, *William, Duke of Devonshire.*
 Dorsetshire, *Charles, Duke of Bolton.*
 Durham County, *Richard, E. of Scarborough.*
 Essex, *Henry, Earl of Suffolk and Bindon.*
 Gloucestershire and City of Gloucester, *James, Earl of Berkley.*
 Herefordshire, *Thomas, Lord Caningsby.*
 Hertfordshire, *William, Lord Comper.*
 Huntingdonshire, *Charles, Earl of Manchester.*
 Kent, *Lewis, Earl of Rockingham.*
 Lancashire, *James, Earl of Derby.*
 Leicestershire, *John, Duke of Rutland.*
 Lincolnshire, *Robert, Marquis of Lindsey.*
 Middlesex, *Thomas, Earl of Clare.*
 Monmouthshire, *Thomas, E. of Pembroke, &c.*
 Northumberland, *Richard, E. of Scarborough.*
 Northamptonshire, *Charles, Earl of Peterborough, &c.*
 Norfolk, *Charles, Viscount Townsend.*
 Nottinghamshire, *Thomas, Earl of Clare.*
 Oxfordshire, *Montague, Earl of Abington.*
 Rutlandshire, *Bennet, Lord Sherrard.*
 Salop, *Richard, Earl of Bradford.*
 Somersetshire, *Charles, Earl of Overy.*
 Staffordshire, *Henry, Earl of Uxbridge.*
 Southampton, *Charles, Duke of Bolton.*
 Suffolk, *Charles, Duke of Grafton.*
 Surrey, *Charles, Earl of Halifax.*
 Suffex, *Algermoon, Earl of Hertford.*
 Warwickshire, *George, Earl of Northampton.*
 Westmorland, *Charles, Earl of Carlisle.*
 Wiltshire, *Thomas, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery.*
 Worcesterhire and City of Worcester, *Charles, Duke of Shrewsbury.*
 Yorkshire, North Riding, *Robert, Earl of Holderness.*
 West Riding and City of York, *Henry, Lord Carlisle.*
 East Riding, *Edward, Lord Viscount Irwin.*

An
 Ca
 De
 Fli
 Me
 Mo
 Bre
 Car
 Cár
 Gl
 Pem
 Rad

A

B

Buck
 Cam
 Chesh
 Corn
 Cum
 Derb
 Devo
 Doffe
 South
 East-I

West

Essex,
 Glouc
 Heref
 Hertfo
 Huntin
 Kent,
 Lancas
 Leicest
 Lincoln
 Middle
 Monagn
 Norfol
 Northa

WALES.

Anglesey,
Carnarvan,
Denbigh,
Flint,
Merioneth,
Montgomery,
Brecon,
Cardigan,
Carmarthen,
Glamorgan,
Pembroke,
Radnor,

Hugh, Earl of Cholmondeley;

Thomas, Earl of Pembroke.

A LIST of all the Custodes Rotulorum, in England and Wales.

Bedford,
Berks,
Bucks,
Cambridge,
Chester,
Cornwall,
Cumberland,
Derby,
Devon,
Dorset and
Southampton;
East-Riding of Yorkshire,

West and North Riding,

Essex,
Glocester,
Hereford,
Hertford,
Huntingdon,
Kent,
Lancaster,
Leicester,
Lincoln,
Middlesex,
Monmouth,
Norfolk,
Northampton,

Henry, Duke of Kent.
Charles, Duke of St. Albans.
Scroop, Earl of Bridgewater.
Charles, Earl of Manchester.
Hugh, Earl of Cholmondeley.
Charles, Earl of Radnor.
Charles, Earl of Carlisle.
William, Duke of Devonshire.
Sir William Courtney, Bar.

Charles, Duke of Bolton.
Edward, Lord Viscount Irwin.
The Lord • Carlton, during
the Minority of Richard,
Earl of Burlington.

Henry, Earl of Suffolk.
James, Earl of Berkley.
Thomas, Lord Coningsby.

Charles, Earl of Manchester.
Lewis, Earl of Rockingham.
James, Earl of Derby.
John, Duke of Rutland.
Robert, Marquis of Lindsey.
Thomas, Earl of Clare.
J. Morgan of Tredegar, Esq;
Charles, Viscount Townsend.
Ch. L. of Peter & Monmouth.

Nor-

The Present STATE of Part I.

Northumberland
Nottingham,
Oxon,
Rutland,
Salop,
Somerset,
Stafford,
Suffolk,
Surrey,
Suffex,
Warwick,
Westmorland,
Wilts,
Worcester,

Richard, Earl of Scarborough,
Thomas, Earl of Clare.
John, Duke of Marlborough,
Bennet, Lord Sherrard.
Richard, Earl of Bradford,
Charles, Earl of Orery,
William, Lord Page,
Charles, Duke of Grafton,
James, Earl of Bethley,
Algernon, Earl of Hereford,
George, Earl of Northampton,
Thomas, Marquis of Wharton,
Evelyn, Marquis of Dorchester,
Thomas, Earl of Coventry.

W A L E S.

Anglesey
Brecon,
Carmarthen,
Cardigan,
Carnarvan,
Denbigh,
Flint,
Montgomery,
Merioneth,
Glamorgan,
Pembroke,
Radnor,

Richard, Viscount Bulkeley,
William, Lord Ashburnham,
John, Marquis of Winchester,
Lord Viscount Lisburn,
Peregrine, Lord Willoughby,
of Eresby.
Sir Richard Middleton, Bar.
Sir Roger Mollyn, Bar.
Richard, Earl of Bradford,
Sir John Wynne, Kt. and Bar.
Thomas, Earl of Pembroke
and Montgomery.
Thomas, Lord Coningsby.

Page 240.

Edward, Earl of Oxford,
Sir John Jennings, Kt.
Sir Charles Turner, Kt.
Abraham Stanian, Esq;
George Baillie, Esq;
Sir George Byng, Kt.
George Daddington, Esq;

Lords Commissioners of the
Admiralty, at 1000 l. per
Annum each.

A D M I R A L S.

Chief Admiral of Great Britain, Sir John Leake, Kt. Salary
369 l. 4 s. 3 d. per Annum.
Ad-

Part I. GREAT BRITAIN.

Admiral and Commander in Chief, *Matthew Aylmer, Esq;*
Salary, 5 l. per Diem.
 Admiral of the Squadron in the Straights, *John Baker, Esq;*
Sir John Norris, Admiral of the Squadron to the Baltic.
 The Salaries of the Admirals of the *White* and *Blue* are 3 l.
10 s. per Diem. Of the three Vice Admirals, 2 l. 10 s. per
Diem; and of the three Rear Admirals, 1 l. 15 s. per Diem.
 Right Honourable the Earl of *Rothes*, Vice Admiral of that
 Part of *Great Britain*, formerly called *Shetland*, at 1000 l.
per Annum.
Josiah Burchett, Esq; Secretary to the Lords Commissioners of
 the Admiralty, at 800 l. *per Annum.*
Mr. John Fowler, Deputy to Ditto, at 600 l. *per Annum.*
Mr. Edward Burt, chief Clerk to Ditto, at 300 l. *per Annum.*
John Aislabie, Esq; Treasurer of His Majesty's Navy, at 2000 l.
per Annum.
Thomas Willan, Esq; his Paymaster, at 500 l. *per Annum.*
Francis Hawes, Esq; Accomptant to the Treasurer, at 400 l.
per Annum.
George Townsend, Esq; Council to the Admiralty and Navy, at
 400 l. *per Annum.* For all Fees, &c.
John Waters, Esq; his Assistant, at 100 l. *per Annum.* For all
 Fees. For Attendance, Clerks, Office, &c.

NAVY - BOARD.

Commissioners of the Navy.

John Aislabie, Esq; Treasurer of the Navy.
Sir Charles Wager, Kt. Comptroller of the Navy.
Jacob Ackworth, Esq; Surveyor.
Charles Sergison, Esq; Clerk of the Accounts.
Dennis Lyddett, Esq; Treasurer's Accomp.
Richard Burton, Esq; Comptrol. of the }
Charles Cornwall, Esq; }
John Fowler, Esq; }
Isaac Townsend, Esq; }
James Littleton, Esq; }
Captain Swanton, }
William Dale, Secretary, at 300 *per Annum.*
 Assistant to the Surveyor, at 300 l. *per Annum.*
John Copeland, Esq; Deputy Judge-Advocate.

A List of the Vice-Admirals.

John Trelawny, Esq; North & South Parts of *Cornwall*.
Robert Honeywood, Esq; County of *Essex*.

Lord

Lord *Paslon*,
 Earl of *Colmondeley*,
 Henry Lord *Lumley*,
 James Earl of *Berkley*.

The Duke of *Bolton*.

Charles, Marquis of *Winchester*.

Lord *Bulkley*,
 The Duke of *Grafton*,
 Earl of *Rockingham*,

Sir *William Wyndham*, Bar.

James Lord *Casleton* on.

James *Lowther*, Esq;

Sir *John Delapal*, Bar.

Earl of *Clare*.

George *Trenchard*, Esq;

George *Courtney*, Esq;

County of *Norfolk*, and City

and County of *Norwich*.

County of *Chester*.

Bishoprick of *Durham*.

County of *Gloucester*.

County of *York*, and City and

County of *York*.

County of *Hampshire*, and Isle
 of *Wight*.

South *Wales*.

North *Wales*.

County of *Suffolk*.

County of *Kent*.

County of *Lancaster*.

County of *Somerset*, and City

and County of *Bristol*.

County of *Lincoln*.

Counties of *Westmorland*, and

Cumberland.

County of *Northumberland*, and

Town and County of *New-*

castle upon Tyne.

County of *Suffex*.

County of *Dorset*.

County of *Devon*, and City

and County of *Exon*.

*A List of all the Ships and Vessels of His Majesty's Royal
 Navy, with their Complements of Men and Guns.*

First Rates.

Ships Names.

Men.

Guns.

Royal Anne

Britannia

London

Queen

Royal Sovereign

Victory

Royal William

780

100

680

96

Ships Names.

Marlborough

Neptune

Namure

Offory

Prince George

Ramelies

Sandwich

Triumph

Vanguard

Men.

Guns.

680

96

680

96

680

96

680

96

Second Rates.

Albemarle

Barfleur

Blenheim

St. George

680

96

680

96

Third Rates.

Assurance

Berwick

Boyne

400

66

440

70

520

80

680

96

Ships

Bredah

Burford

Bedford

Captain

Cornwall

Chichester

Cambridge

Defiance

Dorchester

Elizabeth

Essex

Expedition

Grafton

Hampton

Humber

Ipwich

Kept

Lenax

Lancaster

Monmouth

Norfolk

Newar

Nassau

North

Royal

Orford

Rupert

Russell

Ranella

Regent

Suffolk

Swift

Shrew

Somer

Starling

Torba

Warp

Yarmou

Guns.

80

70

80

680

96

680

96

680

96

Part I. GREAT BRITAIN.

373

Ships Names.	Men.	Guns.	Ships Names.	Men.	Guns.
Bredah	241		St. Albans	280	54
Burford	241		Bonadventure	250	50
Bedford	241		Bristol	250	50
Captain	241		Burlington	250	50
Cornwal	241		Caisterbury	365	64
Chichester	241		Centurion	280	54
Cambridge	500	80	Chatham	280	54
Defiance	365	64	Colchester	280	54
Dorsetshire	365	64	Crown	280	54
Elizabeth	241		Chaster	280	54
Essex	241		Deptford	280	54
Expedition	440	70	Dover	280	54
Grafton	241		Dartmouth	240	54
Hampton Court	241		Dragon	280	54
Humber	241		Dunkirk	365	64
Ipswich	440	70	Alfrednaught	365	64
Kept	440	70	Exeter	365	64
Leax	440	70	Halifax	365	64
Lancaster	500	80	Halifax	365	64
Monmouth	500	80	Greenwich	280	54
Norfolk	500	80	Guernsey	280	54
Newark	500	80	Hampshire	280	54
Nassau	440	70	Jersey	240	54
Northumberland	440	70	Kingston	240	54
Royal Oak	500	80	Lichfield	280	54
Oxford	440	70	Leopard	240	54
Rupert	365	64	Mary	365	64
Russell	520	80	Medway	365	64
Ranelagh	440	70	Monk	365	64
Revenge	440	70	Montague	365	64
Suffolk	440	70	Moderate	365	64
Swiftsure	440	70	New Castle	280	54
Shrewsbury	400	66	Norwich	280	54
Somerset	520	80	Norfolk	280	54
Starling Castle	440	70	Nottingham	365	64
Torbay	500	80	Oxford	240	54
Warspight	440	70	Potland	240	54
Yarmouth	440	70	Panther	280	54
Gunn.	241		Plymouth	365	64
80 } Building at			Reserve	240	54
80 } Building at			Rocheester	280	54
			Ruby	280	54
			Romney	280	54
			Salisbury	280	54
			Southampton	280	54
			Sunderland	365	64
			Severne	240	54
			Swallow	240	54
			Salis-		

Fourth Rates.

Affiance	240	50
Anglesea	280	54
Advice	230	48
Antelope	280	54
August	365	60

The Present STATE OF PAINT

Ship's Names.	Men Guns.	Ship's Names.	Men Guns.
Salisbury Prize	280 10	Shoreham	145 10
Tyger 082	210 10	Speedwell	125 10
Tilbury 082	280 10	Scarborough	135 10
Weymouth 082	240 10	Swallow Prize	145 10
Woolwich 082	280 10	Sorlings	190 10
Windsor 082	320 10	Saphire	190 10
Warwick 082	240 10	Sussex	145 10
Winchester 082	280 10	South-Sea-Castle	190 10
Worcester 082	280 10	Tartar	145 10
York 082	365 10	Winchelsea	155 10
Guns 082			

60 Building at	Chatham	40	Building at	Pontefract	20
50	Plymouth	132		Sheerness	10

Ship's Names.	Men Guns.	Ship's Names.	Men Guns.
Royal Anne Gally	190 10	Advice Prize	90 10
Arguel	145 10	Albrough	115 10
Bedford Gally	145 10	Cruiser	100 10
Bridge-way	156 10	Dunwich	115 10
Charles Gally	145 10	Deal Castle	115 10
Dolphin 082	109 10	Dilgence Gally	115 10
Diamond 082	190 10	Delight	70 10
Enterprise	190 10	Hamboorough	115 10
Experiment	145 10	Roar	115 10
Falkland 082	190 10	Cliffow	115 10
Feverham	155 10	Hind	60 10
Golport	190 10	Haze	50 10
Greyhound	190 10	Lively	60 10
Garland 202	190 10	Midway Prize	115 10
Hallings	190 10	Moak Prize	90 10
Hector	160 10	Margate	17 10
Kingdale 082	145 10	Nightingale	115 10
Lyne 082	145 10	Penzance	115 10
Loo 082	160 10	Peregrine Gally	50 10
Lowestoff	125 10	Plymouth Prize	115 10
Ludlow Castle	190 10	Quinborough	115 10
Lyne 042	145 10	Rochester Prize	85 10
Larke 082	160 10	Rose	70 10
Mary Gally	190 10	Solebay	115 10
Mermaid	155 10	Seaford	70 10
Mylford 082	155 10	Squirrel	70 10
Poole 082	145 10	Seaford Prize	70 10
Portsmouth	190 10	Speedwell Prize	100 10
Pearl 082	190 10	Shorham Prize	70 10
Rye 082	145 10	Swan	60 10
Rochuck 202	160 10	Seshorle	70 10
Stromboli	145 10	Tryton Prize	115 10
Sheerness	145 10		

Valour

Part I
Ships
Valeur
Guns.
101 Bu
Griffin
Hunter
Hawke
Phoenix
Terrible
Blast
Basilisk
Carcafs
Furnace
Granado
Star
Salamar
Bolton
Cleveland
Charlotte
Drake
Dublin
Fubbs
Henriette
Isabella
Isle of V
Jemmy
Katherine
Mary
Portim
Quinbo
Soledyk
Squirrel
St. Lo
William
Expres
Dispat
Fly

Ships Names.		M. G. P.		Ships Names.		M. G. P.	
Valeur	115	24		Bonetta	50	8	4
Guns.				Drake	80	12	4
101 Building by Mr. Smith.				Merlin	50	8	4
				Swift	80	12	4
				Weazle	80	12	4
				Wolfe	50	2	4
				Score Ships.			
				Elephant	50	12	
				Suffolk-Hagboat	80	12	
				Fortune	90		
				Success	90		
				Hulls.			
				Chatham	70		
				Content	60		
				St. David	40		
				Exeter	3		
				French Ruby	6		
				St. George	40		
				Gloeller	18		
				Jollah	18		
				Kingfisher	18		
				Medway Prize	38		
				Plymouth	30		
				St. Andrew's Prize	30		
				Thunderbolt Prize	4		
				Boys. &c.			
				Content			
				Deptford, Transport			
				Delight	7		
				Endeavour, Transport	18		
				Forrester	7		
				Hamouze, Transport	12		
				Hayling	7		
				Harwich	4		
				St. Joseph	4		
				Lighter	4		
				Lyon	9		
				Marygold	4		
				Nonfuch	5		
				Navy, Transporta	9		
				Plymouth, ditto	12		
				Runner, ditto	6		
				Sophia			
				Brigantines.			
				Dispatch	45	6	4
				Fly	45	6	4

Fire-Ships.

Griffin		
Hunter		
Hawke	45	8
Phoenix		
Terrible		

Bomb-Vessels.

Blair		
Basilisk		
Carcass	30	4
Furnace		
Granadoc		
Star	25	4
Salamander	30	4

Tatchs.

Bolton		
Cleveland	30	8
Charlot	30	8
Drake		
Dublin	45	8
Fubbs	45	8
Henrietta	45	8
Ilabella	45	8
Isle of Wight	30	8
Jemmy	4	
Katherine	30	8
Mary	30	8
Portsmouth		
Quinborough		
Soedyle		
Squirrel		
St. Lou		
William & Mary	40	12

Advice-Boats.

Express	45	6	4
---------	----	---	---

Ship's Names.	Men	Ship's Names.	Men
Sophia	3	Unity, of Chatham	10
Supply	8	Unity, of Portsmouth	5
Sheerness, Waterboat	6	Woolwich, Transport	3
Transporter,	8		
Transport, Lighter	2	Smacker.	
Trial, Sloop	2	Royal Escape	
True Love	6	Flemish Long-Boat	

The Commissioners and other Officers for Victualling His Majesty's Navy.

T Thomas Reynolds, Esq; Chairman, 500 l. per Annum.

Denzil Onslow,

Thomas Beere,

Henry Vincent,

Peter Jeys,

Capt. Rob. Avery,

Walter Bacon,

Esq; Sal. 400 l. per Annum.

Secretary, Mr. Sprig Maberly, Sal. 200 l. per Annum.

Accountant, Mr. Tho. Randolph, Sal. 100 l. per Annum.

Clerk of the Issues, Mr. Hawkwell.

Clerk of the Warrants, Mr. Colby Aspley.

Clerk of the Cheque, Mr. Thomas James.

Clerk of the Short-allowance, Mr. Bullen.

Clerk of the Slaughter-house, Mr. Rowe.

Clerk of the Paris-brewery, Mr. Carlecot.

Brewer there, Major Hart.

Master-Baker, Mr. Clifton

Master-Cooper, Mr. Thomas Parry.

Portsmouth, Mr. Shales.

Plymouth, Mr. Cowper.

Harwich, Capt. Edmund Allen.

Agent at Chatham, Mr. Will. Partidge.

Jamaica, Mr. Joseph Guide.

Gibraltar, Mr. Veece.

Port Mobun, Joseph Galcoign.

Henry
Christo

Mr. W
Mr. K
Mr. S

Mr. Ea

Sir Sim
Baron
Charles

The Commissioners and other Officers appointed to take care of Sick and Wounded Seamen, and Exchange of Prisoners of War.

Philip Herbert, Esq; } Sal. 300 l. per Annum each.
 Dr. Richard Adams. }
 Mr. Francis Lynn, Secretary, Sal. 200 l. per Annum.

Page 234.

A LIST of the Officers of His Majesty's Treasury, and that part of the Exchequer appointed for Receiving and Disbursing the Royal Revenue.

Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

Charles, Earl of Halifax, deceased. | Sir William St. Quintin, Kt.
 Sir Richard Onslow, Bar. Chancellor and Under Treasurer. | Edw. Wortley Mountague, Esq;
 William Lowndes, | Paul Methuen, Esq;
 John Taylor, } Esqs; Secretaries.

Four first Clerks of the Treasury.

Henry Kelsall, Esq; | Richard Powis, Esq;
 Christopher Tilson, Esq; | William Glanville, Esq;

Five under Clerks in the Inner-Room,

Mr. Webster. | Mr. Meanly.
 Mr. King. | William Lowndes, jun, Esq;
 Mr. Stricker.

Supernumerary Clerks.

Mr. East. | Mr. Pelham.

Officers of the Tally Court.

Chamberlains. | Deputy-Chamberlains,
 Sir Simeon Stuart, Knight and Baronet. | Mr. Downes.
 Charles Cole, Esq; | Mr. Langham.

C c

Clerks.

The Present STATE of Part I.

Clerks.

Mr. Haynes, } Aud. Cler.
 Mr. Manning, }
 Mr. Aubrey, } Pells Clerk.
 John Taylor, Esq; Tally-Cutter.

Mr. Lawson, his Deputy.
 Usher of the Court, Samuel
 Edwin, Esq;
 Mr. Thomas, Yeoman-Usher.

The Honourable George Mountague, Esq; Auditor.
 Will. Clayton, Esq; chief Cler.
 Mr. Alex. Chocks, Debenture-
 Clerk.

Mr. Fox, Keeper of the Regist.
 Mr. Ireland, } Clerks.
 Mr. Cowderoy. }

Henry Pelham, Esq; Clerk of the Pells.

Mr. Morris, first Clerk.
 Mr. Withers, Clerk:
 Mr. Bryers, Clerk.

Mr. Smith, } Clerks.
 Mr. Clinch, }

The Four Tellers.

First Teller.

The Right Honourable Basil,
 Earl of Denbigh.
 John Grainger, Esq; first Clerk.
 Mr. Gerrard, }
 Mr. Weld, } Clerks.
 M. Waller, }
 Mr. Squibb, }

Third Teller,

The Right Honourable John
 Smith, Esq;
 Simon Boulte, Esq; first Clerk.
 Mr. Stockwell, }
 Mr. Wallington, } Clerks.
 Mr. Alder, }

The Second Teller,

The Right Honourable John,
 Lord Delaware.
 Lancelot Burton, Esq; first Cle.
 Mr. Stiles, }
 Mr. Edward Boulte, } Clerks.
 Mr. Hindley, }

Fourth Teller,

Sir Roger Mostyn, Bar.
 Samuel Edwards, Esq; first Clerk.
 Mr. Hooton, }
 Mr. Wingfield, } Clerks.
 Mr. Hodget, }

Annuity Officers.

Auditors Offices.

John Dyve, Esq; } Chief Clerks.
 Henry Seager, Esq; }

Mr. Wright, }
 Mr. Windham, } Clerks.
 Mr. Ryal, }
 Mr. Mulcaster, }

Mr. Bowmer, }
 Mr. Baugh, } Clerks.
 Mr. Treadwell, }
 Mr. Bury, }

Polls Offices.

Mr. Nicholson,	} Clerks.		} Clerks.
Mr. Fleetwood,			
Mr. Wheeler,	} Clerks.	Mr. Dande,	} Clerks.
Mr. Fell,		Mr. Archer,	
Mr. Symondson,		Mr. Samarr,	
Mr. Cboke,		Mr. Spooner,	
Mr. Smith,			

Tellers Office.

Mr. Hay.		Mr. Graves.
Mr. Palmer.		Mr. Wallworth.
Mr. Boults.		

Trustees for Circulating Exchequer Bills.

Sir James Bateman, Knt.		Samuel Edwards, Esq; Cashier,
John Heathcott, Esq;		80 l. per Annum.
Henry Former, Esq;		Mr. Michel, Clerk, 10 l. per
Sal. 200 l. per Annum.		Annum.
Secretary,		Mr. Parrot, House - Keeper,
100 l. per Annum.		20 l. per Annum.

Malt-Tickets.

Nehemiah Arnold, Esq; Payma-		Comp-
ster, 80 l. per Annum.		troller, 100 l. per Annum.
Mr. Walker, Deputy.		
Mr. Arnold,	} Clerks,	10 l. per Ann. each.
Mr. Grey,		

Commissioners for paying the Interest upon Exchequer-Bills.

Lionel Harns, Esq;	} Salary to them and their Clerks
Samuel Edwards, Esq;	

Auditors Office for managing Exchequer-Bills.

Mr. Ball, Chief Clerk.		Mr. Wood.
Mr. Fletcher.		5 l. per Ann. each.
Mr. Cboke.		

L O T T E R I E S.

Henry Colt, Esq; Comptroller of the Lottery, 1710.

Sir John Humble, Comptroller of the Lottery, 1710.

Henry Harcourt, Esq; Comptroller of the Two Million Lottery, 1711.

Matthew Vernon, Esq; Pay-Master of the 1500000 l. Lottery, 1711.

Thomas Burdas, Esq; Pay-Master of the 500000 l. Lottery, 1712.

John Chamberlayne, Esq; Comptroller.

Dead. John Benson, Esq; Pay-Master of the Class-Lottery, 1712.

Richard Lee, Esq; Comptroller.

Thomas Jett, Esq; Pay-Master of the 1800000 l. Lottery, 1712.

William Lechmere, Esq; Comptroller.

George Murray, Esq; Pay-Master of the 1400000 l. Lottery, 1714.

The Governors of His Majesty's Territories in America.

NEW England and New-Hampshire, *Elisba Burges*, Esq; Governor.

New York and the Jerseys, Col. Robert Hunter.

George Clark, Esq; Secretary.

Barbadoes, and all the Caribbee Islands, to the Windward of Guardaloupa, Robert Lowther, Esq;

Virginia, Earl of Orkney.

Deputy-Governor, Col. Spotswood.

Secretary, William Cock, Esq;

Attorney-General, John Clayton, Esq;

Maryland, Brigad. Richard Franks.

Jamaica, Ld. Archib. Hamilton.

Rich. Rigby, Provost-Mar. Gen.

Leward-Islands, Lieut. Gen. Hamilton.

Charles Hedges, Esq; Secretary.

Antegoa, Lieut. Governor, Edw.

Byam, Esq;

Montferat, Lieut. Gov. Thomas

Talmash, Esq;

St. Christopher, Lieut. Gov.

William Matthews, Esq;

Bermudas, Capt. Pullein.

Newfoundland, Fran. Nicholson, Esq;

Town of Placentia there, Governor, John Moody, Esq;

Nova Scotia, and the Town of Annanopolis Royal, Colonel

Vetch, Governor.

Commissary of the Stores, William Capon, Esq;

Note, That Hudson's Bay, Road-Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Carolina, Providence, &c. are govern'd by private Persons appointed by their Respective Proprietors, by Virtue of their Charters, &c.

The Colleges, Names of the Founders, Years when founded, Number of Fellows, and Scholars of the Foundation, with the present Heads of the Colleges and Halls, and the Magistrates and other Officers in the University of Oxford.

Colleges.	Founders.	Years.	Fellows.	Scholars.	Heads of the Colleges.
University,	King Alfred.	872	12	17	Dr. Charlett, Ma.
Baliol,	John Baliol & Devorgilla his Wife, Parents of the King of Scott.	1262	12	12	Dr. Barron, Mast.
Merton,	Walter de Merton.	1274	19	14	Dr. Holland, War
Exeter	L. Ch. & B. of Roeb.				
	Walter Stapleton, Bishop of Exeter.	1316	23		Dr. Paynter, Rect.
Oriel,	King Edward I.	1337	18	12	Mr. Carter, Prov.
Queens,	R. Eaglesfield, B. D.	1340	16	8	Dr. Lancaster, Pr.
New-Colleg.	Will. of Wickham, L. Ch. & B. of Winc.	1375	70		Dr. Cobbe, W.
Lincoln,	Richard Fleming, Bishop of Lincoln,	1480	15		Dr. Adams, Rect.
All-Souls,	Henry Chicheley, Archbishop of Cant.	1437	40		Dr. Gardiner, W.
Magdalen,	W. of Wainfleet, L. Ch. & B. of Winc.	1459	40	30	Dr. Harwar, Pref.
Brazen-Nose,	William Smith, Bishop of Lincoln.	1515	15		Dr. Shippen, Prin.
Corpus-Christi,	Rich. Sutton, Esq; Rich. Fox, Ld. Pri. Seal, & B. of Winc.	1516	20	10	Dr. Mather, Pref.
Christ-Church,	King Henry VIII.	1549	Ca. 8 Stud. 101		Dr. Smallridge, D.
Trinity,	Sir Thomas Pope.	1555	12	12	Dr. Dobson, Pref.
St. John's,	Sir Thomas White.	1557	50		Dr. Delaune, Pre.
Jesus,	Mer. Tayl. Lond.	1572	16	6	Dr. Wynn, Prin.
Wadham,	Queen Elizabeth.	1613	15	5	Dr. Dunstar, Wa.
Pembroke,	Nic. Wadham, and Dorothy his Wife.	1620	15	11	Mr. Panting, Ma.
Worcester,	Thomas Tisdale, & Rich. Whitwick.	1714	5	6	O. Blechington, P. Halls.
	Sir Thomas Cook.				

Halls.	Founders.	Principals.	Colleges to which they belong.
Alban-Hall.	Abbot of St. Albans.	Dr. Bouchier.	Merton.
Hart-Hall.	Walter Stapleton.	Dr. Newton.	Exeter.
Edmund-H.	St. Edm. & Cant.	Mr. Pierfon.	Queens.
St. Mary's-H.	King Edward II.	Dr. Hudson.	Oriel.
New-Inn-H.	Will. of Wickham.	Dr. Brabant.	New-College.
Magdalen-H.	Will. of Wainfleet.	Dr. Adams.	Magdalen.

MAGISTRATES.

HIS Grace, James, Duke of Ormond, Chancellor.
Dr. Gardiner, Vice-Chancellor.

Pro-Vice-Chancellors.

Dr. Arthur Charlet.
Dr. Lancaſter.

Dr. Dobſon.
Dr. Barron.

Two Proctors.

Mr. Newte, of Baliol.

Mr. Fiſher, of Baliol.

Pro-Proctors:

Mr. Colborn of Corpus Chriſti.
Mr. Haviland of Exeter Coll.

Mr. Middleton of Merton Col.

Profeſſors in the University.

Dr. John Potter, King's Profeſſor of Divinity.

Dr. Delaune, Margaret Profeſſor of Divinity.

Dr. Terry, King's Profeſſor of Greek.

Dr. Thomas Hoy, King's Profeſſor of Phyſick, and Profeſſor of Anatomy.

Mr. Clavering, King's Profeſſor of Hebrew.

Mr. John Wallis, Profeſſor of Arabick.

Dr. Edmund Halley, } Savilian Profeſſors in { Geometry.
Dr. John Keith, } { Astronomy.

Dr. James Farrar, Natural Philoſophy Reader.

Mr. Girdler, Moral Philoſophy Reader.

Dr. Charles Aldworth, Cambden Profeſſor of Hiſtory.

Mr. Jacob Bobart, Botaniſk Profeſſor.

Mr. Richard Goodeſon, Muſick Profeſſor.

Digby Cotes, M. A. University Orator.

Richard Frewin, M. D. of Chriſt's Church, Profeſſor of Chymiſtry.

LECTURERS.

William Turton, of Magdalen, *M. A. Logick.*
 Henry Stephens, of Merton, *M. A. Metaphysick.*
 James Smethurst, of Brazen-Nose, *M. A. Grammar.*
 Thomas Terry, of Christ's Church, *M. A. Rhetorick.*
 —Cooling, *L. L. B.*
 Peter Cox, *B. A. for Physick.* } *Esqs; Beadles.*
 Thomas Hearn, *M. A.*
 Mr. Sherwyn, }
 Mr. Rawlins, } *Yeoman Beadles.*
 Mr. Newlin, }
 Mr. Whistler, *Verger.*

The Scarlet Gown Days in the University of Oxford,
are as follow.

Circumcision, or New-Years-Day.
 Epiphany, or Twelfth-Day.
 Purification, or Candlemas-Day.
 Annunciation, or Lady-Day, *Sermon at New College!*
 Ascension, or Holy Thursday.
 Restoration of King Charles the Second, or the 29th of May.
 Whit Sunday.
 Trinity Sunday, *Sermon at New College.*
 Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday Morning
in the Act time; at Sermon, and Congregation.
 Inauguration of King George, August 1st.
 All Saints Day.
 The Fifth of November, or Gun-Powder-Treason.
 All Publick Thanksgiving-Days.
 Christmas-Day.

The Habits Days in the University of OXFORD.

The Day the Judges come to Town, Mr. Vice-Chancellor
 and Doctors meet at St. Mary's, and then go to wait on the
 Judges in their Formalities.

All Latin Sermons.

Morning Sermons in Term-time.

All Sermons at St. Peter's in Lent.

Congregation Days.

Scholastica, being the 10th of February.

The Day after Michaelmas, when the Mayor is sworn at St.
 Mary's, in the Morning by the Senior Proctor.

A LIST of the Colleges, Halls, Names of the Founders, Years when Founded, Number of Fellows, and Scholars of the Foundations, with the present Heads of the Colleges and Halls, and the Magistrates and other Officers in the University of Cambridge.

Colleges and Halls.	Founders.	Year.	Fello.	Schol.	Heads of the Colleges.
St. Peter's.	Hugo de Balsbam, Bish. of Ely.	1256	22	42	Dr. Ricbarson, Ma
Clare-Hall.	Richard Badew.	1326	18	53	Dr. Blythe, Mast.
Pembroke-Hall.	Mary de St. Paul, Co. of Pembroke.	1343	15	30	Dr. Lany, Master.
Corp. Christi, or Bennet C.	Hen. of Monmouth, D. of Lancaster.	1351	12	40	Dr. Green, Mast.
Trinity-Hall.	William Bateman, B. of Norwich.	1353	12	14	Sir Na. Lloyd, Kt. M
Gonville & Caius C.	Edmund de Gonville and John Caius.	1348	26	74	Sir J. Ellis, MDM
King's College.	King Henry VI.	1441	70		Dr. Adams, Prov.
Queen's College.	Margaret of Anjou, Q. Cons. to H. 6.	1448	19	55	Dr. James, Presid.
Katherine-Hall.	Robert Woodharke, Chanc. of the U.	1475	6	30	Dr. Sherlock, Ma.
Jesus-College.	J. Alcock, L. L. D. Bish. of Ely.	1496	16	41	Dr. Ashton, Mast.
Christ's Col.	Margaret, Count. of Richmond & Derby.	1505	15	56	Dr. Covel, Master.
St. John's C.	Mother of King Henry VII.	1508	53	95	Dr. Gower, Mast.
Magdalen-College.	Edw Stafford, D. of Buckingham.	1519	13		Dr. Quadring, Ma.
Trinity-Col.	K. Henry VIII.	1546	65	91	Dr. Bentley, Mast.
Emanuel-College.	Sir Wals. Mildmay, Ch. of the Exch.	1584	14	59	Dr. Balderston, Ma.
Sidney-Col.	Frances Sidney.	1598	13		Dr. Fisher, Mast.

The Magistrates and other Officers of the University.

HIS Grace, Charles, Duke of Somerset, Chancellor.
 The Rt. Hon. Charles, Earl of Manchester, High-Steward
 Dr. Sherlock, Vice-Chancellor.
 Mr. Laughton, of Clare-Hall,
 Mr. Davies, of Queen's College,

PROCTORS.

Professors in the University.

Dr. James, King's Professor of Divinity.
 Dr. Robert Jenkin, Margaret Professor.
 Dr. Colbatch, Casuistical Professor.
 Dr. Dickens, Professor of Law.
 Dr. Green, Professor of Physick.
 ——— Mathematical Professor.
 Dr. Syke, Hebrew Professor.
 Dr. Wright, Arabic Professor.
 Mr. Pilgrim, Greek Professor.
 Mr. Cotes, Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy
 Dr. Covel, Lady Margaret's Preacher.
 Dr. Ayloffe, Publick Orator.
 ——— Library Keeper.
 Mr. Grove, Publick Register.
 A Philosophy
 A Logic
 A Mathematical
 A Rhetoric
 Mr. Martin,
 Mr. Fearne,
 Mr. Clarke,
 Mr. Alexander Norfolk, Yeoman Beadle.

} Lecturer, annually chosen.

} Esquire Beadles.

*The Scarlet-Gown-Days in the University of Cambridge,
 are as follow.*

ALL-Saints-Day.
 Christmas-Day.
 Easter-Day.
 Ascension-Day.
 Whit-Sunday.
 Trinity-Sunday Commencement

The 29th of May.
 At the two Fairs proclaiming,
 in June and September.
 The Feast of St. Michael.
 The Fifth of November.

To Funerals, Clerums, and Supplications,
 All Doctors go asto Congregations.

That is, in their Robes.

The

*The Commissioners and other Officers belonging to the
Excise for Beer and Malt, &c.*

The Commissioners of Excise.

George Townsend, Esq; Philip Ryley, Esq; Sir Marmaduke Wyvill, Bar. Christopher Montague, Esq; Whitlock Bulstrode, Esq;	James Vernon, jun. Esq; John Wobham, Esq; Sir William Ashurst, Kt. William Carr, Esq; Sal. 800 l. per Ann. each.
---	---

Commissioners of Appeals.

Thomas Goodman, Esq; John Shorter, Esq; James Montague, Esq;	Peter Hussy, Esq; Polexfen Drake, Esq; Sal. 200 l. per Ann. each.
---	--

Charles Wright and Mark Fricker, Messengers and Door-keepers to the said Commissioners, each 40 l. per Ann.

Christopher Tilson, Register to the said Commissioners, Salary 100 l. per Ann.

Sir Basil Dixwell, Bar. Auditor of Excise, and his Clerks, 760 l. for Malt and Excise.

The Hon. Thomas Sidney, Comptroller, and his Clerks, 1520 l.

John Bruers, a Clerk in the Comptrollers Office, by Warrant from the Lords of the Treasury, 80 l.

Thomas Yarborough, Esq; Register to the Commissioners of Excise, for himself and Clerks, 350 l.

John Brougham, Esq; Secretary to the said Commissioners, for himself and Clerks, 500 l.

John Ellis, Esq; Solicitor to the said Commissioners, 350 l.

John Bridges, Esq; Treasurer for himself, Clerks and Billmen, &c. 1550 l.

Thomas White, a Teller, 80 l.

Mary Howard, House-keeper, 200 l.

Elizabeth Gibbons, Deputy House-keeper, 50 l.

John Matibews, Clerk of the Securities, 150 l. for Malt and Excise.

William Taylor, Door-keeper and Accomptant for the Imprest Money, 70 l.

Gervas Clerke, Assistant to the Door-keeper, 40 l. per Ann.

William Cheney, General Gauger of all the Vessels in London, and Bills of Mortality, 100 l. per Ann.

Mr.

I. Part I. GREAT BRITAIN.

387

Mr. John Tooker, and Mr. Anthony Coffens, Accomptants General, 200 l. per Annum each.

John Bonville, their Assistant, 80 l. per Annum for Excise.

Samuel Johnson, Correspondent, 150 l. per Ann. and his two Assistants, 50 l. Samuel Johnson, 40 l. per Annum.

Mr. William Pollard, Accomptant for the London Brewery, 100 l. Mr. Edward Willet, Accomptant for the Distillery, 80 l. per Annum.

Mr. Samuel Snelling, Mr. Thomas Lydal, Mr. Thomas Radcliffe, Mr. John Meakham, and Mr. Henry Robins, Accomptants for the Country, 80 l. per Ann. each.

Henry Wilcox, Fletcher Powel, Sam. Snelling, Assistant Accomptants for the Malt, 60 l. per Annum each.

Morgan Jones, George Preston, J. Deny, Messengers, 50 l. per Ann. each.

John Pattison, Porter, 40 l.

Francis Field, John Setres and Richard Reynolds, Watchmen; 30 l. per Annum. Nathaniel Jackson, Yard-keeper, 30 l. per Annum.

John Gibbons, Clerk for taking in and delivering out Stationary Wares, 70 l. per Ann.

William Puryour, Assistant, 30 l. per Ann.

Mr. Onslow, chief Examiner of the Country Officers Excise Books, 100 l. per Ann.

Five other Examiners of the same, 60 l. per Ann. each.

Robert Hufsey, William Pulleyne, and Robert Paxton, Examiners of the London Surveyors and Officers Books, 80 and 60 l. per Annum.

Joseph Brockembury, Clerk for examining Supervisors Diaries, 60 l. per Annum.

John Brockden, his Assistant, 40 l. per Annum.

Jos. Bosoley, Examiner of the Distillery Books both for London and the Country, 70 l. per Annum.

Edward Clark, chief Examiner of the Country Officers Malt-Books, 100 l. per Annum.

Seven other Examiners for Malt, 60 l. per Ann. each.

John Teeton and Richard Ansell, General Surveyors of the London Brewery, 125 l. per Ann. each.

John Whitby, John Jackson, John Onslow, William Thurbattle, Daniel Regnier, Benjamin Westwood, Nic. Reeves, Henry Carter, John Draper, Edmund Clark, John Thorn, and Robert Waddal, Surveyors in the London Brewery, at 80 l. per Annum each.

There are about 100 Officers and Assistants in the London Brewery; 26 Principal Officers at 60 l. each, the rest at 52 l. each; Assistants, at 35 l. per Ann.

Note, That Two Officers in each Division have 60 l. per Ann. and the Assistants 35 l. per Ann. The rest 52 l. per An.

John

John Balebin, John Downer, and Griffith Carr, General Surveyors for the London Distillery, at 80 *l.* per Ann. each.

Thomas Parsons, Philip Hanbury, Richard Kift, John Pine, William Tiller and William Clarke, Surveyors for the London Distillery, at 60 *l.* per Ann. each.

There are about 40 Officers in the Distillery, some at 30 *l.* some at 26 *l.* per Ann.

John More, Collector, 80 *l.* per Ann.

Michael Warwick, Surveyor in London, 60 *l.* per Ann. } of imported Liquors.

Christopher Read, Land-Surveyor at the Custom-House, for imported Liquors, and *Edward Cox*, Key-Officer, at 50 *l.* per Annum each.

Total of all the aforesaid Salaries, 2350 *l.*

There are 44 Collections, 7 of which have 2 Collectors each, viz. one for Excise, and one for Malt; each of these Collectors have 120 *l.* per Ann. besides some Riding Charges, which make that Employment 200 *l.* per Ann. each Collector.

N. B. 37 of the 44 Collectors do also collect the Malt as well as Excise; but the 7 Malt Collectors collect no Excise.

The Commissioners and other Officers for the Salt Duty.

Commissioners.

John Dawvers, Esq;

James Cardonel, Esq;

Thomas Woodcock, Esq;

Charles Mildmay, Esq;

Charles Dent, Esq;

Their Salaries 500 *l.* per Annum. each.

Thomas Hall, Jun. Esq; Comptroller, for himself and Clerks, 250 *l.*

Charles Bromfede, Esq; Cashier, for himself and Clerks, 430 *l.*

Thomas Holdip, Esq; Secretary, 100 *l.*

Matthew Greenwood, Correspondent to the aforesaid Commissioners, and Clerk of the Securities, 90 *l.*

Matthew Greenwood, Assistant Secretary, 40 *l.*

William Johnson, Solicitor, 100 *l.*

William Sumpter, Chief Accomptant, 100 *l.*

John Hall, Accomptant, 70 *l.*

William Price, Accomptant, 70 *l.*

Sam. Grey, Assistant Clerk to the Accomptants, 60 *l.*

John Foulks, Messenger, 40 *l.*

Matthew Greenwood, Clerk to examine the Delivery and Score-books, and assist him in making up the Annual Grand Accounts of the Salt Duties, 50 *l.*

Nathanial

Part I, GREAT BRITAIN.

389

Nathaniel Hollier, Collector for Salt imported at the Port of London, 60*l.*

Joseph Slater, Assistant Searcher at the Port of London, 60*l.*

Nicholas Armburst, Surveyor for the Port of London, 50*l.*

William Bertram, Surveyor for the Port of London, 50*l.*

Thomas Atkinson, Clerk to the Correspondent, 50*l.*

Robert Hussey, Clerk to the Assistant Secretary, 30*l.*

On the Borders of Scotland are two General-Surveyors at 70*l.* each, and five Riding-Officers at 50*l.* each, to prevent the bringing in Scotch Salt by Land.

N. B. I cannot say this List is very exact, none of the Clerks being willing to give themselves the Trouble to look it over.

The Commissioners and other Officers for Wine-Licenses.

Robert Lowndes, Esq;
Daniel Deering, Esq;
Richard Plumpton, Esq;

William George Cresset, Esq;
Charles Greenwood, Esq;
Sal. 200*l.* per Ann. each.

Under-Officers.

Comptroller, *Tbo. Hancock*, Esq;
Sal. 200*l.*

Cashier, *Mr. Edmund Townley*,
Sal. 30*l.*

Clerk Accomptant, *Mr. William Walker*, 80*l.*

Clerk of the Contracts, *Mr. Amos Callard*, 50*l.*

Clerk of the Licenses and Bonds, *Mr. John Butler*, 40*l.*

The Commissioners and other Officers for the Stamp-Duties.

Sir Brocas Gardiner, Bar.

Richard Pye, Esq;

Robert Warner, Esq;

Secretary, *William Bridges*, Esq; Sal. 200*l.* per Ann.

Receiver General, *Henry Lyddell*, Esq; } 300*l.* per An. each.

Comptroller, *William Asbburst*, Esq;

Nicholas Carew, Sen. Esq;

Roger Gale, Esq;

Sal. 400*l.* per Ann. each.

Secretary's Clerks,

Mr. William Horsley,

Mr. John Ewens,

Mr. William Nock,

Mr. James Jenkins,

} 50*l.* per Ann. each.

Recei-

Receiver's Clerks.

Mr. John Miles, 55 l. per Annum.
 Mr. Fawcett Newman, }
 Mr. John Sharpe, } 50 l. per Ann. each.
 Mr. Job Powell. }

Comptroller's Clerks.

Mr. Isaac Lee, }
 Mr. Edward Story. } 50 l. per Ann. each.
 Mr. Alexander Barham, }

Note, That there are Persons appointed by the Commissioners in all the Counties of England, call'd Country Distributors of Stamp Vellum, &c. who have an Allowance of 18 d. per Pound for all the Money return'd by them into the Office.

There are also several Under-Distributors employ'd by the abovementioned Persons, who are not accountable to the Office, their Number being uncertain, according to the District of the Distributor.

The Commissioners, and other Officers, for Hackney Coaches.

D aniel Blake, Esq;	Abraham Magney, Esq;
George, Clerke, Esq;	Evers Folliver, Esq;
Charnock Heron, Esq;	Sal. 100 l. per Ann. each.
Mr. Wharton, Receiver, Sal. 100 l. per Annum.	

Commissioners of Hawkers, Pedlars, and Petty Chapmen.

S amuel Atkinson, Esq;	Clerk of the Securities, 20 l.
Thomas Earsbey, Esq;	Three London Surv. 50 l. each.
Sal. 80 l. per Ann. each.	Six Riding Surveyors, 50 l.
Mr. Crank, Cashier and Clerk,	The first of them, as Super-
50 l. per Ann.	visor of the 5 Surveyors,
Three other Clerks, 50 l. each.	100 l. per Ann.

Secretaries of State, and their Officers.

Charles, Lord Viscount Townshend, Principal Secretary of State for the Northern Province.

Under-Secretaries.

Horatio Walpole, Esq; | George Tilson, Esq;

The Right Honourable James Stanhope, Esq; Principal Secretary of State for the Southern Province.

Under Secretaries.

Robert Fringle, Esq; | Charles Stanhope, Esq;

Chamber-Keepers.

Mr. Smith, | Mr. Marlow.

James, Duke of Montrose, Third Principal Secretary of State, and has the Care of the Affairs of North Britain.

Under Secretary.

Cornelius Kennedy, Esq;

Conveyor of the State-Letters, Dennis Bond, Esq;

Clerks of the Signet.

Sir William Trumbull, Kt.	Joseph Moyle, Esq;
John Gauntlet, Esq;	Mr. Woodeson, Deputy.
William Cook, Esq;	Mr. Fountain, Office-keeper.

Keeper of the Papers and Records of State,

Hugh Howard, Esq; Sal. 160 l. per Annum.

Samuel Hill, Esq; Latin Secretary, 80 l. per Ann.

Mr. Samuel Buckley, Writer of the Gazette, Sal. 300 l. per An.

Mr. Brand, Writer and Embellisher of the King's Letters to the Eastern Princes, and Czar of Moscow.

A List of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and others of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council.

H IS Royal Highness George Prince of Wales.	William Ld. Cowper, Ld. High Chancellor.
Thomas Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.	Sir William Dawes, Bar. Ld. Archbishop of York.

Daniel

- Daniel E. of Nottingham, *Ld.*
 President.
 William D. of Devon *Ld.* High
 Steward of the Household.
 Charles D. of *Sbrensbury, Ld.*
 Chamberlain of the House-
 hold.
 Charles D. of *Somerset*, Master
 of the Horse.
 Charles D. of *Bolton*.
 John D. of *Marlborough*, Capt.
 Gen. and Commander in
 Chief of his Majesty's For-
 ces.
 John D. of *Argyle*, General of
 his Majesty's Forces in
 Scotland.
 James D. of *Montrose*, Secre-
 tary of State.
 Henry D. of *Kent*.
 John D. of *Roxborough*.
 Robert Marquis of *Lindsey, Ld.*
 Great Chamberlain.
 Evelyn Marquis of *Dorchester*.
 William Marq. of *Anandale*.
 Thomas E. of *Pembroke and*
Montgomery.
 Henry E. of *Suffolk and Rindon*.
 Lionel-Eransfield, E. of *Dorset*
 and *Middlesex*.
 George E. of *Northampton*.
 Charles E. of *Manchester*.
 Charles E. of *Sunderland*, Lord
 Lieutenant of Ireland.
 Arthur E. of *Anglesey*.
 Charles E. of *Carlisle*.
 Montagu Venables, E. of *Abing-*
don.
 Richard E. of *Scarborough*.
 Richard E. of *Bradford*.
 Edward E. of *Orford*.
 Hugh E. of *Cholmondley*.
 Hugh E. of *Loudon*.
 John Earl of *Stairs*.
 Archibald E. of *Islay*.
 Henry E. of *Uxbridge*.
 Heneage E. of *Aylesford*.
 Charles Lord Viscount Town-
 send, Secretary of State.
 William Lord *Berkley*.
 John Lord *Someris*.
 Charles Lord *Boyle*, and E. of
Orrery.
 Henry Lord *Carleton*.
 Thomas Lord *Coningsby*.
 James Stanhope, Esq; Secretary
 of State.
 Thomas Coke, Esq; Vice-Cham-
 berlain of the Household.
 Sir Thomas Parker, Kt. Lord
 Chief Justice of England.
 Sir Peter King, Lord Chief
 Justice of the Common
 Pleas.
 Sir Richard Onslow, Bar. Chan-
 cellor and under Treasurer
 of the Exchequer.
 Thomas Erle, Esq;
 Robert Walpole, Esq;
 Hugh Boscawen, Esq; Comp-
 troller of the Household.
 Paul Methuen, Esq;
 Attendants on the Council.
 Sir Edward Northey, Kt. At-
 torney General.
 Nicholas Lechmere, Esq; Soli-
 citor General.
 Clerks of the Council.
 William Blaitwaite, Esq;
 Edward Southwell, Esq;
 James Vernon, Jun. Esq;
 Sir Christopher Musgrave, Bar.
 Clerks Extraordinary.
 Abraham Stanian, Esq;
 Hon. John West, Esq;

His Majesty's Publick Ministers Abroad.

SIR Robert Sutton, Ambassador Extraordinary to the Port.
Henry Worsley, Esq; Envoy Extraordinary to the King of Portugal.

Archibald, Earl of Forfar, Envoy Extraordinary to the King of Prussia.

Richard Lord Cobham, Envoy Extraordinary to the Emperor.

Paul Methuen, Esq; Ambassador Extraordinary to the King of Spain.

Daniel Pulteney, Esq; Envoy Extraordinary to the King of Denmark.

Charles Whitworth, Esq; Envoy Extraordinary to the Czar.

Earl of Stairs, Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of France.

John Jackson, Esq; His Majesty Resident at Stockholm.

William Cadogan, Esq; Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the States General, and the same at Brussels, and for the Barrier Treaty.

Henry D'Avenant, Esq; Envoy Extraordinary to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, &c.

Christian Cole, Esq; Resident with the Republick of Venice.

John Wich, Esq; Envoy Extraordinary to the Courts of Holstein, and Mecklenburgh, and to the Hans-Towns.

William Points, Esq; Consul at Lisbon.

Joseph Kirby, Esq; Consul at Amsterdam.

— Laws, Esq; Secretary at Brussels.

James Paul, Esq; Consul at Zant.

George Henshaw, Esq; Consul at Genoa.

Samuel Thompson, Esq; Agent and Consul at Algiers.

John Goddard, Esq; Agent and Consul at Tunis.

William Frankland, Esq; Consul at St. Sebastian, and in Biscay.

Dr. William Sherrard, Agent and Consul at Smyrna.

Francis Hastings, Esq; Agent and Consul at Tripoli in Syria.

Hugh Broughton, Esq; Consul at Venice.

Christopher Crowe, Esq; Consul at Leghorn.

Nicholas Holloway, Esq; Consul at Mallaga.

John Fleetwood, Esq; Consul at Naples.

Richard Lawrence, Esq; Consul at Tunis.

George Crowe, Esq; Consul at Barcelona.

Charles Russel, Esq; Consul at Sevil and St. Lucar.

William Poulton, Esq; Consul at the Canaries.

Sir Martin Westcomb, Kt. Consul at Cadiz.

John Parker Esq; at Corona.

John Richards, Esq; at Carthagens.

Nicholas Keen, Esq; at Alicant.

Thomas Chamberlain, Esq; in Sicily and Malthe.

Mr. Leeds, Commissioner for settling Trade with *Austrian Flanders*.

Foreign Ministers Residing here.

MR. *Iberville*, Envoy Extraordinary from *France*.
 — Ambassador from the King of *Prussia*.
 Count *Gillenbergh*, Minister of *Sweden*.
 Baron *Solentball*, Envoy Extraordinary from *Denmark*.
 Don *Brucbado*, *Portugal* Envoy Extraordinary.
 Count *Nossitz*, Envoy Extraordinary from *Poland*.
 Signior *Givaldi*, Envoy from the Great Duke of *Tuscany*.
 Monf. *Hoffman*, Resident from the Emperor.
 Monf. *de Elorme*, Resident from the King of *Poland*.
 Monf. *de Steigerman*, Resident from the King of *Prussia*.
 Signior *Bianchi*, Resident from *Venice*.
 Monf. *Steingbens*, Resident from the Elector *Palatine*.
 Monf. *Viceti*, Secretary of *Genoa*.
 Marquis *Durazzo*, Envoy Extraordinary of *Genoa*.
 Marquis *Rinuncini*, Envoy Extraordinary from *Tuscany*.
 Count *Gozala*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Duke of *Parma*.
 Marquis *de Monteleon*, Plenipotentiary from the King of *Spain*.
 Prince *Kourakin*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Czar of *Muscovy*.
 Signior *Tron*, Ambassador from the Republick of *Venice*.
 Baron *Beverne*, Envoy from the Elector of *Triers*.
 Francis Eleazer *Wicardos*, Marquis of *Trivie*, Ambassador from the King of *Sicily*.
 Count *d' Efferen*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Elector *Palatine*.
 Messieurs *Duvenvoorde*, and *van Borssellen*, Ambassadors Extraordinary from the *States General*.

Page 279.

KING'S BENCH.

LORD Chief Justice of the *King's Bench*, Sir *Thomas Parker*,
 Kt. Sal. 2000 l. per Annum.

The other Justices are,

Sir *Littleton Powis*, Kt.

Sir *Robert Eyre*, Kt.

Sir *John Pratt*, Kt.

Sal. 1500 l. per Ann. each.

Crown

Crown-Office.

Clerk of the Crown, *Simon Harcourt, Esq;*His Secondary, *Richard Harcourt, Esq;*

Entering Clerks.

Mr. *Rice Foulkes*, Clerk of the Rules,Mr. *Robert Wintour*,Mr. *Henry Masterman*,Mr. *Francis Pember*,Mr. *John Pocklington*,Mr. *John Mathews*;

Clerks of the Amercements of Issues.

Mr. *John Davies*.Mr. *Samuel Clerk*.

These attend upon the *Justices* Judges of the said Court, the last Day of every issuable Term; and carry up to the *Exchequer* the *Estreat* of the *Issues* and deliver it upon Oath to the Chief Baron of the said Court.

Prothonotaries Office.

Chief Clerks or Prothonotaries, *Rowland Holt, Esq;**Edward Ventris, Esq;*Secondary, *Giles Clark, Gent.*Deputy for Signing Writs, Mr. *Thomas Bromfield*.Clerk for Filing of the Declarations, Mr. *Hitch*.Clerk of the Remembrances or Doggets, Mr. *Lantrop*.Clerk of the Bails and *Posseas*, Mr. *Samuel Clark*.*Custos Bredium*, and *Nisi Prius* Office.*Thomas Goodinge*, Serjeant at Law.*Thomas Goodall, Esq;*

Keepers of the Writs and Records of the Court of *King's Bench*, Masters of the Office for making up, examining and sealing all the Records of *Affize*, and *Nisi Prius* of that Court wheresoever triable, and Clerks of the *Essoigns*, and Warrants of Attorney, and Clerk of the Treasury.

The Clerks under them for making up the Records throughout England, are,

Mr. *John Hollyman*,Mr. *John Sedgwick*,Mr. *Thomas Goodinge*,Mr. *John Parker*.Mr. *William Tully*,Deputy Clerk of the Inner Treasury, Mr. *William Tully*.Deputy Clerk of the Outward Treasury, Mr. *J. Parker*.

Two Bag-bearers, who carry the Records into Court.

Marshal of the *King's Bench* Prison, *Will. Cook, Esq;*Clerks of the Papers there, Mr. *Watts*, Mr. *Ellis Stephens*.

Clerk of the Securities and Solicitor to the King,

Wilfon, Esq;

D 2

Clerks

Clerks of the Papers on the Plea-side.

Mr. Erle.

Mr. Sawkill.

Clerk of the Rules, Mr. William Simmons.

His Deputy, Mr. Pickering.

Clerk of the Errors, Mr. Lindsey.

A Chief Crier, Two under Criers, Two Ushers, and Four Tip-staves.

As for the *Filazers* and *Exigenters* of the King's Bench, they are Places of so little Profit, that several Counties have none, the Business, when there is any, is done by some eminent Attorney.

Page 276.

Court of CHANCERY.

LORD High Chancellor, William, Lord Cowper.

His Secretary, Thomas Woodford, Esq;

Master of the Rolls, Sir John Trevor, Kt.

His Secretary, Thomas Janson, Esq;

Twelve Masters in Chancery.

Sir John Trevor, Kt.

Sir Thomas Gery, Kt.

William Rogers, Esq;

John Hiccocks, Esq;

James Medlicote, Esq;

William Fellows, Esq;

John Meller, Esq;

John Orlebar, Esq;

Fleetwood Dormer, Esq;

Samuel Browning, Esq;

Robert Holford, Esq;

Henry Lovibond, Esq;

The Six Clerks.

Basil Hern, Esq;

William Smyth, Esq;

Cox Macro, Esq;

Clerk of the Crown, George Wright, Esq;

His Deputy, Jeremy Sambrooke, Esq;

Prothonotary of the Court, Matthew Snow, Esq;

Clerks of the Hanaper, Thomas Edwards, Joseph Whitfield, Esqs;

Warden of the Fleet, John Huggins, Esq;

Serjeant at Arms, Charles Stone, Esq; 80 l. per Ann.

Seal Bearer, Samuel Hetherington, Esq;

Secretary of the Commissions of Bankrupts, Charles Allanson, Esq;

Secretary of the Presentations, Thomas Indiam, Esq;

Secretary of the Commissions of the Peace, Richard Woollaston, Esq;

Secretary of the Commissions of Lunacy and Ideocy, William Oker, Esq;

Clerk

Part I. GREAT BRITAIN.

397

Clerk of the Injunctions and Decrees, *John Roberts, Esq;*
Receiver of the Fines, *Humphry Hetherington, Esq;*

Two Gentlemen of the Chamber,
William Oker, Gent. | *Samuel Hetherington, Gent.*
Deputy Seal-Bearer, *John Roberts, Esq;*

Two Examiners.
William Northey, Esq; | *Arthur Trevor, Esq;*

Three Clerks of the Petty-Bag.
John Dawling, Esq; | *Edward Bulstrode, Esq;*
Daniel Bland, Esq;

There used to be Six Clerks of the *Rolls Chapel*; but Business taking another Course, there are now but two.

Clerks of the *Rolls-Chapel*.
Mr. Henry Watson. | *Mr. John Woodford.*

Usher of the *Rolls*.
John Trevor, Esq;
His Deputy, *Mr. Robert Saunderson.*

Masters of the *Subpœna Office*.
Nicholas Battersby, Esq; | *Mr. Bell, and Mr. Green.*
Their Deputy, *Mr. Hancock.*
Clerk of the *Patents*, *Charles Cocks, Esq;*
His Deputy, *Mr. Trench.*

The *Registers Office*.
Principal Register, *Charles, Duke of St. Albans.*

Deputy-Registers.
Edward Goldsborough, Esq; | *Richard Price, Esq;*

Enrolment Office.
Mr. Thomas Jones. | *Mr. Luke Philips.*

Registers for the *Rolls*.
Thomas Parnel, Esq; | *Thomas Parrat, Esq;*
Clerk of the *Reports*, and Keeper of the Old Book, *James Oades, Gent.*
Keepers of other Entry-Books, *George Edwards, Esq;* *Henry Devenish, Gent.*
Master of the *Affidavit-Office*, *John Poynter, Esq;*
His Deputies, *Mr. Morris Williams, Mr. Rob. Stanhope.*
D 3 *Curlitors*

Cursitors-Office.

Mr. Samuel Layton.
 Mr. William Fish.
 Mr. Stephen Barnes.
 Robert Hart, Esq;
 William Fish, Esq; Cursitor Principal for Nottingham and Northampton.
 John Hungerford, Esq; for Yorkshire and Westmorland.
 Mr. Andrew Swift, for Gloucester and Cambridge.
 Mr. John Smith, for Southampton and Warwick.
 Mr. Charles Pickering, for Norfolk and Cumberland.
 Mr. John Pagett,
 Mr. John Popham,
 Mr. Stephen Terry, for Surry and Salop.
 Mr. Browne, for Oxon and Rutland.
 Mr. Jeremy Hale, for Stafford and Wilts.
 Mr. John Edmonds, for Sussex and Worcester.
 Mr. John Peirson, for Hereford and Monmouth.
 Mr. Gibbons Ragnel, for Suffolk and Huntingdon.
 Mr. Samuel Dowse,
 Mr. John Edmonds,
 Mr. William Richardson, for Bucks and Bedford.
 Mr. Thomas Barnes, for Leicester and Cornwall.
 Mr. Hugh Wrottesly, for Dorset and Northumberland.
 Mr. Henry Thornicroft, for Hertford and Derby.
 Mr. John Gibbons for Essex and Berks.

Alienation Office.

Thomas Plott, Esq;
 John Hungerford, Esq;
 Cornelius Cayley, Esq;
 Master in Chancery, William Freeman, Esq;
 Receiver, Mr. Edward Whitacre.
 Clerk of the Entries, Thomas Webb, Esq;
 Clerk of the Enrollments, Mr. Theophilus Newcomen.

} Commissioners.
 Sal. 300 l. each.

Page 280.

Court of COMMON-PLEAS.

LORD Chief Justice, Sir Peter King, *Kt.*
Sal. 2000 l. per Ann.

Sir John Blencoe, *Kt.*

Robert Tracey, *Esq;*

Robert Dormer, *Esq;*

} *Justices, Sal. 1500 l. per
 Ann. each.*

Custos Brevium Office.

This Office belongs to the Earl of Litchfield.

Sworn Master, Sir Henry St. John, *Bar.*

— His Secondary, Mr. Joseph Yates.

Prothonotaries.

Chief Prothonotary, Sir George Cook, *Kt.*

— His Secondary, Mr. Richard Derby.

Second Prothonotary, Richard Foley, *Esq;*

— His Secondary, Mr. Nicholas Hall.

Third Prothonotary, John Borret, *Esq;*

— His Secondary, George Wheeler, *Esq;*

Chirographers Office.

Robert Bird, *Esq;* Master in Trust for Montague Gerard Drake,
Esq; now of Age.

— His Secondary, Mr. John Storer.

Clerks of the Office.

Mr. John Storer.

Mr. Robert Bird.

Mr. Peter Storer, *Sen.*

Mr. Michael Glide.

Mr. Joseph Biscoe.

Mr. Peter Temple.

Mr. Richard Campion.

Mr. Peter Storer, *Jun.*

Mr. John Storer, *Jun.*

Register of the Fine Office, John Drake, *Esq;*

Clerk of the Proclamations, Mr. Peter Temple.

Clerk of the Treasury, Mr. Edward Milles.

Clerks of the Jurat, or Under-Clerks of the Treasury.

Mr. Robert Maidstone,

Mr. William Abell,

Clerk of the Enrollments of Fines and Recoveries, Mr. Edw. Mills.

— His Deputy, Mr. William Gandy.

Clerk of the Errors, Mr. Edmund Dummer.

Clerk of the Outlawries, Roderick Lloyd, *Esq;*

Clerk of the King's Silver-Office, Mr. Daniel Cock.

Clerk of the Warrants, Mr. Burgoine.

— *His Deputy, Mr. Courthope.*

Clerk of the Habeas Corpus, Mr. Windham.

— *His Deputy, Mr. Hambden.*

Clerk of the Essoigns, Mr. Thomas Clendon.

Clerk of the Superseas, Mr. Norris.

Filazers of the Court of Common-Pleas.

Joseph Yates, Esq;
40 l. per Annum.

Cha. Shepperd, Esq;
80 l. per Annum.

Mr. Burroughs.
60 l. per Annum.

Mr. Richard Clifton,
100 l. per Ann.

Mr. Frederick Alp,
50 l. per Annum.

Mr. Isaac Jackson,
60 l. per Annum.

Mr. John Holmden,
80 l. per Annum.

Mr. — Dry,
40 l. per Annum.

Mr. Robert Bicknel,
60 l. per Annum.

Mr. Richard Boycutt,
60 l. per Annum.

Mr. Henry Bestland,
50 l. per Annum.

Mr. Hamlin,
60 l. per Annum.

Mr. John Burrell,
20 l. per Annum.

Mr. Denton,
60 l. per Ann.

Will. Tempest, Esq;
100 l. per Ann.

Mr. Mulgr. Davison,
70 l. per Ann.

Mr. Cha. Hancock,
40 l. per Ann.

Monmouth.

Salop, Staffordshire, Northamptonshire, Rutlandshire, and the Town of Litchfield.

Northumberland, Westmorland, Cumberland, and Town of Newcastle upon Tyne.

London and Middlesex.

Suffolk.

Lincolnshire, and the City of Lincoln.

Glocestershire, City of Gloucester, Worcestershire, City of Worcester, Cornwall, and Hereford.

Huntington and Cambridge.

Kent, Sussex, and Surrey,

Essex and Hertford.

The City of Bristol, County of Somerset, and Town of Poole.

Warwickshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, City of Coventry, and Town of Nottingham.

Wiltshire, Hampshire, and the Town of Southampton.

Norfolk, and the City of Norwich.

Yorkshire, City of York, Town of Kingston upon Hull.

Devonshire, and the City of Exeter.

Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, and Oxfordshire.

The Four Exigenters.

Will. Avery, Esq; | Mr. — Norcliff,
Mr. John Cotton. | Mr. John Farrington.

There are Four Cryers and a Porter belonging to this Court.

Page 282.

Court of EXCHEQUER.

LORD Chief Baron, Sir Samuel Dodd, Kt. Sal. 2000l. per Annum.

Sir Thomas Bury, Kt. | John Smith, Esq; for Scotland.
Robert Price, Esq; | Salary, 1500l. per Ann.

Sir James Mountague, Kt. |
Custitor-Baron, Sir Will Simpson, Kt. Sal. 200 Marks per An.

The King's Remembrancer's Office.

The King's Remembrancer, Simon, Lord Fanshaw.

— His Deputy, John Harding, Esq;

The Eight Attorneys of the Office.

Francis Butler, Esq;	{	<i>Secondaries.</i>
Gabriel Armiger, Esq;		
Mr. Thomas Eyre.		
Mr. John Thompson.		
Mr. Thomas Harris.		Mr. Matthew Hutton.
		Mr. Matthew Lancaster.
		Mr. James Pierce.

The Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office.

— Jones, Esq; Remembrancer.

First Secondary, and Filazer, John Tayleure, Esq;

Second Secondary, Charles Batteley, Esq;

Attorneys or Sworn Clerks.

Mr. Allanson. | Mr. Maddox.
Mr. Thompson;

The Pipe Office.

Clerk of the Pipe, William Lord Cheney.

His Deputy, Francis Neale, Esq;

The Eight Attorneys or Sworn Clerks there;

Secondary, and First Attorney, Joseph Cranmer, Esq.

Secondary, Charles Milbourn, Esq;

Mr.

Mr. Tullie.

Mr. Wroth.

Mr. Hornby.

Mr. Wrightson.

Mr. How.

Mr. Bradshaw.

Comptroller of the Pipe, John Pottinger, Esq;

Office of Pleas.

Clerk of the Pleas, Thomas Mariot, Esq;

The Four Attorneys.

Secondary, and First Attorney, Thomas Anderson, Esq;

Mr. Owen.

Mr. Wogan.

Mr. Forster.

Foreign Opposer, Francis Cudworth Masham, Esq;

Clerk of the Exchequer, John Cook, Esq;

Auditors of the Imprest, Edward Harley, Esq; Tho. Foley, Esq;

Auditors of the Revenue.

Thomas Jett, Jun. Esq;

Auditor for the Principality of Wales, The Honourable Sidney Godolphin, Esq;

Auditor for the Dutchy of Cornwall, The Honourable Albermarle Bertie, Esq;

First Fruits Office.

Remembrancer of the First Fruits and Tenths, the Duke of Grafton.
His Deputy, Mr. Acton.

Clerks of the Office.

Mr. Daniel Pigeon.

Mr. John Acton.

Receiver of the First Fruits, William Glanville, Esq;

Comptroller, John Baber, Esq;

Deputy Chamberlains, Mr. Smith, Mr. Ballow.

Chief Usber of this Court, and Hereditary Proclamator of the Court of Common Pleas, who hath under him Four Usbers and Six Messengers, Heneage Walker, Esq;

His Majesty's Justices of the Grand Sessions for Chester,
and the several Counties in Wales.

Chester, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Montgomeryshire, Sir Joseph Jekyl, Kt. Edward Jefferies, Esq;

Anglesey, Monmouthshire, Carnarvonshire, Will. Jessop, Esq;

Cumberland, Esq;

Brecknockshire, Glamorganshire, Radnorshire, — Wright, Esq;

— Belfon, Esq;

Carmarthenshire, Pembrokeshire, Cardiganshire, Mr. Sergeant

Salkeld, Mr. Sergeant Whitacre.

*Offices and Officers in the Court and Dutchy-Chamber of
Lancaster, held at Westminster.*

Chancellor, *Heneage, Earl of Aylesford.*
 Attorney General, *Alexander Denton, Esq;*
 Receiver-General, *John Cheswind, Esq;*
 Auditor of the North Parts of the said Dutchy, *William Bellamy, Esq;*
 Auditor of the South Parts, *Thomas Turner, Esq;*
 Sir *John Statham, Kt.* Surveyor of the North.
Joshua Galliard, Esq; Surveyor of the South.
 Clerk of the Dutchy, *Sir Cheek Gerrard, Bar.*
 King's Serjeant, *Edward Blundell, Esq;*
 King's Council, { *Tho. Kilpin, Esq;*
 { *Paul Jodrell, Esq;*
 Secretary, — *Weston, Esq;*
 Deputy-Clerk, &c. *Mr. Benjamin Ayloffe.*
 Deputy-Clerk and Register, *Mr. John Wolfe.*
 Attorneys, { *Mr. Thomas Ashton.*
 { *Mr. Whitehead.*
 Usher, *Mr. Martin Tomkins.*
 Deputy-Usher, *Mr. Thomas Desborough.*

Officers within the County Palatine.

Edward Vawdrey, Esq; Vice-Chancellor.
Edward Blundell, Esq; Attorney-General.
John Thornton, Esq; Clerk of the Crown.
George Kenyon, Esq; Clerk of the Peace.
 — *Henshaw, Esq;* Prothonotary.
 Mr. — *Ford, Register.*
 Five Attorneys.

King George has been pleas'd to augment the Salaries of the Judges 500 l. per Ann. The Profit of most of the other Places in the Law arising from Fees and Perquisites, I have struck out what were inserted for Salaries in the last Editions, which was indeed no other than the Sums they were rated at towards the Tax during the War.

The

The House of Commons.

Note, Those who have this Mark * before them, were not Members of the last Parliament.

BEDFORDSHIRE 4.

* WILL. Hillersdon, Esq;
* John Harvey, Esq;

Town of Bedford.

* William Farrer, Esq;
* Thurloe Brace, Esq;

BERKS 9.

Sir John Stonehouse, Bar.
Robert Packer, Esq;

Borough of New-Windsor.

* Sir Henry Ashurst, Bar.
* Samuel Travers, Esq;

Borough of Reading.

Felix Calvert, Esq;
Robert Clarges, Esq;

Borough of Wallingford.

Edmund Dunch, Esq;
* William Hucks, Esq;

Borough of Abingdon

* James Jennings, Esq;

BUCKS 14.

Richard Hambden, Esq;
John Fleetwood, Esq;

Town of Buckingham.

* Alexander Denton; Esq;
* Abraham Stanyan, Esq;

Borough of Chipping-Wicomb

Sir John Whittrong, Bar.
Sir Thomas Lee, Bar.

Borough of Ailesbury.

* Trevor Hill, Esq;
* Sir Nathaniel Mead, Serj.
at Law.

Borough of Agmondestham.

R. H. Ld. Visc. Fermanagh.
Montague Gerard Drake, Esq;

Borough of Wendover.

* Richard Greenville, Esq;
Sir Roger Hill, Kt.

Borough of Great Marlow.

* Rt. Hon. Ld. Shelburne,
George Bruere, Esq;

CAMBRIDGE 6.

John Bromley, Esq;
John Jennings, Esq;

University of Cambridge.

Hon. Dixie Windsor, Esq;
Thomas Paske, L. L. D.

Town of Cambridge.

Sir John Hynde Cotton, Bar.
* Samuel Shepherd, Esq;

CHESHIRE 4.

* Hon. Langham Booth, Esq;
Sir George Warburton, Bar.

City of Chester:

* Sir Richard Grosvenor, Bar.
Sir Henry Bunbury, Bar.

CORNWALL 44.

Sir William Carew, Bar.
John Trevanion, Esq;

Borough of Launceston.
Edward Hearle, *Esq*;
John Anstis, *Esq*;

Borough of Leskard.
John Trelawny, *Esq*;
Philip Rashleigh, *Esq*;

Borough of Lestwithiel.
* ——— Liddel, *Esq*;
Horatio Walpole, *Jun. Esq*;

Borough of Truroe.
* Col. Selwin.
* Spencer Cowper, *Esq*;

Borough of Bodmin.
Hon. Francis Roberts, *Esq*;
* ——— Leigh, *Esq*;

Borough of Helston.
* Sir Gilbert Heathcote, *Kt.*
* Sidney Godolphin, *Esq*;

Borough of Saltash.
* Shillson Calmady, *Esq*;
William Shippen, *Esq*;

Borough of Camelford.
* James Montague, *Esq*;
* Richard Coffin, *Esq*;

Borough of Westlow.
* George Delaval, *Esq*;
Thomas Maynard, *Esq*;

Borough of Grampound.
* Charles Cook, *Esq*;
* Hon. John West, *Esq*;

Borough of Eastlow.
John Smith, *Esq*;
Sir James Bateman, *Kt.*

Borough of Penryn.
Rt. Hon. Hugh Boscawen, *Esq*;
* Samuel Trefusis, *Esq*;

Borough of Tregony.
James Craggs, *Jun. Esq*;
Sir Edmond Prideaux, *Bar.*

Borough of Bossiney.
* Samuel Molineux, *Esq*;
* Henry Cartwright, *Esq*;

Borough of St. Ives.
* *R. Hon.* Henry Ld. Pawlet,
* Sir John Hubbard, *Bar.*

Borough of Fowey.
Henry Vincent, *Esq*;
Jonathan Elford, *Esq*;

Borough of St. Germans.
John Knight, *Esq*;
* John Bacon, *Esq*;

Borough of St. Michael.
* Nathaniel Blackstone, *Esq*;
* Robert Moleworth, *Esq*;

Borough of Newport.
Sir Nich. Maurice, *Bar.*
Humphry Maurice, *Esq*;

Borough of St. Maws.
* John Chetwynd, *Esq*;
William Lowndes, *Esq*;

Borough of Kellington.
Sir John Coryton, *Bar.*
Samuel Rolle, *Esq*;

CUMBERLAND 6.
James Lowther, *Esq*;
Gilfred Lawson, *Esq*;

City of Carlisle.
Brigadier Stanwix.
William Strickland, *Esq*;

Borough of Cockermouth.
R. H. Mr. Secretary Stanhope.
Nicholas Lechmere, *Esq*;

DER-

DERBYSHIRE 4.

John Curfon, *Esq*;
 Godfrey Clark, *Esq*;

Town of Derby.

* *Kt. Hon. Lord Cavendish.*
 * *Col. Stanhope.*

DEVONSHIRE 26.

Sir William Courtenay, Bar.
Sir Cop. Warw. Bamfeild, Bar.

City of Exeter.

Francis Drew, *Esq*;
 * John Bamfylde, *Esq*;

Borough of Totnefs.

* Arthur Champernoun, *Esq*;
 Stephen Northleigh, *Esq*;

Borough of Plymouth.

Sir John Rogers, Bar.
Sir George Byng, Kt.

Town of Oakehampton.

Christopher Harris, *Esq*;
 William Northmore, *Esq*;

Borough of Barnstable.

Sir Arthur Chichester, Bar.
 John Rolle, *Esq*;

Borough of Plympton.

Richard Edgecomb, *Esq*;
 George Treby, *Esq*;

Borough of Honiton.

* William Young, *Esq*;
Sir William Courtenay, Bar.

Borough of Tavistock.

Sir John Cope, Jun. Knt.
 * Francis Henry Drake, *Esq*;

Borough of Ashburton.

Richard Reynel, *Esq*;
 Roger Tuckfeild, *Esq*;

Borough of Clifton-Dartmouth
Hardnefs.

* Joseph Herne, *Esq*;
 * John Fownes, *Jun. Esq*;

Borough of Boreallton.

Horatio Walpole, *Jun. Esq*;
 Lawrence Carter, *Esq*;

Borough of Tiverton.

Sir Ed. Northey, Kt. Att. Gen.
 * Thomas Bere, *Esq*;

DORSETSHIRE 20.

Thomas Strangeways, *Esq*;
 George Chaffin, *Esq*;

Town of Poole.

George Trenchard, *Esq*;
Sir William Lewen, Knt.

Borough of Dorchester.

Sir Nath. Napier, Bar.
 Henry Trenchard, *Esq*;

Borough of Lyme-Regis.

John Burridge, *Jun. Esq*;
 Henry Henley, *Esq*;

Borough of Weymouth.

* *Gen. Harvey.*
 * *Admiral Baker.*

Melcomb-Regis.

* William Betts, *Esq*;
 Thomas Littleton, *Esq*;

Borough of Bridport.

William Coventry.
 — Walter, *Esq*;

Borough of Shaftsbury.

Edward Nicholas, *Esq*;
 * William Benson, *Esq*;

Borough of Wareham.

General Erle.

George Pitt, *Esq;*

Corfe Castle.

* Dennis Bond, *Esq;*

* William Okeden, *Esq;*

DURHAM 4.

John Eden, *Esq;*

John Hedworth, *Esq;*

City of Durham.

Thomas Conyers, *Esq;*

George Baker, *Esq;*

ESSEX 8.

Sir Richard Child, *Bar.*

William Harvey, *Sen. Esq;*

Borough of Colchester.

* Sir Isaac Rebow, *Kt.*

* Richard Duncane, *Esq;*

Borough of Malden.

Thomas Bramston, *Esq;*

John Tuffnel, *Esq;*

Borough of Harwich.

* Sir Philip Parker,

* Thomas Heath, *Esq;*

GLOUCESTERSHIRE 8.

Matthew Ducey Moreton, *Esq;*

Thomas Stephens, *Esq;*

City of Gloucester.

John Snell, *Esq;*

Charles Cox, *Esq;*

Borough of Cirencester.

Thomas Masters, *Esq;*

Benjamin Bathurst, *Esq;*

Borough of Tewksbury.

William Dowdeswell, *Esq;*

* Anthony Lechmere, *Esq;*

HEREFORDSHIRE 8.

* Richard Hoppon, *Esq;*

Sir Thomas Morgan, *Bar.*

City of Hereford.

Rt. Hon. Lord Scudamore.

Thomas Foley, *Esq;*

Borough of Lempster.

Rt. Hon. Lord Coningsby,

Edward Harley, *Esq;*

Weobly.

* Charles Cornwall, *Esq;*

Paul Foley, *Esq;*

HERTFORDSHIRE 6.

Ralph Freeman, *Esq;*

* Sir Thomas Seabright, *Bar.*

Borough of St. Albans.

* William Hale, *Esq;*

William Grimston, *Esq;*

Borough of Hertford.

* Sir Thomas Clarke, *Kt.*

* John Boteler, *Esq;*

HUNTINGTONSHIRE 4.

* John Biggs, *Esq;*

Robert Piggot, *Esq;*

Borough of Huntingdon.

Rt. Hon. Ld. Hinchinbrooke.

Hon. Sidney Wortley Mon-

tague, Esq;

KENT 10.

* Hon. Mildmay Fane, *Esq;*

* Will. Delaune, *Esq;*

City of Canterbury.

* Sir Thomas Hales, *Bar.*

Major Hardieff.

City of Rochester.

- * Sir John Jennings, *Kt.*
- * Sir Thomas Palmer, *Bar.*

Borough of Maidstone.

- * Sir Thomas Colepepper, *Bar.*
- Sir Robert Martham, *Bar.*

Borough of Queenborough.

- Thomas King, *Esq;*
- * Philip Jennings, *Esq;*

LANCASHIRE 14.

- John Bland, *Esq;*
- Richard Shuttleworth, *Esq;*

Borough of Preston in Amounderness.

- * Sir Henry Houghton, *Bar.*
- Henry Fleetwood, *Esq;*

Borough of Lancaster.

- William Heytham, *Esq;*
- * Dodding Braddy, *Esq;*

Borough of Newton.

- * Sir Francis Leicester, *Bar.*
- William Shippen, *Esq;*

Borough of Wigan.

- Sir Roger Bradshigh, *Bar.*
- * *Rt. H.* James Earl of Barrimore.

Borough of Clithero.

- Thomas Lister, *Esq;*
- Parker, *Esq;* } *Equal*
- Edward Harvey, *Esq;* } *Voices.*

Borough of Liverpool.

- Sir Thomas Johnson, *Kt.*
- * Edward Norris, *Esq;*

LEICESTERSHIRE 4.

- Sir Roger Cave, *Bar.*
- Sir Thomas Palmer, *Bar.*

Town of Leicester.

- Sir George Beaumont, *Bar.*
- James Winstanley, *Esq;*

LINCOLNSHIRE 12.

- Sir John Brownlow, *Bar.*
- Sir Willoughby Hickman, *Bar.*

City of Lincoln.

- * Sir John Tyrwhit, *Bar.*
- * Richard Grantham, *Esq;*

Borough of Boston.

- Henry Heron, *Esq;*
- Richard Wynn, *Esq;*

Borough of Great Grimsby.

- * Robert Chapling, *Esq;*
- * Joseph Banks, *Esq;*

Town of Stamford.

- Hon. Charles Cecil, *Esq;*
- Charles Bertie, *Esq;*

Borough of Grantham.

- * John Heathcote, *Esq;*
- Edward Rolt, *Esq;*

MIDDLESEX 8.

- Hon. James Bertie, *Esq;*
- Hugh Smithson, *Esq;*

City of Westminster.

- * Hon. Edward Wortley, *Esq;*
- Sir Thomas Crols, *Bar.*

City of London.

- * Sir John Ward, *Kt.*
- * Sir Thomas Scawen, *Kt.*
- * Robert Heytham, *Esq;*
- * Peter Godfrey, *Esq;*

MONMOUTHSHIRE 3.

- John Morgan of Tredegar, *Esq;*
- * Thomas Lewis, *Esq;*

Borough

Borough of Monmouth.
* Col. Bray.

NORFOLK 12.
* Thomas de Grey, *Esq*;
Sir Jacob Astley, *Bar*.

City of Norwich.
* Waller Bacon, *Esq*;
* Robert Britiffe, *Esq*;

Town of Lynn-Regis.
Sir Charles Turner, *Kt*.
Robert Walpole, *Esq*;

Town of Great Yarmouth.
* H. Horatio Townshend, *Esq*;
George England, *Esq*;

Borough of Thetford.
Dudley North, *Esq*;
* John Ward, *Esq*;

Borough of Caisterising.
Hon. Will. Feilding, *Esq*;
Horatio Walpole, *Jun. Esq*;

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE 9.
Sir Julianian Isham, *Bar*.
Tho. Cartwright, *Esq*;

City of Peterborough.
Hon. John Fitzwilliams, *Esq*;
Charles Parker, *Esq*;

Town of Northampton.
— Wilmer, *Esq*;
Will. Wykes, *Esq*;

Town of Brackley.
* Col. William Egerton.
* Paul Methuen, *Esq*;

Borough of Higham Ferrers.
* Hon. Charles Leigh, *Esq*;

NORTHUMBERLAND 8.
Rt. Hon. Earl of Hertford.
Thomas Forster, *Esq*;

Town of Newcastle upon Tyne.
Sir Will. Blacker, *Bar*.
Will. Wrightson, *Esq*;

Borough of Morpeth.
* Rt. Hon. Lord Morpeth.
* Rt. Hon. Lord Cattlecomer.

Town of Berwick upon Tweed.
* Grey-Neville, *Esq*;
* John Barrington Shute, *Esq*;

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE 8.
Hon. Francis Willoughby, *Esq*;
William Levinz, *Esq*;

Town of Nottingham.
* John Plumtree, *Esq*;
* Will. Gregory, *Esq*;

Borough of East Retford.
Thomas White, *Esq*;
John Digby, *Esq*;

Town of Newark upon Trent.
* H. Conyers D'Arcy, *Esq*;
H. Richard Sutton, *Esq*;

OXON 9.
Sir Robert Jenkinson, *Bar*.
James Herbert, *Esq*;

University of Oxon.
William Bromley, *Esq*;
Sir Will. Whitlock, *Bar*.

City of Oxon.
Sir John Walter, *Bar*.
Thomas Rowney, *Esq*;

Borough of New Woodstock.
Sir Thomas Wheat, *Bar*.
William Cadogan, *Esq*;

Borough of Banbury.
Sir Jonathan Cope.

RUTLANDSHIRE 2.

Rt. Hon. Lord Finch.

* Hon. John Noel, Esq;

SALOP 12.

Rt. Hon. Henry Ld. Newport.

* Sir Robert Corbet, Bar.

Town of Salop.

* Thomas Jones, Esq;

Corbet Kynaston, Esq;

Borough of Bridgnorth.

William Whitmore, Esq;

John Weaver, Esq;

Borough of Ludlow.

* Francis Herbert, Esq;

Humphry Walcot, Esq;

Borough of Great Wenlock.

* Hon. Thomas Newport, Esq;

* William Forrester, Esq;

Town of Bishop's Castle.

* Charles Mason, Esq;

Richard Harnage, Esq;

SOMERSETSHIRE 18.

Sir William Wyndham, Bar.

* William Hellier, Esq;

City of Bristol.

Joseph Earle, Esq;

* Sir William Daines.

City of Bath.

* — Minthall, Esq;

* — Bromhall, Esq;

Sam. Trotman, Esq;

John Codrington, Esq;

Double
it urn

City of Wells.

Col. Tho. Horner.

Col. Maurice Berkley.

Borough of Taunton.

Sir Francis Warr, Bar.

Henry Portman, Esq;

Borough of Bridgwater;

George Dodington, Esq;

* Tho. Palmer, Esq;

Borough of Minehead.

Sir Will. Windham, Bar.

Sir John Trevelyan.

Borough of Ilchester.

* William Bellamy, Esq;

John Hopkins, Esq;

Borough of Milbourn Port.

James Medlicot, Esq;

* John Cocks, Esq;

SOUTHAMPTON 26.

* John Wallop, Esq;

George Pitt, Esq;

City of Winchester.

R. Hon. Lord William Pawlet.

George Bridges, Esq;

Town of Southampton.

Thomas Lewis, Esq;

Richard Fleming, Esq;

Town of Portsmouth.

Sir Edward Ernly, Bar.

Sir Charles Wager, Kt.

Borough of Yarmouth.

Sir Robert Raymond, Kt.

Col. Henry Holmes.

Borough of Petersfield.

Norton Pawlet, Esq;

Leonard Bilson, Esq;

Borough of Newport.

* Anthony Morgan, *Esq*;
William Stephens, *Esq*;

Borough of Stockbridge.

* Martin Bladen, *Esq*;
Thomas Broderick, *Esq*;

Borough of Newton.

Sir Robert Wortley, *Bar*.
James Wortley, *Esq*;

Borough of Christ-Church.

Sir Peter Mew, *Kt*.
William Ettrick, *Esq*;

Borough of Lymington.

R. Hon. Ld. William Pawlet.
Sir Joseph Jekyll, *Kt*.

Borough of Whitchurch.

Major Gen. Carpenter.
Thomas Vernon, *Esq*;

Borough of Andover.

William Guidot, *Esq*;
Hon. James Brudenell, *Esq*;

STAFFORDSHIRE 10.

Rt. Hon. Lord Pager

* William Ward, *Esq*;

City of Litchfield.

* Walter Chetwynd, *Esq*;
* Samuel Hill, *Esq*;

Borough of Stafford.

Walter Chetwynd, *Esq*;
* William Cherwynd, *Esq*;

Borough of Newcastle under Line.

* Crew Offey, *Esq*;
* Sir Brian Broughton, *Bar*.

Borough of Tamworth.

Samuel Bracebridge, *Esq*;
* William Ing, *Esq*;

SUFFOLK 16.

Sir Thomas Hammer, *Bar*.
Sir Robert Davers, *Bar*.

Borough of Ipswich.

* William Thompson, *Esq*;
* William Churchill, *Esq*;

Borough of Dunwich.

* Sir Robert Rich, *Bar*.
* Charles Long, *Esq*;

Borough of Orford.

Sir Edward Turner, *Kt*.
Clement Corrance, *Esq*;

Borough of Aldborough.

Sir Henry Johnson, *Kt*.
William Johnson, *Esq*;

Borough of Sudbury.

Sir Harvey Elwes, *Bar*.
* Thomas Western, *Esq*;

Borough of Eye.

* John Smith, Jun. *Esq*;
Edward Hopkins, *Esq*;

Borough of St. Edmunds-bury.

Rt. Hon. Lord Harvey.
Aubrey Porter, *Esq*;

SURREY 14.

Sir Richard Onslow, *Bar*.
Rt. Hon. Lord Gernsey

Borough of Guilford.

Denzil Onslow, *Esq*;
Morgan Randy, *Esq*;

Southwark.

John Lade, *Esq*;
Fisher Tench, *Esq*;

Borough of Blechingly.
Thomas Onflow, *Esq;*
George Evelyn, *Esq;*

Borough of Rygate.
James Cox, *Esq;*
Sir John Parsons, *Kt.*

Borough of Gatton.
Paul Docminique, *Esq;*
William Newland, *Esq;*

Haslemere.
* Sir Mountague Blundell, *Bar.*
* Sir Nicholas Carew, *Bar.*

SUSSEX 20.
* James Boteler *Esq;*
H. Spencer Compton, *Esq;*

City of Chichester.
* Sir Richard Farrington, *Bar.*
* Thomas Millner, *Esq;*

Borough of Horsham.
Charles Eversteild, *Esq;*
* Sir Harry Goring, *Bar.*

Borough of Midhurst.
* John Foitescue Aland, *Esq;*
William Knight, *Esq;*

Borough of Lewes.
H. Thomas Pelham, *Esq;*
John Morley Trevor, *Esq;*

Borough of Shorham.
* Sir Gregory Page, *Bar.*
Nathaniel Gould, *Esq;*

Borough of Bramber.
* Edward Marshall, *Esq;*
* Sir Richard Gough, *Kt.*

Borough of Steyning.
* Major Gen. Pepper
* Robert Reeves, *Esq;*

Borough of East Grinstead.
The Lord Shannon.
John Conyers, *Esq;*

Borough of Arundel.
* Hon. Gen. Lumley.
* Thomas Micklethwaite, *Esq;*

WARWICKSHIRE 6.
Andrew Archer, *Esq;*
* William Peto, *Esq;*

City of Coventry.
* Sir Thomas Samwell, *Bar.*
Adolphus Oughton, *Esq;*

Borough of Warwick.
H. Dodington Greville, *Esq;*
William Colemore, *Esq;*

WESTMORLAND 4.
Col. James Grahme,
Col. Daniel Wilfon.

Borough of Apulby.
Sir Richard Samford, *Bar.*
Thomas Lutwyche, *Esq;*

WILTSHIRE 34.
Sir Richard How, *Bar.*
Robert Hide, *Esq;*

City of New Sarum.
* Francis Swanton, *Esq;*
* Edmund Lambert, *Esq;*

Borough of Wilton.
John London, *Esq;*
Thomas Pit, *Esq;*

Borough of Downton.
John Eyres, *Esq.*
* Charles Longeville, *Esq;*

Borough of Hindon.
* George Wade, *Esq;*
Reynold Calthrope, *Esq;*

Bor
Edward
* Will

Bor
* Geor
* Chan

I
* Sir
* Rich

I
* Fran
* Josia

Bor
John
* Gil

Bor
Sir J
Jolep

* Ja
Sir T

B
* W
* S

John
*

Ro
Th

*
W

*

*

Bo

Borough of Heytesbury.

Edward Ashe, *Esq*;
* William Ashe, *Esq*;

Borough of Westbury.

* George Lord Carbery.
* Charles Allanson, *Esq*;

Borough of Calne.

* Sir Orlando Bridgman, *Bar*.
* Richard Chifwell, *Esq*;

Borough of Devizes.

* Francis Eyles, *Esq*;
* Josiah Diston, *Esq*;

Borough of Chippenham.

John Eyles, *Esq*;
* Giles Erle, *Esq*;

Borough of Malmesbury.

Sir John Ruthout, *Bar*.
Joseph Addison, *Esq*;

Borough of Cricklade.

* Jacob Sawbridge, *Esq*;
Sir Thomas Read, *Bar*.

Borough of Great Bedmin.

* William Sloaper, *Esq*;
* Stephen Bisse, *Esq*;

Borough of Lugershall.

John Richmond Webb, *Esq*;
* — Talbot, *Esq*;

Borough of Old Sarum.

Robert Pitt, *Esq*;
Thomas Pitt, *Esq*;

Borough of Wooten Bassett.

* Sir James Long, *Bar*.
William Northey, *Esq*;

Borough of Marlborough.

* Sir William Humfreys, *Bar*.
Lord Mayor.
* Joshua Ward, *Esq*;

WORCESTERSHIRE 10.

* Thomas Vernon, *Esq*;
Sir John Packington, *Bar*.

City of Worcester.

Thomas Wylde, *Esq*;
Samuel Swift, *Esq*;

Borough of Droitwich.

Richard Foley, *Esq*;
Edward Jeffries, *Esq*;

Borough of Evesham.

John Rudge, *Esq*;
* John Deacle, *Esq*;

Borough of Pewdley.

* Gray Ja. Grove, *Esq*;

YORKSHIRE 30.

Rt. H. Lord Downe
Sir Arthur Kay, *Bar*.

City of York.

Sir William Robinson, *Bar*.
* Tobias Jenkins, *Esq*;

Kingslon upon Hull.

Sir William St. Quintin, *Bar*.
William Maister, *Esq*;

Borough of Knaresborough.

* Hon. Harry Coote, *Esq*;
* Robert Hitch, *Esq*;

Borough of Scarborough.

William Thompson, *Esq*;
John Hungerford, *Esq*;

Borough of Rippon.

John Aislady, *Esq*;
* Rt. H. Lord Cattlecomer.

Borough of Richmond.

Thomas York, *Esq;*
Hon. Harry Mordaunt, *Esq;*

Borough of Heyden.

William Pultney, *Esq;*
 Hugh Cholmley, *Esq;*

Borough of Boroughbridge.

* Sir Richard Steel, *Kt.*
 Thomas Wilkinton, *Esq;*

Borough of Malton.

Hon. Tho. Wentworth, *Esq;*
 Thomas Wentworth, *Esq;*

Borough of Thirsk.

Thomas Frankland, *Esq;*
 Ralph Bell, *Esq;*

Borough of Aldborough.

R. H. Mr. Secretary Stanhope.
 * William Jessop, *Esq;*

Borough of Beverley.

Sir Charles Hotham, *Bar.*
 Sir Michael Warton, *Bar.*

Borough of Northallerton.

* Chalmondley Turner, *Esq;*
 Leonard Snell, *Esq;*

Borough of Pontefract.

Hon. John Dawney, *Esq;*
 Robert Frank, *Esq;*

*BARONS of the Cinque Ports 16**Port of Hastings.*

Henry Pelham, *Esq;*
 Archibald Hutchinson, *Esq;*

Port of Dover.

* Matthew Aylmer, *Esq;*
 Philip Papillon, *Esq;*

Port of Sandwich.

Sir Henry Oxenden, *Bar.*
 * Thomas D'Aeth, *Esq;*

Port of Hyeth.

* Sir Samuel Lennard, *Bar.*
 Jacob Desbouverie, *Esq;*

Port of New Romney.

R. H. Lord Sondes
 Sir Robert Furnells, *Bar.*

Town of Rye.

Sir John Norris, *Kt.*
 Philip Gibbon, *Esq;*

Town of Winchelsea.

* George Bubb, *Esq;*
 Robert Brilow, *Esq;*

Town of Seaford.

George Nailor, *Esq;*
 * Sir Will. Ashburnham, *Bar.*

WALES 24.

ANGLESEY 2.

* Owen Merrick, *Esq;*

Borough of Beaumaris.

Hon. Henry Bertie, *Esq;*

BRECON 2.

Sir Edward Williams, *Kt.*

Town of Brecon.

Roger Jones, *Esq;*

CARDIGAN 2.

Lewis Price, *Esq;*

Town of Cardigan.

* Stephen Parry, *Esq;*

CARMARTHEN 2.

* *Rt. Hon.* Marq. of Winchester.

Town of Carmarthen.

Richard Vaughan, *Esq;*

CAR.

CARNARVAN 2.

* John Griffith, Esq;
Town of Carnarvan.
Tho' Wynne, Esq;

DENBIGH 2.

Sir Richard Middleton, Bar.
Town of Denbigh.
* John Roberts, Esq;

FLINT 2.

Sir Roger Mostyn, Bar.
Town of Flint.
Sir John Conway, Bar.

GLAMORGAN 2.

Robert Jones, Esq;
Town of Cardiff.
Sir Edward Stradling, Bar.

MERIONETH 1.

Richard Vaughan, Esq;

MONTGOMERY 2.

Edward Vaughan, Esq;
Town of Montgomery.
John Pugh, Esq;

PEMBROKE 3.

* Sir Arthur Owen, Bar.
Town of Pembroke.
* Brigadier Ferrers
Town of Haverford-West.
* Sir George Barlow, Bar.

RADNOR 2.

* Richard Fowler, Esq;
Town of Radnor.
* Thomas Lewis, Esq;

SCOTLAND 45.

Shire of Aberdeen.
Sir Alexander Cuming, Bar.
Shire of Air.
John Montgomerie, Esq;

Shire of Argyle.

Sir James Campbell, Bar.

Shire of Bamff.

Alexander Abercrombie, Esq;

Burgh of Elgin, &c.

Hon. James Murray, Esq;

Shire of Bute.

* Sir Robert Gordon

Burgh of Rothesay, &c.

Charles Oliphant, Esq;

Shire of Clackmanan.

Will. Douglas, Esq;

Shire of Dunbarton.

Hon. John Campbell, Esq;

Shire of Dumfries.

Sir Will Johnstoun, Bar.

Burgh of Annan, &c.

* Alexander Ferguson, Esq;

Shire of Edingburgh.

* John Baird, Esq;

City of Edingburgh.

* Sir George Warrander, Bar.

Shire of Elgin.

Alexander Grant, Esq;

Burgh of Fortrose, &c.

Will. Stewart, Esq;

Shire of Fife.

Sir John Anstruther, Bar.

Burgh of Perth, &c.

* Patrick Padden, Esq;

Bu. of Anstruther Wester, &c.

* Col. Anstruther

Burgh of Dumferline, &c.

Henry Cunningham, Jun. Esq;

Burgh of Bruntisland, &c.

* Col. Will. Kerr

Shire of Forfar.
John Carnegie, Esq;

Burgh of Aberdeen.
* Capt James Areskine

Shire of Haddington.
John Cockburn, Esq;

Burgh of Haddington, &c.
Sir David Dalrymple, Bar.

Shire of Inverness.
John Forbes of Collodan, Esq;

Shire of Kincardin.

Stewarty of Kirkenbright.
* Alexander Murray, Esq;

Shire of Lanerk.
* James Lockart, Esq;

Shire of Linlithgow;
Hon. Col. Geo. Douglass

Burgh of Linlithgow.
* Sir James Cunningham

Shire of Nairn.
* Capt. Alexander Urquhart.

Shire of Orkney and Zetland.
* Capt. Moodie, Jun.

Shire of Peebles.
* Alexander Murray, Esq;

Shire of Perth.
* Sir Henry Stirling.

Shire of Renfrew.
Sir Robert Pollock, Bar.

Burgh of Renfrew.
Thomas Smith, Esq;

Shire of Ross.
Lieut. Gen. Charles Ross.

Shire of Roxburgh.

Shire of Selkirk.
John Pringle, Esq;

Shire of Stirling.
———Halden, Esq;

Shire of Sutherland.
Sir William Gordon, Bar.

Burgh of Tain, &c.
Robert Monroe, Esq;

Shire of Wigtown.
Hon. Gen. Stuart

Burgh of Wigtown.
Col. Patrick Vans.

A L L
Direc

SIR
Sir
Robert E
Sir John
Richard
Josiah D
Mr. Joh
Sir Gilb
Ald.
Mr. Joh
Sir Will
Sir Ran
Christoph
Mr. Jer
Sir Will
Mr. Joh

Dir

SIR
Mr
Capt. J
Sir. Rob
Mr. Wi
Mr. Wi
Matthe
Mr. Joh
Mr. Joh
Sir Rich
Peter G
John G

Gover

HIS
Samuel
Duke o
William
John B
George

A LIST of the Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors, of the Bank of England, for the Year 1715.

SIR Peter Delmé, Knt. and Ald. Governor.

Sir Geyard Conyers, Knt. and Ald. Deputy-Governor.

Robert Bristow, Esq;

Sir John Cope, Jun.

Richard Chiswell, Esq;

Josiah Diston, Esq;

Mr. John Edmonds

Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Knt. and Ald.

Mr. John Hanger

Sir William Jolliff

Sir Randolph Knipe

Christopher Lethiculier, Esq;

Mr. Jeremiah Powell

Sir William Scawen

Mr. John Shipman

Sir George Thorold, Knt. and Bar. Ald.

William Thompson, Esq;

Sir John Ward, Knt. and Ald.

Sir Tho. Abney, Knt. and Ald.

Sir Justus Beck, Bar.

John Eyles, Esq;

Nathaniel Gould, Esq;

Philip Jackson, Esq;

Mr. John Lordell

John Rudge, Esq;

Sir Thomas Scawen, Knt. and Ald.

Directors of the East India Company, for 1715.

SIR Jonathan Andrews

Mr. Robert Briscoe

Capt. John Brown

Sir. Robert Child, Kt. and Ald.

Mr. William Henry Cornelison

Mr. William Dawsonne

Matthew Ducker, Esq;

Mr. John Elwick

Mr. Joseph Eyles

Sir Richard Gough, Kt.

Peter Godfrey, Esq;

John Gould, Esq;

William Goslin, Esq;

Nathaniel Hern, Esq;

Thomas Heath, Esq;

Sir Joseph Hodges, Bar.

Mr. Henry Kelsey

Henry Lyel, Esq;

Sir Robert Nightingale, Bar.

Sir Gregory Page, Bar.

John Ward, Esq;

Mr. James Wallis

Sir Tho. Webster, Bar.

Mr. Josias Wordsworth

Governor, Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors of the South Sea Company.

HIS Royal Highness, George Prince of Wales, Governor.

Sir James Bateman, Knt. Sub-Governor.

Samuel Shepherd, Esq; Deputy-Governor.

Duke of Argyle

William Astwell, Esq;

John Blunt, Esq;

George Caswale, Esq;

Sir William Chapman

Henry Dudley, Esq;

John Fellows, Esq;

Edward Gibbon, Esq;

John

John Gore, Esq;	Francis Haws, Esq;
Richard Houlditch, Esq;	Daniel Hagel, Esq;
Sir Theodore Fausen	Richard Horsey, Esq;
Sir Harcourt Master	Jacob Jacobson, Esq;
George Pitt, Esq;	Charles Joyce, Esq;
Thomas Reynolds, Esq;	Ambrose Page, Esq;
Jacob Sawbridge, Esq;	Capt. Hugh Raymond
Fisher Tench, Esq;	Mr. Samuel Read, Jun.
Sir Lambert Blackwell	The Hon. Horatio Townsend,
Robert Chester, Esq;	Esq;
Peter de la Port, Esq;	William Hammond, Esq;
Francis Eyles, Esq;	

Page 242.

His Majesty's Household Officers and Servants, attending in the several Offices below Stairs; under the Command of his Grace, William, Duke of Devonshire, Lord Steward. With their respective Salaries, and Board Wages.

	Per Annum.	
	Wages.	Board Wages.
William, Duke of Devonshire, } Lord Steward,	100 00 00	1360 00 00
Hugh, E. of Cholmondley, Treasurer,	123 14 08	1076 03 04
Hugh Bolcawen, Esq; Comptroller	107 17 06	1092 02 06
Francis, Earl of Godolphin, Cofferer,	100 00 00	400 00 00
His Deputy, Mr. Edwards,		
Edmund Dunce, Esq; Mr. of the House,	66 13 04	433 06 08
Sir Will. Forrester, } Joh. Charlton, Esq; } Clerks of the } Green Cloth, } each.	44 06 08	455 13 04
Sir John Walter, Clerk Comptroller,	44 06 08	455 13 04
Major Gen. Wroth, Clerk Comptroller,	44 06 08	455 13 04
William Welby, Esq; Secretary to the Lord Steward.		

Accounting-House.

Petley Garnham, } Edward Parsons, } Luder Spiesmaker, } Henry Powell, } Edward Philips, } Will. Everal, and Mat. Sutton, } Messenger, } Chamber-keepers.	Yeomen, each	05 00 00	73 00 00
	Grooms, each	02 13 04	54 15 00
		22 13 04	37 06 08
			19 06 08

Bake:

Per Annum.
Wages. Board-Wages.

Bake-House.

John Clark, Yeoman, — — — —	05 00 00	45 00 00
Edward Ball, — — — —		
Henry Nantloe, — — — —	02 13 04	37 06 08

Pantry.

William Lingen, Gent. and Yeoman, — — — —	11 08 02	48 11 10
Charles Justice, — — — —		
John River, — — — —	02 13 04	37 06 08

Cellar.

Richard Dalton, Esq; Gent. } and Yeoman of the Ice House, }	11 08 01½	48 11 10½
James Heymans, — — — —	05 00 00	45 00 00
Francis Furnis, — — — —		
Samuel Towers, — — — —	02 13 04	37 06 08
Charles Price, — — — —		

Buttery.

David Lloyd, Gent. and Yeoman, — — — —	11 08 01	48 11 10½
Thomas Jones, Yeoman, — — — —	05 00 00	45 00 00
John Clay, — — — —		
Tadens Vanlanden, — — — —	02 13 04	37 06 08

Spicery.

Richard D'Avenant, Esq; Clerk, — — — —	16 00 00	84 00 00
--	----------	----------

Confectionary.

Elizabeth Stevens, — — — —	05 00 00	45 00 00
George Gunthorpe, Yeoman, — — — —	05 00 00	45 00 00
Thomas Drake, Groom, — — — —	02 13 04	37 06 08

Cwry.

Josias Poulter, Gent. and Yeoman, — — — —	11 08 1½	48 11 10½
Peter Barry, Yeoman — — — —	05 00 00	45 00 00
Charles Callmell, Groom, — — — —	02 13 04	37 06 08

Laundrels.

Jane Gunthorp, Laundress of the } Table and Household Linnen, }	20 00 00	100 00 00
--	----------	-----------

King's

Per Annum.

Wages. Board-Wages.

King's Privy Kitchen.

Henry Lowman, Esq; First Clerk,	44	06	08½	205	13	04½
James Eckerfall, Esq; Second Clerk,	11	08	01½	138	11	10½
John Favèrall, Esq; First Master Cook,	11	08	02½	138	11	10½
Michael Hounstleff, Esq; Second M. C.	11	08	01½	108	11	10½
John Dissel, Esq; Third Master Cook,						

Joseph Centilivre, Esq; Master Cook } Ditto.
of the Household Kitchen.

Claud Arnaud,	{	Yeomen, each	05	00	00	\$5	00	00
Richard Cookeo,								
William Daniel								

Christian Froling,								
Thomas Web,	} Grooms, each		02	13	04	47	06	08
John Sells,								
Joseph Le Meray,								
Thomas Wells,								

James Smith,								
Henry Evans,								
Edward Centilivre,	} Children, each		02	00	00	38	00	00
Christopher Lisney,								
Francis Ford,								

His Majesty allows 40 l. per Annum to Four Boys to be bred up Cooks.

William Tomlin, Scourer,	} Ditto.		02	00	00	28	00	00
George Braithwait,								

John Web, Sen.								
John Gately,								
John Grimston,								
John Fosbrook,	} Turnbroachers; each		30	00	00			
Samuel Edmonds,								
Edward Parkinson,								
Edward Harris,								
Thomas Grecian,								

John Winn,	} Door-Keepers, each		30	00	00			
Samuel Needham,								

Larder.

John Whilden,	} Yeomen, each		05	00	00	45	00	00
Nicholas Howard,								
George Mynors,								
John Geater,	} Grooms, each		02	13	04	37	06	08
John Winston,								

Acatery.

Part I. GREAT BRITAIN.

421

Per Annum.
Wages. Board Wages.

Kitchen.

James Halsey, Esq; Serjeant, —	11	08	01½	48	11	10½
John Price, } Joyn-Clerks, —	06	13	04	113	06	08
John Jackson, }						
Fran. Tuckwell, Yeoman of the Salt-Stores, —	05	00	00	10	00	00

Poultery.

Alexander Gretton, Esq; Clerk, —	06	13	04	73	06	08
Anthony Scarlet, Yeoman, —	05	00	00	45	00	00
David Davis, Groom, —	02	13	04	37	06	08
Thomas Rutter, Second Groom, —	02	13	04	37	06	08

Scalding-House.

James Godwin, Yeoman, —	05	00	00	45	00	00
Henry York, Groom, —	02	13	04	37	06	08

Pastry.

John Faverall, } Yeomen, each	05	00	00	45	00	00
Thomas Salter, }						
Thomas Brown, Groom, —	02	13	04	37	06	08
Edward Allen, Groom, —	02	00	00	33	00	00
John Burden, Salfary-man, —				30	00	00
John Heard, Furner —				30	00	00

Scullery.

Thomas Hardiman, —	05	00	00	45	00	00
Francis Forester, Yeoman, —	05	00	00	45	00	00
James Tooth, } Joyn-Gr. each	02	13	04	37	06	08
Samuel Farley, }						
James Rodd, Page, —	02	00	00	33	00	00
M. Hilton, Servant, —	02	00	00	33	00	00
Richard Bland, } Children, each	02	00	00	33	00	00
Robert Chambers, }						
John Griffin, } Pan-Keepers, each				30	00	00
Richard Turner, }						

Wood-Pard.

John Shaw, Esq; Clerk, —	05	13	04	73	06	08
Somerfet English, Yeoman, —	05	00	00	45	00	00
Francis Coleman, } Grooms, each	02	13	04	37	06	08
Will. Spencer, }						

Bar bingers.

Per Annum.
Wages. Board-Wages.

Harbingers.

Peter La Roche, <i>Gent. Harbinger,</i>	14	08	01	48	11	10
William Wall,						
Francis Courant,						
Davenant Sherburn,						
Luke Darington,						
<i>Yeomen, each</i> 05 00 00 45 00 00						

Almoners.

Daniel Whitton, <i>Yeoman,</i>	05	00	00	45	00	00
William Slatter, <i>Groom,</i>	02	13	04	37	06	08

Porters at the Gate.

Philip Cavendish, <i>Esq; Sergeant Porter,</i>	Salary 160 l. per An.					
Alex. Hubert,						
Richard Miller,						
Aaron Kenton,						
James Lover,						
Mahalaleel Windham,						
Philip Hanchett,						
Robert Vernon,						
<i>Yeomen, each</i> 05 00 00 45 00 00						
<i>Grooms, each</i> 02 13 04 37 06 08						

Cartakers.

Richard Fielder,						
Edward Kilmayne,						
William Munden,						
William Arbor,						
<i>Yeomen, each</i> 05 00 00 45 00 00						
<i>Grooms, each</i> 02 13 04 37 06 08						

Lail-Cartakers.

Charles Lloyd,	02	13	04
Anthony Brouse,	02	13	04
George Clarke,	02	13	04
Arnold van Beeke,	02	13	04

Officers of the Hall.

Charles Parsons, <i>Marshal,</i>	13	00	08	18	05	09
William Everal,						
John Philips,						
James Moody,						
<i>Daily-wait. each</i> 02 00 00 28 00 00						

Marshalsea.

Sir Philip Meadows, <i>Knight Marshal,</i>	26	00	00
John Frankland,			
Thomas Becker,			
John Appleby,			
<i>Marshal's Men, each</i> 20 00 00			

Richard

Richa
James
Edwa

John
Robert

Samue
John

Edm.
John
Edwar
Nath.
Thom
Joseph
Tho.
Thom

at H
Cler
Mr. Jo
Mr. L
Mr. Jo
Mr. E
Clerk to
To the

Fishmon
Poulter
Wyl
Linnen
Grocer
Brewer

Butcher
Purveyor
Brazier
Ironmonger
Pewterer
Tallow

Per Annum.
Wages. Board-Wages.

Richard Gwatkin, }
James Jenkins, } Marshal's Men, each 20 00 00
Edward Watson, }

Uerge.

John Hardisty, Clerk, ———— 06 13 04 23 06 08
Robert White, Coroner, ———— 06 13 04 23 06 08

Bread-Bearers.

Samuel Lee, ———— 02 00 00 18 07 06
John Richard Lee, ———— 02 00 00 07 02 06

Wine-Porters.

Edm. Breckenbury, } each 04 00 00
John Bardin, }
Edward Jones, Turncock at Kentington, 25 00 00
Nath. Lloyd, Bell-ringer at Kensington, 25 00 00
Thomas Trevor, Cart-loader, 20 00 00
Joseph Whiteoff, Watchman at St. James's 27 07 06
Tho. Hysley, Cleaner of the Sess-Pools, 55 12 06
Thomas Warner, for feeding and breeding Pheasants
at Hampton-Court, ———— 200 00 00

Clerks to the Four Officers of the Board of Green-Cloth.

Mr. John Price.

Mr. Luder Spielmaker.

Mr. John Shaw.

Mr. Edward Parsons.

Clerk to the Chief Clerk of the Kitchen, Henry Powell.

To the Second Clerk of the Kitchen, Stephen Gibson.

To the Clerk of the Spicery, Edward Salter.

Purveyors.

Fishmongers, Francis Tuckwell, and Charles Madock.

Poulterers, Joseph Huddle, Richard Walkden, and Anthony Wybrid.

Linnen-Draper, William Cupper.

Grocer, Peter La Vigne; and D. Sherburne, Oylman.

Brewer, William Hicks, Esq;

Butchers, } John Russell,
 } Robert Heard.

Purveyor of the Bacon, Thomas Cliffe.

Brasier, } Jeremiah Hancock.

Ironmonger, }

Pewterer, William Templeman.

Tallow-Chandlers, Thomas Rutter, Charles Salter,

Note,

Note, Besides the Wages and Board-Wages to His Majesty's Servants below Stairs, and under the Direction of the Lord Steward, there is an Allowance of 4 s. per Diem to every Groom, and 5 s. per Diem to every Gentleman, and 2 s. 6 d. per Diem to all the inferiour Servants, for their Extraordinary Expences, in attending His Majesty when he makes a Progress, and during his Absence from His usual Palace in London.

Page 244.

*The King's Officers and Servants in Ordinary above Stairs,
under the Lord Chamberlain.*

Charles, Duke of Shrewsbury, Lord Chamberlain.

Wages, — 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. per An.
Board-Wages, 100 s. num.

Secretary to the Lord Chamberlain, Sir John Stanley, Bar.

Clerk, John Evans, Esq;

Vice-Chamb. Tho. Coke, Esq;

Wages—66 l. 13 s. 4 d. per An.

B. W. 492 l. 15 s. 0 d. per An.

Gentlemen of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy Chamber.

Sir Will. Langhorne, Bar.

Sir John Chester, Bar.

Sir Charles Napier, Bar.

John Weston, Esq;

Sir Thomas Read, Bar.

Sir John Wentworth, Bar.

Sir Benjamin Tichburn, Kt.

Sir John Osbourn, Bar.

Sir John Smith, Bar.

Sir Godfrey Kneller, Kt. & Bar.

Sir Edward Lawrence, Kt.

William Lowther, Esq;

Sir Jonathan Andrews, Kt.

George Isaacson, Esq;

Agmondisham Veley, Esq;

Francis Duncomb, Esq;

Thomas Ogle, Esq;

Sir Thomas Grantham, Kt.

Brownloe Sherrard, Esq;

Jeffery Palmer, Esq;

Edward Leigh, Esq;

Edward Progers, Esq;

Sir William Wheeler, Kt.

Sir Bradwardine Jackson, Bar.

William Collier, Esq;

Thomas Stules, Esq;

Sir Anthony Sturt

Philip Sherrard, Esq;

Thomas Dacres, Esq;

Sir Edward Coke, Bar.

John Coke, Esq;

Lewis le Grand, Esq;

Gasper Frederick Henning, Esq;

Michael Kinkaid, Esq;

John Chamberlayne, Esq;

Sir Henry Every, Bar.

James Perchard, Esq;

Henry Ashburst, Esq;

Sir Bennet Hoskins, Bar.

Gilbert Clerk, Esq;

Joseph Windham, Esq;

Cup-bearers.

Thomas Boteler, Esq;

Charles Chetler Eyre, Esq;

Robert Russel, Esq;

Herbottle Lukyn, Esq;

Wages 33 l. 6 s. 8 d. per An. each.

Carvers.

Bernard Granville, Esq;

Joseph Rossington, Esq;

John

Part I. GREAT BRITAIN.

423

John Tilburg, *Esq*;
Gasp. Frederick Henning, *Esq*;
Wages 33 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Ann.
each.

Gentlemen Sewers.

John Lyon, *Esq*;
Benjamin Rhodes, *Esq*;
John Green, *Esq*;
John Houdges, *Esq*;
Wages 33 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Ann.
each.

Gentlemen Usbers of the Privy Chamber.

Henry Sandys, *Esq*;
Brownlow Sherrard, *Esq*;
Richard Anderson, *Esq*;
Sir Edward Lawrence, *Kt*.
Wages ——— 50 l. } each.
Board-Wages — 150 l. }

Gentlemen Usbers, Daily Waiters.

Sir William Oldes, *Kt*. Gen-
tlemen Usber, Daily Waiter
and Black Rod.
Sir William Saunderson, *Kt*.
Jeremiah Chaplain, *Esq*;
Richard Aston, *Esq*;
Wages ——— 20 l. } per Ann.
Board Wages 130 l. } each.

Assistant Gentleman-Usber.

William Saunderson, *Esq*;
Sal. 66 l. 13 s. 4 d.

Grooms of the Privy Chamber.

John Bonine, *Esq*;
Robert Hemmington, *Esq*;
William Whitmore, *Esq*;
Robert Barkham, *Esq*;
Wages ——— 20 l. } per An.
Board Wages — 53 l. } each.

Gentlemen Usbers, Quarter Waiters in ordinary.

Charles Dalton, *Esq*;
Charles Btessey, *Esq*;
Henry Godfrey, *Esq*;

Henry Gardy, *Esq*;
Tobiah Humphreys, *Esq*;
Leonard Pinkney, *Esq*;
Thomas Ogle, *Esq*;
Thomas Hutton, *Esq*;
Wages ——— 10 l. } per An.
Board Wages — 40 l. } each.

Chamber-keepers.

Mr. G. Powel, Wages 20 l. per
Ann.
Pages of the Presence Chamber.
Mr. John Evans
Mr. Alexander Reynolds
Mr. Edward Willis
Mr. Arnold Walwyn
Mr. Abiahani Kempt
Wages ——— 2 l. } per An.
Board Wages — 23 l. } each.

Grooms of the Great Chamber, or Messengers.

Mr. Adam Lindley
Mr. Edward Cooper
Mr. James Cooke
Mr. Thomas Nash
Mr. Joseph Linsey
Mr. Griffin Evans
Mr. Robert Jenkinson
Mr. Silvester Shepherd
Mr. Thomas Martyn
Salary 40 l. per An. each.

Sewers of the Chamber.

Mr. Richard Savage
Mr. Timothy Crompton
Mr. Anthony Meek
Mr. William Murray
Mr. John Girard
Mr. James Tryon
Mr. James Grassigneau
Mr. Paul Garnier
Wages ——— 11 l. 8 s. 1 d. } each.
B.Wa. ——— 27 l. 7 s. 6 d. }

Coffer-Bearers.

Mr. Michael Woolrech
Mr. William Lovegrove
Sal. 54 l. 15 s. each per An.

Gentlemen of his Majesty's Bed-Chamber.

Groom of the Stole, and first Gentleman, vacant, the usual Wages 32 l. 6 s. 8 d.

Board Wages, 966 l. 13 s. 4 d.

Charles Duke of Richmond

Charles Duke of Grafton

Henry Duke of Kent

Lionel Earl of Dorset

Charles Earl of Manchester

Charles Earl of Selkirk

James Earl of Stair

Charles Earl of Orrery

John Lord Carteret,

Sal. 1000 l. per Ann each.

Extraordinary,

George Earl of Oikney

Grooms of the Bed-Chamber

Charles Howard, Esq;

George Fielding, Esq;

H. Cornwall, Esq;

Philip Honeywood, Esq;

William Carr, Esq;

Charles Tyrrell, Esq;

Sir Patrick Hume.

Gustavus Hume, Esq;

Sal. 500 l. per Ann. each.

Pages of the Back Stairs.

Mr. Edward Brown

Mr. Sachton

Mr. Sell

Mr. Gardiner

Mr. Taylor

Mr. Hains

Mr. Lawrence Saxon.

Wages 2 l. 13 s. 4 d. } per An.

B. W. 77 l. 6 s. 4 d. } each.

Officers in the Removing Wardrobe.

George D'avenant, Esq; Yeomen, Sal. 200 l. per Ann.

C. N. Eyre Esq; dead. } Grooms.

Thomas Taylor, Esq; } Sal. 130 l. each.

Kendal Heron, Esq;

Lucas, Esq; } Pages.

Esq;

Sal. 100 l. per An. each.

Standing Wardrobe-keepers.

George Davenant, Esq; Standing Wardrobe-keeper at St. James's.

Sal. 110 l. per Ann.

Thomas Hall, Esq; standing Wardrobe-Keeper at Windsor Castle.

Richard Marriot, Esq; Wardrobe-Keeper and Keeper of the Private Lodgings at Hampton-Court.

Sal. 230 l. per Ann.

Henry Lowman, Esq; standing Wardrobe-Keeper at Kensington.

Daniel Child, Esq; standing Wardrobe-Keeper at White-Hall, and Clerk of the Wardrobes.

Gentleman of the Guns, and Keeper of the Private Armory, Piercy Guinon de Beaubaul-ton, Esq;

William Cadogan, Esq; Master of the Robes.

Mr. Thomas, Yeoman of the Robes.

Mr. Charles Hedges, Groom of the Robes.

Mr. Geo. Curtis, } Waiters of
Mr. — Foster, } the Robes.

David Jones, Messenger to the Robes.

Laundress of the Body-Linnen, Mrs. Eliz. Atkinson.

Wages — 20 l. } per An.

Board Wages, 119 l. }

Semstress, Mrs. Moor, Wages 150 l. per Ann.

Starcher, Mrs. Eliz. Abrahams, Wages 100 l. per Ann.

Necessary Women, Mrs. Mary Foylton, B. W. 121 l. 5 s.

Tred.

Treasurer of the Chamber.
The Right Hon. Charles, Earl
of Radnor, Sal. 314 l. 1s. 4d.
per Ann.

Mr. Moses Giraudeau, } Clerks.
Mr. John Holbech, }

Comptroller of the Chamber.
William Vanburgh, Esq; Sal.
150 l. per Ann.

Master of the Jewel-Office.
Heneage, Lord Guernsey, Sal.
450 l. per Ann.

Yeoman, Mr. Edw. Pauncefort.
Groom, Mr. Edward Yardley,
Sal. 106 l. 15 s. each.

Clerk, Mr. Robert Sedgwick,
Sal. 13 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Ann.

Master of the Ceremonies.
Sir Clement Corterel, Kt. Sal.
300 l. per Ann.

Assistant, John Inglis, Esq;
Sal. 6 s. 8 d. per Diem.

Marshal, Dr. John English, Sal.
100 l. per Ann.

Serjeant at Arms for the City of
London, Sam. Blount, Esq;

Serjeants at Arms in waiting at
Court.

Joseph Lawson, Esq; John
Templer, Esq; Thomas Turst,
Esq; Edmond Williamson,
Esq; Matth. Hutton, Esq;
Daniel Gardiner, Esq; Tho-
mas De Critz, Esq; Benja-
min Hall, Esq;
Sal. 100 l. per Ann. each.

Serjeant at Arms attending the
House of Commons, John
Wyburgh, Esq;

Groom Porter, Tho. Archer, Esq;
Master of the Revels, Charles
Killigrew, Esq; Sal. 10 l. per
Ann.

His Yeoman, Mr. Tho. Warters,
Sal. 9 l. 2 s. 6 d. per Ann.

Knight Harbinger,
Esq; Sal. 25 Marks per
Ann. and 10 s. per Diem.

Office-Keeper, Mr. Richard
Maypowder.

Messengers in Ordinary.

Thomas Beake

— Sharing

Henry Legate

Nich. Hill

Charles Kenge

Simon Chapman

W. Knight

Thomas Newlin

W. Sutton

John Freeman

Henry Allen

John Thornborough

John Morris

Nathan Wilcox

Anthony Dagley

Jos. Chance

Peter Browne

Ralph Young

George Collins

Richard Ravel

Sam. Grice

Edward Gibbs

Ralph Gibbs

Thomas Davis

Peter Moriscoe

Peter Newlin

Richard Hayward

Tho. Beak, Jun.

Cha. Couchman

Geo. Fry

Thomas Smith

Thomas Nightingale

Tho. Harrilon

Richard Barloe

Fra. Sawyer

Fortune Barton

Garret John Ny

Rofs Mitchel

Andrew Bertin

Palmer.

Sal. 45 l. per Ann. each.

Messenger to attend the Treasury,
Mr. John Thirkettle.

Messenger to attend the Lord
Chancellor, Mr. Rob. Briscoe.

Messenger to the Great Ward-
robe, Mr. William Holmes.

Messenger to Mr. Auditor:—
Mr. Henry Byewater.

Clerks of the Cheque to the Mes-
sengers in Ordinary, Mr. Wil-
liam Sharpe, and Mr. Tho-
mas Atterbury.

Messenger of the Press, Mr.
Robert Stevens,
Sal. 60 l. per Annum.

MUSICIANS 24.

Master of Musick, Mr. John
Eccles, Sal. 200 l. per Ann.

Mr. John Banister

Mr. Robert King

Mr. Henry Heale

Mr. Christian Steffkin

Mr. John Ridgeley

Mr. Richard Bradley

Mr. Edmund Flower

Mr. Henry Eccles

Mr. Charles Smith

Mr. Fra. Jones

Mr. Jones.

Mr. Gilbert Abrahall

Mr. Charles Hooton

Mr. John Lenton

Mr. Thomas Smith

Mr. Solomon Eccles

Mr. Wells

Mr. Theo. Fitz

Mr. William Gorton

Mr. John Shore

Mr. Alexander de la Tour

Mr. Bradley, Jun.

Mr. Roberts

Mr. Krembergh

Their Salary, 40 l. 3 per Ann.

For Livery, 16 l. 5 each.

Instrument-Keeper, Mr. Wil-
liam Brown, Sal. 40 l. per
Annum.

Instrument-Maker, Mr. J. Walth.
Organ-Maker, Mr. Christopher
Shrider

Physician in Ordinary to His
Majesty's Person,
Sir John Shadwell, 300 l.
per Ann.

Apothecaries to the Person.
James Chase, Esq; Sal. 275 l.
per Annum.

Mr. Daniel Maltus, Sal. 320 l.
5 s.

Apothecary to the Household, Mr.
W. Jones.

Wages, ——— 53 l. 6 s. 8 d.

B. Wag. ——— 106 l. 13 s. 4 d.

Roger Grant, Esq; Oculist
in Ordinary.

SURGEONS.

Ambrose Dickens, Esq; Surgeon.
Sal. 396 l. 13 s. 4 d.

William Gardiner, Esq; Sur-
geon to the Household, 200 l. per
Annum.

House-Keeper at Whitehall,
Piercy Kirk, Esq;

— At Windsor Castle,

Theodore Randue, Esq;

— At Kensington, Henry

Lowman, Esq;

— At New-Market, Mr.

Walker, Sal. 36 l. 10 s.

— Of the Palace at Well-
minster, Mr. Incedon.

Under-House-Keeper at St.
James's. Mr. Edward Brown,
60 l.

— At Whitehall, Mr.

Robert Beddow.

— At Hampton-Court,

Jasper English, Esq;

— At Somerset-House,

Tho. Hutton, Esq;

— At Richmond, Robert

White, Esq; Sal. 78 l. per

Annum.

Lord

Part I. GREAT BRITAIN.

429

Lord Chief Justice, and Justice
in Eyre of all His Majesty's
Forests, &c. on the North
side of Trent, Evelyn Mar-
quis of Dorchester.

Lord Chief Justice, and Justice
in Eyre of all His Majesty's
Forests, &c. on the South-
side of Trent, Mountague,
Earl of Abington.

Surveyor-General of all the
King's Honours, Castles,
Lordships, Forests, Chases,
Parks, Lands, Woods, &c.
in England and Wales, Hugh
Cholmeley, Esq;

Surveyor of the Forests South of
Trent, ——— Huet, Esq;

Keeper of St. James's Park,
Walter Chetwynd, Esq;

— Of Hide Park, Henry
Portman, Esq;

— Of Windsor-Forrest,
Henry, Duke of Kent.

— Of Waltham-Forest,
Robert, Marquis of Lindsey.

— Of Windsor great and
little Park, Sarah, Dutchess
of Marlborough.

— Of Greenwich Park,
Matthew Aylmer, Esq;

— Of Hampton Court-
Park, William Yong, Esq;

— Of Audley-Inn-Park,
Mr. David Robinson.

Warden of Sheerwood-Forrest,
and Park of Folewood, Tho-
mas, Earl of Clare.

Warden of Rockingham Forest,
John, Duke of Montagu.

Lord Warden of the Stannaries,
Hugh Bolcawen, Esq;

Sergeant Trumpeter, Mr. John
Shore, Sal. 100 l. per Ann.

Twelve Trumpeters.

Drum-Major ———
Four Kettle-Drums.

Master of the Tennis-Court, Tho.
Caplin, Esq; Sal. 132 l. 3 s.

44.

Repairer of Bridges, J. Carey,
Esq;

Master of the Barges, Mr. John
Warner, Sal. 100 l. per An.

Forty Eight Watermen, Sal. 3 l.
2 s. 6 d. per Ann. each.

Other Servants to the King.

Mr. Dighton, Perfumer.

Mr. Sly, Hatter.

Mr. Humph. Theire, Druggist.

Jeweller, Mr. Nathaniel Green.

Goldsmith, Sam. Smithkin, Esq;

Bookfellers, William Chur-
chill, Esq; and Mr. Edward
Castle.

Mr. John Marshall, Perspective
and Optick Glass-maker.

Watchmaker, Mr. Joseph An-
tram, Sal. 200 l. per Ann.

Mr. John Rowley, Master of
Mechanicks.

Principal Painter, Sir Godfrey
Kneller, Kt.

Painter in Enamel, or the Cabi-
net Painter, Charles Boit,
Esq;

Keeper of the Royal United Li-
brary at Cotton House, Mr.
Elphinston.

Poet Laureat, Nahum Tate, Esq;

Salary 100 l.

Hydrographer, Edmond Halley,
Esq;

Historiographer, Thomas Mad-
dox, Esq; Sal. 100 l. per
Ann.

Foyner of the Privy-Chamber,
Mr. John Howard, Sal. 19 l.
13 s. 4 d.

Bowling-Green-keeper (Gardiner)
Mr. Henry Peacock

Chief Gardiner of the Royal Gar-
den at St. James's, Mr. Hen-
ry Wise.

Eight other Gardiners.

Locksmith, Josiah Lay.

Rat-killer, Walter Martin.

Ff 3

Off.

Officers of the Works that have Patents.

SIR Christopher Wren, Kt. Surveyor General.
 Sir John Vanbrugh, Kt. Comptroller.
 Charles Darrighenove, Esq; Pay-master General.
 Mr. Benjamin Jackson, Master-Mason.
 Mr. John Churchill, Master-Carpenter.
 Christopher Wren, Esq; Clerk Engrosser.

More Officers.

Mr. Thomas Highmore, Sergeant Painter.
 Mr. Thomas Hopson, Purveyor, and Master Joyner.
 Mr. John Ireland, Master Glazier.
 Mr. David Lance, Master Plasterer.
 Mr. John Hughs, Master Bricklayer.
 Mr. Grimlin Gibbons, Master Carver.
 Mr. Thomas Robinson, Master Smith.

Clerks of the Works.

Mr. Nicholas Hawksmere, at White-hall, St. James's, & Westminster.
 Mr. Henry Joyns, at Kensington.
 Mr. Thomas Kynaston, at the Tower, and Denmark-house.
 Mr. Thomas Fort, at Hampton-Court.
 ————— at Winchester.
 Mr. Andrew Jelf, at New-markets.
 Mr. Thomas Rowland, at Windsor.

*A Bill of Fees due to the King's Servants from all Persons
 that receive the Honour of Knighthood, Viz.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To the Earl Marshal of England —————	93	13	4
To the King's Heralds and Pursuivants at Arms ———	08	00	0
To the Gentlemen Ushers of the Privy Chamber ———	05	00	0
To the Gentlemen Ushers Daily Waiters —————	05	00	0
To the Grooms of the Privy Chamber —————	05	00	0
To the Gentlemen Ushers Quarter Waiters —————	04	00	0
To the Knight Harbinger —————	03	06	8
To the Gentlemen and Yeomen Harbingers ———	05	06	8
To the Serjeants at Arms —————	05	00	0
To the Robes Office —————	04	00	0
To the Pages of the Bed-chamber —————	04	00	0
To the King's Barbers —————	01	00	0
To the Wardrobe Office —————	02	05	4
To the Serjeant and Office of the Trumpet ———	03	00	0
To the Gent. of the Cellar and Buttery ———	01	12	0
To			

	<i>l. s. d.</i>
To the Sewers of the Bed-chamber	02 00 0
To the Grooms of the Chamber	01 00 0
To the Serjeant Porter	01 00 0
To the Porters at the Gate	01 00 0
To the Yeomen Ushers	01 00 0
To the Yeomen of the Mouth	01 16 0
To the Closet Keeper of the Books, &c.	00 10 0
To the Surveyor of the Ways	00 10 0
To the Surveyor of the Dresser, &c.	00 10 0
To the Pages of the Presence	00 10 0
To the Drum-Major	00 13 4
To the King's Footmen	00 02 0
To the King's Coachmen	00 10 0
To the Corporals of the Guards of the King's Body	05 00 0
	78 13 4

There is also to the Six Pages of the Bed-Chamber }
 3 l. more if Knighted within the Verge thereof. } 81 13 4

Fees due to the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

For Entrance.

The Prince for his first Entrance into the House of Peers	} 30 00 0
An Archbishop	06 13 4
A Duke	10 00 0
A Marquis	06 13 4
An Earl	04 10 0
The Bishops of Lond. Durban and Winton, each of 'em	03 06 8
A Bishop	02 10 0
A Viscount	04 10 0
A Baron	02 10 0

All these are to be paid as well by those Lords that are newly created, as by those unto whom their Honour descends. And each Bishop being translated unto another Bishoprick, is to pay again according to the Rates aforesaid.

And also every Temporal Lord being created unto an higher Honour, or unto whom it descends, is to pay again according to the Rates aforesaid.

Every Lord is to pay for Proxy. ———— 01 10 0

If any Lord new created send for his Proxy, he shall send also his Fees for his first Entrance into the House; till then his Proxy is not to be entred or allowed.

At the ending of the Session every Peer gives him }
 freely, each Lord above a Viscount, at least } 02 00 0

Bishops or Barons ———— 01 00 0

The Present STATE of Part I.

Fees due to him by Private Bills.

Every Bill at the 1st or before the 2d Reading ———— 05 00 0
 More to him to provide Wine and Wafers ———— 02 00 0
 If a Bill concern divers Persons, they are to pay for a double Bill.
 If a Bill of Naturalization contain many Persons, each } 05 00 0
 Person is to pay ————

Fees due to him for Commitments.

Each Peer committed into his Custody pays Twen- } 06 13 4
 ty Nobles a Day ————
 As for his Entertainment and all other Charges, he refers it to
 the Nobleman's Discretion, who rewards him with Plate, or
 as he thinks fit.
 Every Inferior Person committed to him pays to } 03 06 8
 Nobles ————
 And for his Custody every Day ———— 00 10 0
 If he be sent for out of the Country, he has 20 s. as } 01 00 0
 Riding Fees ———— per Diem.
 From the Beginning of the Parliament, and sending } 00 06 8
 out Writs to the Rising thereof, he has for every }
 Day ————
 And if the Parliament be kept elsewhere than at } 02 00 0
 Westminster, he has an Allowance of 40 s. per Diem,
 as at the last Parliament at Oxford ————
 For every Writ of Error lodg'd in the House, he has —
 And for every Cause that is heard at the Bar, he has — 02 00 0
 Paid by the Appellant and Defendant.

Fees for Installment of Knights of the Order.

The Prince 100 Marks ———— 66 13 4
 A Duke ———— 20 00 0
 A Marquis 25 Marks ———— 16 13 4
 An Earl 20 Marks ———— 12 13 4
 At the Arraignment of any Knight of the Garter, his upper
 Robe belongs to him.

When he is sent beyond Sea to any Prince with the Garter,
 and an Order that he is to be employed, his Allowance for or-
 dinary and extraordinary is from His Majesty, per Diem, 4 l.

The Master of the Horse, and his Officers.

Master of the HORSE.

HIS Grace, Charles, Duke of Somerset, Sal 1200 l. 13 s. 4d.
 per Annum.

Gentleman of the Horse, and	George Fielding, Esq;
Avenor.	William Duncombe, Esq;
Hon. Coniers d'Arcy, Esq;	William Breton, Esq;
256 l.	Thomas Panton, Esq;
Equerries.	300 l. each.
Peter Wentworth, Esq;	Equerry of the Crown Stable.
	Henry Foubert, Esq; 256 l.
	Master

Par
 Richa
 The
 John
 John
 Thom
 156
 Survey
 cha
 82
 Survey
 No
 Riding
 Esq
 Clerk
 wat
 Clerk
 Stu
 Teoma
 Rol
 Squire
 Rav
 Serjea
 coc
 Mar
 coc
 Teoma
 36
 Codch
 Purvey
 San
 Govern
 Brit
 Meuse
 Survey
 ton
 Ste
 Stable
 W.
 Sergea
 ard
 Willia
 Henry
 Oliver
 Thom
 156

Part I. GREAT BRITAIN

Master of the Studs.
Richard Marshall, *Esq;*

Pages of Honour.
The Hon. Rich. Arundel, Esq;

John Morgaunt, *Esq;*

John Hampden, *Esq;*

Thomas Murray, *Esq;*

156 l. each.

Surveyor of the High-Ways, Michael Studholm, *Esq;* Sal. 82 l.

Surveyor of the Stables, Col. Norton, *Esq;* 120 l.

Riding Surveyor, John Bowen, *Esq;* 30 l.

Clerk of the Avery, Mr. Bridgewater, 125 l.

Clerk of the Stables, Michael Studholm, *Esq;* 224 l.

Team Sadler and Store-keeper, Robert George, *Esq;* 93 l.

Squire and Groom Sadler, John Rawlins, 76 l.

Sergeant Farrier, John Simcock, *Esq;* 42 l.

Marshal Farrier, Robert Simcock, 50 l.

Team Farrier, Francis Snape, 36 l. 10 s.

Coach-maker, — Price, 36 l.

Purveyor and Granitor, Luke Sanders, 120 l.

Governor to the Pages, Daniel Brisack, 100 l.

Mensee-keeper, J. Lewis, 36 l.

Surveyor of the Stables at Hampton-Court, Sir Richard Steel, Kt. 36 l.

Stable-Keeper at Kenfington, W. Fielder, 36 l.

Sergeant of the Carriages, Richard Manning, 36 l.

Footmen Twelve.

William Peach

Henry Skull

Oliver Thomas

Thomas Bernard

George Wilkinson

Henry Docker

Francis Allen

John Bernard

David Morris

Isaac Tyssal

Thomas Hardin

William Nightingall

53 l. per Annum each.

Besides Four allowed for the Master of the Horse.

Coachmen, Five.

Mr. James Curtis

Mr. Andrew Millam

Mr. Thomas Welsh

Mr. Edward Brockhurst

Mr. James Smedley

65 l. per Ann. each:

And one for the Master of the Horse.

Five Postillions, and one for the Master of the Horse, 30 l. each.

Five Helpers, and one for the Master of the Horse, 30 l. each.

First Groom and Keeper of the Chaises,

Claus. Claussen

James Beetham

Thomas Sutton

William Smith.

Besides Six for the Master of the Horse. Each allow'd for a Nags Livery, 23 l. per An. besides the Salary of 36 l.

Bottle Groom, John Peach, at 36 l. per Ann.

Helpers to the Chaises Three, at 30 l. per Ann. each.

Chairmen Four, at 42 l. per An. each.

Messenger to the Avery, Nathan Bridgwater, at 15 l. per An.

Porter to the Mense, David Alexander, at 18 l. per Ann.

Tregonnel Frampton, Esq; for keeping Ten Race-Horses with all Necessaries at New-market, 1000 l. per Annum.

Page

Page 246.

Master of the Great Wardrobe.

John, Duke of Montague, Salary 2000 l. per Annum.
 Thomas Dummer, Esq; Deputy.
 John Erlington, his Clerk.
 Edmund Dummer, Esq; Clerk of the Office.
Besides several Under-Officers and Tradesmen.

Page 247.

A LIST of the Officers of His Majesty's Yeomen of the Guard.

Henry, Earl of Uxbridge, Captain, Salary 1000 l. per Annum.
 Chiverton Charlton, Esq; Lieutenant. Sal. 500 l. per Ann.
 Thomas Wyndham, Esq; Ensign.
 Charles Hanbury, Esq; Clerk of the Cheque. Sal. 150 l. per An.
 John Biggs, Esq;
 John Capell, Esq;
 Thomas Whitmore, Esq;
 Francis Clerk, Esq;
 Edward Nicholas, Esq; Treasurer and Paymaster.

} Corporals, or Exempts, 150 l. per Ann. each.

Page Ibid.

Band of Pensioners.

Charles, Duke of St. Albans, Captain, Salary 1000 l. per An.
 William Seymour, Esq; Lieutenant. Sal. 500 l. per An.
Esq; Standard-Bearer. Sal. 300 l. per An.
 Robert Manley, Esq; Clerk of the Cheque. Sal. 120 l. per An.
 Daniel Burges, Esq; Secretary.
 Sir Charles Norton.
 Alexander Barham, Esq;
 Nicholas Arnold, Esq;
 Paul Colton, Esq;
 Gregory Westcomb, Esq;
 Robert Coleby, Esq;
 Sir William Oldes,
 Sir Thomas Saunders.

} William Westcomb, Esq;
 Nathaniel Brown, Esq;
 John Grub, Esq;
 Thomas Gery, Esq;
 William Lancaster, Esq;
 Jeremiah Sambrook, Esq;
 John Gachon, Esq;
 Robert London, Esq;

John

Part I. GREAT BRITAIN.

439

John Darley, *Esq*;
James Wallis, *Esq*;
William Smith, *Esq*;
Edmund Bedingfield, *Esq*;
William Wynne, *Esq*;
William Thomas, *Esq*;
Thomas Pierce, *Esq*;
Henry Pope, *Esq*;
John Lecroft, *Esq*;
Jeffrey Saunders, *Esq*;
Richard Farborough, *Esq*;
John Mum, *Esq*;

Henry Freckleton, *Esq*;
Henry Trent, *Esq*;
Burch Hotherfall, *Esq*;
Alexander Forrester, *Esq*;
William Taylor, *Esq*;
Magnus Kennedy, *Esq*;
Robert Adams, *Esq*;
James Kentish, *Esq*;
Sir Andrew Chadwick,
Edward Horner, *Esq*;
Thomas Stanfall, *Esq*;
Peter Poor, *Esq*;

Page 248.

A List of the Guards.

Duke of Marlborough, *Captain-General*, 10 l. per Diem.
The eldest *Lieutenant General*, *Major General*, and *Brigadier General* (as I am inform'd) have Pay only.

First Troop of HORSE-GUARDS.

John Duke of Montague, *Colonel*, per Diem, r. l. 10 s.
Sh. Davenport, } *Esq*; *Lieu. Co*.
R. Dormer, }
each 15 s. per Diem.
John West, *Esq*; *Cornet*, 14 s.
J. Ashburnham, *Guidon*, 12 s.
A. Apsley, }
G. Morin, } *Esq*; *Exempts*.
W. Eleways, }
W. Colt, }
12 s. per Diem, each.

C. Dilke, }
J. Julion, } *Esq*; *Brigad*.
Edw. Wright, }
10 s. per Diem, each.

Second Troop of Guards.

Algernon, *Earl of Hertford*,
Colonel.
T. Pulteney, *Esq*; } *Lieut. Col*.
G. Jocelin, *Esq*; }
H. Cornwall, *Esq*; *Cornet*.
Sir S. Lennard, *Guidon*.

J. Cornuan, }
S. Weaver, } *Esq*; *Exempts*.
--Musclary, }
--Courant, }
J. d' Entry, }
E. Smith, } *Esq*; *Brigad*.
G. Foulkes, }
F. Rogers, }

Third Troop of Guards.

George, *Lord Newborough*,
Colonel.
H. Compton, } *Esq*; *Lieu. Col*.
J. Baynes, }
L. Belleau, *Esq*; *Cornet*.
A. de la Bastide, *Esq*; *Guidon*.
W. Holmes, }
S. Horsey, } *Esq*; *Exempts*.
H. Snary, }
B. Peachey, }
C. Williams, }
R. Hensberg, } *Esq*; *Brigad*.
D. Mason, }
H. Migett, }

Fourth

Fourth Troop of Guards.
Earl of Dundonald, Colonel.
Lord Forbes, } Lieut. Col.
Lord John Kerr, } Major.
James Bruce, Major.
Sir James Campbell, Guidon.
Patrick Campbell, } Exempt.
Dan. Charlott, } Exempt.
Fran. Charters, } Exempt.
Lord George Forbes, } Exempt.
William Dundas, } Exempt.
John Madder, } Exempt.
Collin Campbell, } Exempt.
Tho. Fazakerley, } Exempt.
Alex. Hutchinson, Adjutant.
Rob. Friend, Chaplain.
Pet Laping, Surgeon.
These receive the same Pay as
the first Troop of Guards.

1st Troop of Grenadier Guards.
Lord Lumley, Col. per Diem,
1 l.
R. Waring, Esq; Lieu. Col. 15 s.
per Diem.

R. Dent, Esq; Maj. 1 l. per
Diem.

R. Morley, } Esq; Captains.
S. St. Paul, } Esq; Captains.
12 s. per Diem, each.

J. Ferreis, Esq; Guidon, 11 s.
Second Troop of Horse Grenadiers.

John, Earl of Delorain, Col.
Will. Montgomery, Esq; Lieu.
Col.

Will. Lindell, Esq; Major.
—Hubert, } Esq; Captains.
—Tells, } Esq; Captains.

Regiment of Royal Horse-Guards.
John, Duke of Argyle, Col.
per Diem, 1 l. 6 s.

Sh. E. Compton, 2 Lieu. Co. 1 l.
Rob. Wroth, 52 s. per Diem.
G. Fielding, Esq; Maj. 19 s.
6 d. per Diem.

Foot-Guards.

1st Regiment, Duke of Marlborough Col.

2d Reg. Will. Cadogan, Esq; Co.
3d Reg. Marg. of Lothian, Col.

A List of his Majesty's other Forces, according to their
Rank, as settled by the General Officers of the Army,
pursuant to the King's late Order for that Purpose.

[Note, Those that have this * before them are standing Regiments.]

Horse.

* **L**umley's Regiment
 * Pit's, late Bland's
 * Winlor's, late Wood's
 * Jocelyn, now Davenport
 * Kellum's
 Waring, late Backwell
 Sibourg, late Harwich
 Windsor's late Regiment
 * Athburnham's
 Carroll's

Dragoons.

Strafford's, now Cobham's
 * Portmore's, } Royal.
 * Carpenter's, }

Evan's
 * Ross
 * Stairs
 * Kerr's
 Pepper
 Stanhope's
 Peacocks
 Hyndford's
 La Boutiere's
 Foissac's
 Withers
 Desborde's
 Magny's
 Gualy's
 Sarlande's

Part I. GREAT BRITAIN.

2437

De Affa
Morrice's
Wharton's

Foot.

Orkney's
* Kirk's, *Princess's Regiment*
* Forfair's, *late Selwin*
* Seymoure's
* Pearce's
* Harrison's
* Tirawly's
* Webb's
* Steward's
* North and Gray's, *now*
Grove's
* Hill's
* Phillips's, *late Livesay's*
* Barrimore's
* Clayton's *late Tidcomb's*
* Harrison's, *late Hertford's*
* Hamilton's, *late Durell's*
* Wightman's
* Stern's
* Sutton's
Meridith's
* Orrery's
* Handaside's
* Sabine's *Welch Fusiliers,*
Prince of Wales's Regiment
* Primrose's
* Shannon's, *late Bretons*
* Preston
Whetham
* Windsor's
Holt's
* Mark Kerr's, *late Faring-*
ton's
Mordaunt's
* Wills
* Borr's
* Wade's
* Sybourg, *now Corbet's*
Shanon's *late Regiment*
Chudleigh's *late Regiment*

Hamilton's, *now Lord Irwin's*
Dormer's
Newton's
* Gorge's
Disney's
Evans's *late Regiment*
Elliot's *Regiment*
* Windrell's
Churchil's
Mountjoy's
Leigh's *late Sutton's*
Rook's
Frank's
Butler's
Rich's
Hotham's
Moleworth
Mountandre's
Creighton's
Mark Kerr's *late Regiment*
Clayton's *late Regiment*
Dubourgay's
Kane's
* Alexander's
Bowley's
* Sahkey's
Stanwix's
Grant's
Pocock's
Wynn's
Vezey's
William Stanhope's
Munden's
Gore's
Edward Stanhope's
Dalzel's
Price's
Longford's
Jones's
Tyrril's
Fielding's
De Loraine's
Lucas's
Whitrong's

General

General-Staff-Officers.

Robert Walpole, Esq; Pay-Master of all His Majesty's Forces abroad and at home; of the Guards and Garrisons, and of Chelsea-Hospital,

William Sloper, Esq; his Deputy.

Michael Hyde, Esq; Commissary-General.

David Crawford, Esq; Deputy Commissary-General.

William Pulteney, Esq; Secretary of War.

His Deputy, *James Taylor, Esq;*

Judge Advocate by Land, *Ch. Hyde, Esq;*

Adjutant General, *Col. Metcalfe Graham.*

Quarter-Master General, *Col. John Armstrong.*

Deputy-Quarter-Master General, *Col. Thomas Lascelles.*

Comptrollers of the Accounts of the Army.

Sir Philip Meadows, Kt. Jun. Sal. 750 l.

James Bruce, Esq; Sal. 750 l.

Their Secretary, *James Astley, Esq;* Sal. 300 l.

Sir Sam. Garth, Physician General.

Alexander Inglis, Esq; Chirurgeon-General.

Isaac Teale, Esq; Apothecary-General.

Page 250.

Lord Almoner, Dean, and other Officers of His Majesty's Chapel-Royal.

LORD Almoner, *George, Bishop of Bristol.*

Sub-Almoner, *Mr. Oliver.*

Wages 6 l. 6 s. 8 d. Board Wages 9 l. 5 s.

John, Lord Bishop of London, Dean.

Board Wages 200 l. per Ann.

The Reverend Mr. John Dolben, Sub-Dean, Sal. 91 l. 5 s.

Clerk of the Closet

The Lord Bishop of Norwich, Sal. 6 l. 18 s. per Annum.

Chaplains in Ordinary to the King.

January, { *Dr. Bradford*
Dr. Strausford
Dr. Friend
Mr. Haley

February, { *Dr. Richardson*
Dr. Beniley
Dr. Mandeville
Dr. Wilcox

March,

March,	{ Dr. Menard Dr. Gee Mr. Grey Dr. Booth Dr. Porter Dr. Dunster	August,	{ Dr. Barton Dr. Chavlos Dr. Baker Dr. Hutebinson Dr. Adams
April,	{ Mr. Finch, Dean of York Mr. Marshall Dr. Sberlock Mr. Edward Finch	September,	{ Dr. Gibson Dr. Chandler Dr. Hare Dr. Stanhope Dr. Moss
May,	{ Mr. Bolser Mr. Sprat Dr. Nurse Dr. Lany	October,	{ The Honourable Mr. Egerton Dr. Frankland Dr. Gooch
June,	{ Dr. Inett Dr. Greene Dr. Snape	November,	{ Dr. Bisse Dr. Kennet Mr. Chisul Dr. Linford
July,	{ Dr. James Dr. Pelling Dr. Reynolds	December,	{ Mr. Blackburne Dr. Wickart Dr. Bridges.

A List of the Names of the Gentlemen of His Majesty's Chapel-Royal at St. James's, together with the Officers of the Vestry thereunto belonging.

THe Reverend the Lord Bishop of London Dean of the Chapel.

The Reverend Mr. John Dolben, Sub-Dean.

The Reverend Mr. James Hart.

The Rev. Mr. William Battell

The Rev. Mr. Andrew Trebeck.

The Rev. Mr. Edward Aspin-

The Rev. Mr. John Gosling.

wall.

The Rev. Mr. Samuel Bentham.

* The Rev. Mr. Geo. Carlton;

The Rev. Mr. Thomas Linacre.

* The Rev. Mr. Thomas Baker.

The Rev. Mr. William Wath-
bourne.

The Rev. Mr. Leonard Woodes-
fon.

The Rev. Mr. John Radcliffe.

Dr. William Croft, First Organist, 73 l. as Master of the Chil-
dren, and Composer in Ordinary, 240 l. per Ann.

Mr. John Weldon, Second Organist, 73 l. and Composer Ex-
traordinary, 73 l.

Dr. William Turner

* Mr. William Morley.

Mr. Alexander Damasceen

Mr. Thomas Edwards.

Mr. Daniel Williams, Clerk of
the Cheque.

Mr. John Freeman

Mr. John Church.

Mr. John Mason.

Mr. Tho. Jennings.

Mr. Bernard Gates

* Mr. Samuel Wheely.

Mr. Frances Hughes

Mr. George Laye.

Jonathan

Jonathan Smith, Esq; Sergeant,	} of the Vestry.
John Hill, Yeoman,	
John Lenton, Groom,	
Reding, Closet-keeper.	Sergeant William Shore, Lu-
Thomas Brookes, Bell-ringer.	tenist.
Matthew Shely, Organ Blower.	Mr. Francisco Goodsens, Vi-
	olist.
[Six Chaplains that preach at	Mr. Christopher Shud, Organ-
White Hall, viz.	Builder.
Dr. Lewis Atterbury.	
Dr. John Ovington.	Ten Children of the Chapel.
Mr. Thomas Marshal.	Henry Franks.
Mr. Marshal, jun.	Edmund Baker.
Mr. Willis.	William Payne.
Mr. Ramsey.	Benj. Jackson.
Mr. Thomas Case, } Readers:	John Williams.
Mr. Francis Keys, }	Thomas Brignal.
Mr. John Richardson, Chapel-	Joseph Centlivre.
keeper.	John Duncomb.
Mr. Daniel Farmer, Closet-	
keeper.	

*A List of the Commissioners, Officers, and others be-
longing to the Custom-House.*

Note, Those marked with a P in the Margent, are by Patent
under the Great Seal, the rest are by Deputation from the Com-
missioners.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Commissioners	Sir Walter Young, Bar.	} Each 1000 l. per Ann.
	Sir Matthew Dudley, Bar.	
	Sir John Stanley, Bar.	
	Sir Thomas Frankland, Bar.	
	John Pulteney, Esq;	
	Thomas Walker, Esq;	
	Sir Charles Peers, Kt.	
		7000 00 00
Secretary for the Western Ports, John Manley, Esq;		
P. Secretary, Charles Carkefs, Esq;—		400 00 00
A Northern Clerk.—		80 00 00
A Plantation Clerk. —		80 00 00
Copying Clerks, 4. —		210 00 00
		770 00 00
Carried over		7770 00 00
		Brought

Brought over — 7770 00 00

l. s. d.

P. Solicitor, *Robert Stephens*, Esq; — 300 00 00

His Assistant, *George Medcalf*, to have
50 l. per Ann. from
him; and from the
King, ————

A Clerk, ————

100 00 00

400 00 00

P. Receiver-Gen. *Henry Fern*, Esq; — 1000 00 00

His Assistant — 100 00 00

A chief Teller — 50 00 00

Another Teller — 40 00 00

2 Cl. to get Bills accept. 100 00 00

Another Clerk — 50 00 00

Paymaster of the Inci-
dents, *Will. Leech* } 40 00 00

A Messenger, *John Fereby* 26 00 00

1406 00 00

P. Comptroler upon the Issues and
Payments of the Receiver-Ge- } 400 00 00neral, *Arnold Sampson*,

Clerks, 3 — 180 00 00

580 00 00

P. Comptroler-General of the Ac-
counts of the Customs, *William* } 1000 00 00
Burnet, Esq;

Clerks 6. ————

1000 00 00

P. Inspector of the Out-port Colle-
ctors Accounts, *George Langton*, } 400 00 00
Esq;

Clerks, 4 — 200 00 00

600 00 00

P. Inspector General of the Exports
and Imports, *Henry Martin*, } 1000 00 00
Esq;

Clerks, 6 — 200 00 00

1200 00 00

P. Register General of all Ships be-
longing to *Great Britain*, *Chas.* } 500 00 00
Godolphin, Esq;

Clerks, 3 — 160 00 00

660 00 00

Carried over 13516 00 00

Brought

G g

Brought over		13616 00 00
		l. s. d.
P. Surveyor General, <i>John Nicholas</i> ,	}	500 00 00
and <i>Edward Rombold</i> , Esq;		
Clerks, 2		20 00 00
		520 00 00
P. Surveyor of the Out-ports, <i>John</i>	}	366 16 08
<i>Byde</i> , Esq;		
A Deputy		
		366 16 08
P. Reg. of the Seizeurs, — <i>Hutchison</i> , Esq;		200 00 00
A Deputy		
		200 00 00
Inspector of the Prosecutions, he	}	
has for Salary 1 s. per Pound		
of what is paid into the Exche-		
quer, <i>Robert Wynd</i> , Esq;		
Four Examiners of the Outport Books		400 00 00
Clerks, 4		
		400 00 00
Examiner of the Sufficiency of Offi-	}	100 00 00
cers Security, and to solícite the		
Payment of Debts standing out		
in the Plantation Receipt, <i>Benj.</i>		
<i>Code.</i>		
A Clerk		
		100 00 00
Surveyor-General of the Riding Of-	}	500 00 00
ficers appointed for the Guard of		
<i>Kent and Sussex</i> , <i>Henry Baker</i> , Esq;		
A Clerk		40 00 00
		500 00 00
Correspond. in <i>Ireland</i> , <i>Mos. Burdifield</i> .		100 00 00
Keeper of the Book of the Weekly	}	10 00 00
Receipts and Payments of the Re-		
ceiver-General, <i>Charles Farrell</i> —		
		110 00 00
Keeper of a Certificate Book out-	}	
wards for the Use of the Com-		
missioners, <i>Sunk</i>		
Keeper of a Certificate Book inwards,	}	25 00 00
for the Use of the Commissioners,		
<i>Hugh Granger.</i>		
		25 00 00
Carried over		15862 16 08
		Brought

Part I. GREAT BRITAIN.

443

Brought over		15862 16 08
		<i>l. s. d.</i>
Register of Wool, &c. from Ireland,	}	
<i>Marshal.</i>		40 00 00
		40 00 00
Register and Examiner of the Out-	}	
port Corn Debentures, Sunk.		
Inspector of the Plantation-Trade in	}	
<i>North Britain, Sam. Macrith, Esq;</i>		100 00 00
His Assistant	}	24 00 00
		124 00 00
Total of the General Officers		16051 16 08

Port of L O N D O N.

Officers serving both in the Inward and Outward Business.

		l. s. d.	
P. Comptroler, <i>Charles Downing</i> , Esq;	}	255 00 00	
besides Fees, _____			
Deputies, 4 _____			
A Clerk _____		20 00 00	
		_____	275 00 00
P. Surveyor, Two of the Earl of <i>Scar-</i>	}	300 00 00	
<i>borough's Sons</i> , besides Fees, _____			
A Deputy. _____			
Clerks, 3. _____		20 00 00	
		_____	320 00 00
P. Comptroler of the Cloth and Pet-	}	200 00 00	
ty Customs, both inwards and out-			
wards, <i>Richard Britton</i> , Esq; be-	}		
sides Fees, _____			
A Deputy _____			
A Clerk _____			
		_____	200 00 00
Viewer and Examiner of Tobacco, }		20 00 00	
both inwards and outwards, <i>Tho-</i>			
<i>mas Hudson</i> , _____			
		_____	200 00 00
Land-Carriage Surveyor, <i>Rob. Olive</i> —		80 00 00	
17 Land-Carriage Men, each 35 l. }		595 00 00	
per Ann. _____			
		_____	675 00 00

Carried over 2345 00 00
Brought

Brought over ——— 2345 00 00

	l.	s.	d.
Coast Waiters Surveyor, <i>Will. Hill.</i>	60	00	00
17 Coast Waiters, each 40 l. per An.	680	00	00
Solicitor of the Coast Bonds, <i>G. Met.</i>	50	00	00
Clerk of the Coast Buifnels, ———	50	00	00
<i>Aubery</i> , dead ———			
Clerk of <i>Ditto</i> , and to make out Bills of Store, <i>Euclid Speidell</i> ———	50	00	00
6 Pair of Oars for the Coast-Waiters, at 60 l. per Ann. ———			
	360	00	00
			1250 00 00
Weighing Porters 25, each 33 l. per An.	825	00	00
<i>East India</i> Prohibited Goods, 4 weighing Porters, each 5 l. per Ann. ———	20	00	00
2 Warehouse-keepers, each 20 l. per An.			
Comptroller of the Unrated Goods	120	00	00
2 Inspectors of the Warehouses ———	10	00	00
3 Computors, <i>Burg, Gillibrand</i> , and <i>Gibbs</i> ———	52	00	00
			1067 00 00
Preventive Officer, <i>Leslie</i> , ———	40	00	00
Maker out and Compleater of the Inspector General's Bills, <i>Will. Alexander</i> ———	20	00	00
			60 00 00
Keymen, 21, at 21 s. per Week; as they die, the Office to sink ———	1146	12	00
			1146 12 00

I N W A R D S.

Collector, Sir <i>John Shaw</i> ———	466	13	04
Deputies, 7 ———	400	00	00
Clerks under them, 7 ———			
			866 13 04
Examiner inwards, <i>Hugh Granger</i> ———	60	00	00
Examiner of the Duty on Wine and Currans, <i>Charles Mein</i> . ———	40	00	00
			100 00 00
Copying Clerk of the Warrants and to deliver them to the Land Waiters, <i>Charles Farvell</i> ———	40	00	00
			40 00 00
Assitant to the Clerk of the Ships Entries, <i>R. Smith</i> ———	60	00	00
			60 00 00

Carried over 5811 05 04

Part L GREAT BRITAIN.

445

Brought over — 5811 05 04
l. s. d.

P. Register of the Warrants, has 2 d.
per Warrant Fee, *Marmaduke Beal-*
ing, Esq;

P. Customer of Petty Customs in-
wards, *Daniel Lawrence* — } 62 06 08

A Deputy — — — — — 62 06 08

3 Jerquers, each 100 l. per Ann. 300 00 00
Clerks, 3. — — — — — 300 00 00

3 Wine Tasters, each 80 l. per An. 240 00 00

9 Land-Surveyors, each 200 l. per An. 1800 00 00

P. 19 King's Waiters, each 52 l. per An. 988 00 00

31 Land Waiters, each 80 l. per An. 2480 00 00

— — — — — 5508 00 00

8 Tide Surveyors, each 60 l. per An. 480 00 00

80 Tides-Men, each 40 l. per An. } 7600 00 00

120 Tides-Men, each 30 l. per An. }

8 Pair of Oars attending the Tide } 480 00 00

Surveyors, each 60 l. per Ann. }

Clerk to the Tide-Surveyors, and } 50 00 00

to set the weighing Porters on } 50 00 00

Work, *Richard Evans* — — — — — }

Register of Ships in this Office, } 50 00 00

Richard Walker — — — — — }

— — — — — 8660 00 00

Wood-Office; A Clerk for making } 26 00 00

Sufferances, *Tho. Andrews* — — — — — }

Surveyor of the Keys, *Sunk* — — — — — }

Waiter at the Keys for Oranges and } 26 00 00

coarse Goods, *Rob. Archer* — — — — — }

2 Watermen, each 30 l. per Ann. — — — — — 60 00 00

Tides-Men in this Office, each 2 s. } 10 00 00

6 d. per Day when employ'd — — — — — }

Keeper of the Timber-Waiter's Ac- } 10 00 00

counts, *Richard Evans* — — — — — }

— — — — — 146 00 00

4½ per Cent. The Husband for Re- } 100 00 00

ceiving and Taking up all Goods } 100 00 00

consigned from the Plantations, } 100 00 00

on Account of the said Duty, *Tho.* } 100 00 00

Scot — — — — — }

— — — — — 100 00 00

Carried over 20587 12 02
Brought

Brought over ———		20587	12	00
		l.	s.	d.
Clerk of the said Duty	—————	50	00	00
A Check on the said Husband, <i>John Savage</i>	} —————	40	00	00
		—————	190	00 00
2 Gaugers, each 60 l. per Ann.	—————	120	00	00
		—————	120	00 00
O U T W A R D.				
P. Collector, Sir <i>John Crisp</i> , besides Fees	} —————	276	13	04
Deputies, 3	—————			
Copying Clerks, 5	—————			
		—————	276	13 04
Examiner outwards, <i>Sunk</i>	—————			
A Clerk	—————			
Copying Clerks of the Cocquets, or Bills, <i>Walter Cox</i>	} —————	30	00	00
		—————	30	00 00
P. Customer of the great Customs on Wool and Leather Exported, <i>John Benson</i> , besides Fees	} —————	50	00	00
		—————	50	00 00
P. Comptroler of the great Customs on Wool and Leather Exported, D ^o , besides Fees	} —————	30	00	00
		—————	30	00 00
P. Customer of the Cloth and petty Customs outward, <i>Rich. Miller</i> , besides Fees,	} —————	5	00	00
		—————	5	00 00
P. Searchers, the chief, Sir <i>William Fowles</i> , besides Fees	} —————	120	00	00
P. 5 Under Searchers, each 12 l. per Ann. besides Fees	} —————	60	00	00
5 More Searchers, each 60 l. per Ann. besides Fees	} —————	300	00	00
2 Watermen attending them	—————	60	00	00
Surveyor of the Searchers, <i>H. Canby</i>	—————	150	00	00
2 Watermen attending him	—————	60	00	00
2 Clerks	—————			
		—————	750	00 00
Register of the Certificate Cocquets, <i>John Berry</i>	} —————	60	00	00
		—————	60	00 00
Carried over 22030		05	04	
		Brought		

Brought over ——— 22030 05 04
l. s. d.

Other necessary Officers in this PORT.

Warehouse Surveyor, John Hol-	}	350 00 00
land —————		
His Assistant, John Tillatson ———		80 00 00
Additional Assistant —————		50 00 00
Warehouse-keeper for the Com-	}	60 00 00
missioners, John Cole —————		
Warehouse-keeper for the Colle-	}	540 00 00
ctor, ——— Dobson —————		
Surveyor of the Act of Navigati-	}	100 00 00
on, Steph. Scot —————		
His Assistant, ——— Scott ———		50 00 00
2 Watermen to attend him ———		60 00 00
		210 00 00
2 Inspectors of the River, each	}	120 00 00
60 l. per Ann. —————		
2 Pair of Oars, each 60 l. per An.		120 00 00
		240 00 00
P. Usher of the Custom-house, Will.	}	60 00 00
Taylor —————		
A Clerk —————		60 00 00
2 Appraisers, Mr. Stockwell, Tho.	}	60 00 00
Snook, each 30 l. per Ann. ———		
Cooper, Richard Green —————		10 00 00
Houle-keeper, James Whitfield ———		24 00 00
2 Door-keepers, each 10 l. per An.		20 00 00
4 Messengers, each 10 s. per Week		104 00 00
42 Watchmen, at 6 l. 15 s. per An.		283 10 00
18 Noon-tenders, at 16 l. each per	}	285 00 00
Ann. —————		
Cleaner of the Walks to the Cu-	}	07 00 00
stom-House —————		
		793 10 00

At Blackwall.

Surveyor, Tho. Carpenter ———	40 00 00
Waiter and Searcher ———	40 00 00
2 Watermen, each 30 l. per An.	60 00 00
	140 00 00

At Gravesend.

P. 2 Searchers, each 12 l. per Ann.	}	24 00 00
besides Fees ———		
		24 00 00

Carried over 24037 15 04
Brought

The Present STATE of Part I.

Brought over ———		24037 15 04
	<i>l. s. d.</i>	
Another Searcher, 40 l. per Ann.	40 00 00	
4 Watermen, each 30 l. per Ann.	120 00 00	
A Smack, Nath. Nash ———	339 16 00	
		499 16 00
<i>At Leigh.</i>		
Surveyor, John Bowen, to keep } a Boat, ———		60 00 00
<i>At Shobury.</i>		
Waiter and Searcher, Jos. North. ———		40 00 00
<i>At Greenwich.</i>		
Surveyor, John Messenger ———	60 00 00	
A Pair of Oars ———	60 00 00	
		120 00 00
<i>At Barkin.</i>		
Surveyor, Benj. Hopkins ———		40 00 00
<i>At Wivenhoe.</i>		
A Smack, Capt. John Dynes ———		319 00 00
Total of the Port of London, ———		25118 01 04

There are in this Port of London, besides the above-mentioned Established Persons, more than 1000 Men who are under Security for the faithful Discharge of their Duty, and are paid only when they are employ'd, either as extraordinary Tidemen, Weighing-Porters, or Watchmen; a select Number of whom are usually called *Preferable Men*, who are always employed first after the Established Men, and stand fairest for any Vacancy in the Establishment.

Patent Officers of the Customs in the Out-Ports.

Note, That the Officers in the following List are appointed to all the Ports in the same Counties, for which they are here mention'd, but officiate by Deputies, who are also paid by them.

Sandwich.

	<i>l. s. d.</i>	
John Ball, Esq; Customer ———	72 08 04	
William Veale, Comptroller ———	15 06 08	
Sir Henry Parker, Searcher ———	10 00 00	

Chichester.

Lancelot Whitehall, Customer and Collector ———	61 00 00	
Robert Haslen, Comptroller ———	13 10 00	
Thomas Jenkin, Searcher ———	10 00 00	

South

l. s. d.

Southampton.

Adam Cardonnell, Customer outwards	62	13	04
Samuel Binks, Customer inwards	66	13	04
John Whaley, Comptroller	45	00	00
Roger Clutterbuck, Searcher	10	00	00

Doct.

William Swanton, Customer and Collector	48	00	00
Nathaniel Smith, Comptroller	10	00	00
— Lisle, Searcher	8	00	00

Plymouth.

— Northcote, Customer	38	13	04
Edward Ash, Comptroller	10	16	08
John Latten, Searcher	30	00	00

Exon.

William Bridgman, Customer	83	06	08
Thomas Arris, Comptroller	10	06	08
—, Searcher	20	00	00

Gloucester.

Arnold Aram, Customer	06	13	04
Edward Gibbs, Comptroller	—	—	—
Job Dowle, Searcher	08	13	04

Bristol.

Humphrey Fitzherbert, Esq; Customer	57	00	00
John Goddard, Customer inwards	57	00	00
William Taylor, Comptroller	31	13	04
William Clutterbuck, Searcher	34	00	00

Mauris Houston,	} 4 Land-waiters, each 15 l. per An.	60	00	00
Edward Nash,				
Harry Brown,				
Joseph Wycham,				

Bridgewater.

Francis Webber, Customer	28	00	00
Robert George, Comptroller	05	06	08
John Silver, Searcher	—	—	—

Cardiffe and Swansey.

Richard and William Gwynn, Customers	16	06	08
Daniel and John Man, Comptrollers	10	00	00
Thomas Lowther, Searcher	10	00	00

Wiltford and Members.

— Price, Customer and Collector	15	05	00
William Hall, Esq; Comptroller	10	00	00
Richard Evans, Searcher	10	00	00

Ipswich.

The Present STATE of Part I.

l. s. d.

Ipswich.

Paul Royer, Customer.	55	06	08
Comptroller.	15	00	00
James Pavey, Searcher.	08	00	00

Parmouth.

Richard and Edmund Anguish, Customers.	38	00	00
Salton Stall, Comptroller.	10	00	00
John Aldred, Searcher.	08	00	00

Lynn.

John Kent, Customer.	62	07	04
John Cox, Jun. Comptroller.	15	04	04
George Slee, Searcher.	12	00	00

Boston.

Samuel Oldfield, Customer.	31	16	08
Samuel Abbes, Comptroller.	12	09	02
William Wilson, Searcher.	02	00	00

Pull.

Charles Best, and Rob. Jackson, Customers, each 39 l.	78	00	00
Henry Segar, Comptroller.	16	13	04
William Draper, Searcher.	12	00	00

Newcastle.

Sir Thomas Doleman, Customer.	27	00	00
William Braithwait, Customer.	27	00	00
Henry Fairfax, Comptroller.	20	00	00
Gilbert Wigmore, Searcher.			

Berwick.

Edward Nelson, Customer.	24	00	00
Christopher Franklyn, Comptroller.	05	00	00
George Selby, Searcher.			

Carlisle.

William Christian, and Benjamin Crofts, Customers.	32	00	00
William Baines, Comptroller.	10	00	00
Richard Patrickson, Searcher.	20	00	00

Chester.

William Gratwick, Customer.	78	06	08
Gibbs, and William Nichols, Comptrollers.	20	00	00
John Waring, Jun. Searcher.	03	06	08

Total—5535 05 00

Other

Other Officers of the Customs for the Out-Ports, who hold not by Patent, but are appointed by the Commissioners.

l. s. d.

Rochester.

Collector, *John Pope* ————— 50 00 00
Surveyor, Searcher, and 4 other Officers, one with } 220 00 00
another.

Feversham.

Collector, *John Smallman*. ————— 40 00 00
A Clerk, with 11 other Officers, their Salary } 400 00 00
one with another, amounts to *per Annum*.

Sandwich.

Jeffery Hafford, Collector, Riding Officer for the } 120 00 00
Isle of Thanet, and Supervisor of the Riding
Officers in his District. —————
A Clerk and 7 other Officers, whose Salaries } 420 00 00
one with another, come to *per Annum*. —

Deal.

Collector, *Lancelot Whitehall* ————— 50 00 00
John Mansergh, Tide Surveyor. ————— 50 00 00
Riding Officers, Tidesmen and Boatmen 13, } 485 00 00
their Salaries. —————

Dober.

Collector, *Robert Breton*, Esq; ————— 100 00 00
A Clerk, Surveyor, Land-waiter, Warehouse- } 2040 00 00
keeper, 20 Riding-Officers, and 10 Tides-
men and Boatmen. —————

Rye.

Collector, *George Shuckburgh*. ————— 60 00 00
John Bradley, Deputy Comptroller, and 23 other } 838 00 10
Officers. Their Salaries, —————

Pewhaven.

Collector, *Alexander Shoebridge*. ————— 60 00 00
A Waiter, Searcher, Comptroller, 2 Boatmen, } 540 00 00
4 Riding Officers. —————

Chichester.

Collector, *Henry Baker*. ————— 60 00 00
20 Subordinate Officers, whose Salaries come to 1272 00 00

Portsmouth.

Collector and Customer, *Sam. Binks*, who has } 30 00 00
only 30 l. *per Ann.* for a Clerk. —————
12 other Officers, their Salaries together. — 518 00 00

South-

Southampton.*Adam de Cardonnel*, Custom and Collector. —A Clerk and 12 other Officers, with 15 more } 880 00 00
belonging to the *Calshot-Sloop*. ———— }**Colws.***Thomas Cole*, Collector. ———— 100 00 00A Clerk, and 15 other Officers, with 11 belong- } 750 00 00
ing to the *Greenhill-Yatch*. ———— }**Doole.**

Collector, ———— for himself and Clerk. — 60 00 00

17 other Officers, ———— 605 00 00

Weymouth.Collector, *Tho. Bower*, for himself and Clerk. — 60 00 00

14 other Officers. ———— 455 00 00

Lyme.Collector, *Peter Southwick*, for himself and Clerk. 60 00 00

15 other Officers. ———— 475 00 00

Exeter.Collector, *Richard Score*, for himself and 2 Clerks. — 110 00 00

40 other inferior Officers. ———— 1280 00 00

Dartmouth.Collector, *T. Jenkinson*, for himself and Clerk. — 50 00 00

24 other Officers. ———— 715 00 00

Plymouth.Collector, *William Pierson*, for himself and Clerk. — 120 00 00

54 other Officers. ———— 1755 00 00

Looe.Collector, *John Dyer*. ———— 30 00 00

5 other Officers. ———— 185 00 00

Fowey.

Collector. ———— 50 00 00

12 other Officers. ———— 270 00 00

Falmouth.Collector, *Rawleigh Radford*, for himself and Clerk. 70 00 00

21 other Officers. ———— 570 00 00

Penryn.Collector, *Ambrose Thomson*. ———— 40 00 00

6 inferior Officers. ———— 150 00 00

Truroe.Collector, *Nicholas Saunders*. ———— 40 00 00

2 Tidesmen and a Waiter. ———— 80 00 00

Bensance.Collector, *Charles Jones*. ———— 60 00 00

22 other Officers. ———— 435 00 00

Pad-

Part I. GREAT BRITAIN.

453

l. s. d.

Padstow.

Collector, *John Blith*. ————— 40 00 00
9 other Officers. ————— 45 00 00

Biddisford.

Collector, *John Bolitho*, for himself and Clerk. — 90 00 00
25 other Officers. ————— 560 00 00

Barnstaple.

Collector, *Tho. Clinton*, for himself and Clerk. — 60 00 00
7 other Officers. ————— 185 00 00

Bzingewater.

Collector, *William Cornish*, for himself and Clerk. 70 00 00
9 other Officers. ————— 250 00 00

Pinehead.

Customer. ————— for 2 Clerks. ————— 20 00 00
8 other Officers. ————— 215 00 00

Bristol.

Collector, *John Sansom*, Esq; for himself and Clerks. 460 00 00
108 other Officers. ————— 3659 13 00

Swansey.

Collector, *Matthew Seys*, for himself and Clerk. — 50 00 00
24 other Officers. ————— 479 00 00

Wiltford.

Collector, *David Morris*. ————— 100 00 00
33 other Officers. ————— 721 00 00

Colchester.

Collector, *James Bruce*. ————— 80 00 00
13 other Officers. ————— 415 00 00

Ipswich.

Collector, *John Knackston*, (besides the Fees from } 20 00 00
the Customer.) : ————— }
6 other Officers. ————— 175 00 00

Hartwich.

Collector, *Robert Meadows*. ————— 60 00 00
10 other Officers. ————— 310 00 00

Parmouth.

Collector, *Thomas Clark*, for himself and Clerk. — 120 00 00
43 other Officers. ————— 1375 12 00

Lynn.

Collector, ————— for his Clerk. ————— 20 00 00
23 other Officers. ————— 635 00 00

Boston.

Collector, *Sam. Oldfield*, Esq; for himself and Clerk. 30 00 00
15 other Officers. ————— 410 00 00

Dull

Mill.
Collector, *Hugh Mason*, Esq; for himself and Clerk. 110 00 00
56 other Officers. 1657 00 00

Whitby.
Collector, *George Trotter*. 50 00 00
9 other Officers. 255 00 00

Stockton.
Collector, *Thomas Louison*, for himself and Clerk. 20 00 00
9 other Officers. 240 00 00

Sunderland.
Collector, *William Estrick*. 60 00 00
14 other Officers. 350 00 00

Petocastle.
Collector, ——— for himself and Clerk. 160 00 00
55 other Officers. 1160 00 00

Berwick.
Collector, *Lionel Norman*, for himself and Clerk. 80 00 00
17 other Officers. 240 00 00

Carlisle.
Collector, *Jos. Sewel*. 50 00 00
8 other Officers. 239 00 00

Whitehaven.
Collector, *John Fosterby*, for himself and Clerks. 120 00 00
31 other Officers. 965 00 00

Lancaster.
Collector, *Jos. Bentley*. 40 00 00
13 other Officers. 283 00 00

Poulton.
Collector, *William Jennings*. 30 00 00
5 other Officers. 75 00 00

Liverpool.
Collector, *Sir Barn. Scudamore*, for himself and } 270 00 00
3 Clerks. }
54 Subordinate Officers. 1965 00 00

Chester.
Collector, *Edmund Smith*. 50 00 00
21 Subordinate Officers. 540 00 00

Beaumaris.
Collector, *William Lewis*. 40 00 00
7 Subordinate Officers. 170 00 00

Total of the Cut-Ports, 36915 05 00

Noty

Note, There are in most of the considerable Ports a great Number of extraordinary Men, paid only when employed, as in the Port of London.

Principal Officers, and Servants belonging to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess.

Gentlemen of his Royal Highness's Bedchamber.
Groom of the Stole, and first Gentleman of the Bedchamber,
John D. of Argyle.

Other Gentlemen of the Bed-chamber.

<i>Algernoon, E. of Hertford</i>	<i>Daniel Lord Finch</i>
<i>Charles Ld. Marq. of Winchester</i>	<i>Carr Lord Harvey</i>
<i>— Ld. Herbert</i>	<i>Lord Belhaven.</i>

Grooms of the Bedchamber.

<i>Augustus Stutz, Esq;</i>	<i>— Trelawney</i>
<i>Adolphus Oughton, Esq;</i>	<i>Col. Catcart</i>
<i>Sir Samuel Lennard, Bart.</i>	<i>Col. Campbell</i>
<i>Col. Paget</i>	<i>Col. Montgomery.</i>

Master of the Horse, *Richard Lord Viscount Lumley.*

<i>— Wynne, Esq;</i>	} <i>Equerries</i>
<i>— Graham, Esq;</i>	

Lord Chamberlain to the Prince and Princess, *Scroop E. of Bridgewater.*

Secretary to the Lord Chamberlain, *— Perce, Esq;*
Sempstress and Laundress, *Mrs. Margaret Wyvill,*

Ladies of Honour to the Princess.

<i>Dutchess of St. Albans, Groom of the Stole.</i>	
<i>Dutchess of Shrewsbury</i>	<i>Countess of Berkeley</i>
<i>Dutchess of Montague</i>	<i>Lady Cowper.</i>
<i>Countess of Dorset</i>	

Maids of Honour.

<i>Mrs. Forrester</i>	<i>Mrs. Meadows</i>
<i>Mrs. Warburton</i>	<i>Mrs. How</i>
<i>Mrs. Ballanden</i>	<i>Mrs. Lepell.</i>

Bedchamber Women.

<i>Mrs. Titchburn</i>	<i>Mrs. Howard</i>
<i>Mrs. Selvin</i>	<i>Mrs. Clayton.</i>

Gentle-

Gentlemen Ushers to His Royal Highness the Prince.
Colonel Thomas Killigrew | Capt. David Campbell.

Gentlemen Waiters.

Capt. Francis Armstrong | Mr. Dedes
Mr. Rich | Mr. Hadden.

Gentlemen Ushers to her Royal Highness the Princess.
Major Charles Selwyn | Capt. Eaton.

Gentlemen Waiters to Her Royal Highness.

Mr. O. Hava | Mr. Savage
Mr. Pierce | Mr. Trye.
Lord Almoner, Bishop of Bangor.
Sub-Preceptor to the young Princesses. The Reverend
Mr. Baker.
Dr. Wilmot Physician.
Nathaniel Booth, Esq; Remembrancer, Council, and Commis-
sioner for his Revenue in Wales, Cornwall and Chester.
Spencer Cowper, Esq; Treasurer and Receiver.
William Stewart, Esq; Secretary for the Principality of Scotland.

Chaplains.

John Turner, D. D. | George Lewis, A. M.
William Burschough, M. A. |

*Commissioners for establishing the Prince and Princesses
Household.*

Sir Robert Eyre, Esq; Chancellor.
John Duke of Argyle, Groom of the Stole.
Richard, Lord Viscount Lumley, Master of the Horse.
Hon. Spencer Compton, Esq; Treasurer.
James Craigs, Jun. Esq; Cofferer.
Samuel Travers, Esq; Auditor.
Spencer Cowper, Esq; Attorney-General.
John Fortescue Aland, Esq; Solicitor General.
James Molineux, Esq; Secretary.
Hugh Cholmley, Esq;

Owen
Thomas
Humph
Philip
Pine
Richar
James

Hugh
Thomas
Peter
Archib
Thomas
Clemen
Harry

John L
Poston
—
—
Samuel
Solomon

Thomas
Sir Char
Alexand
Charles

ADDITIONS and CORRECTIONS.

A LIST of the Field-Officers of the New Levies:

DRAGOONS.

Colonels.

Owen Wynn, Esq;	— Newton, Esq;
Thomas Pepper, Esq;	Charles Churchill, Esq;
Humphry Gore, Esq;	James Tyrrel, Esq;
Philip Honeywood, Esq;	Sir Robert Rich, Bar.
Phineas Bowles, Esq;	Richard Moleworth, Esq;
Richard Munden, Esq;	William Stanhope, Esq;
James Dormer, Esq;	

Lieutenant-Colonels:

Hugh Pearson, Esq;	John Moyle, Esq;
Thomas Erle, Esq;	George Bates, Esq;
Peter Hawker, Esq;	John Stewart, Esq;
Archibald Hamilton, Esq;	John Farmer, Esq;
Thomas Strickland, Esq;	Dansey, Esq;
Clement Nevil, Esq;	Nanfan, Esq;
Harry Killigrew, Esq;	

Majors.

John Dunbar, Esq;	George Keightly, Esq;
— Bellamy, Esq;	Hugh Drysdall, Esq;
Poston Knyvet, Esq;	Poore, Esq;
— Bland, Esq;	Goddard, Esq;
— Ridley, Esq;	John Orfeur, Esq;
Samuel Freeman, Esq;	Richard Manning, Esq;
Solomon Rapin, Esq;	

FOOT.

Colonels.

Thomas Stanwix, Esq;	John Pocock, Esq;
Sir Charles Hotham, Bar.	Richard Lucas, Esq;
Alexander Grant, Esq;	Thomas Chudleigh, Esq;
Charles Dubourgay, Esq;	Roger Handasyde, Esq;

Lieutenant-Colonels.

Thomas Weld, Esq;
 — Nortcliffe, Esq;
 — Hibbart, Esq;
 Earl of Dunbarton.

— Whitmore, Esq;

Thomas Whitney, Esq;

Majors.

— Maclean, Esq;
 George Green, Esq;
 — Cecil, Esq;

William Maidman, Esq;
 Richardson Pack, Esq;
 — Douglas, Esq;
 Ja. Howard, Esq;

Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

PAGE 313, instead of Dr. Lucas deceased, Dr. Robert Canon, who should be placed last.

Constables, Governours, &c. of Places.

p. 315, Hull, the Lord Viscount Irwin, instead of Sutton.

Serjeants at Law.

p. 317, dele Charles Whitacre, Esq; deceased.

Doctors Commons.

p. 318, dele Sir Henry Newton, deceased.

College of Physicians.

p. 321, Read Sir John Shadwell, he being lately Knighted.

Royal Society.

p. 323, dele Charles Earl of Halifax, and Thomas Savery, Esq; deceased, and read Sir John Shadwell, Kt.

Sion Colledge.

dele Dr. Richard Lucas, deceased.

Colledge of Herald.

p. 328, dele Lawrence Crompton, York Herald, deceased; his Place being not yet filled up.

Chelsea Hospital.

p. 335, Dr. Smart, instead of Dr. Arbuthnot, Physician.

Government Civil of London.

p. 338, Sheriffs Elect, Sir John Ward, Kt. and Sir John Fryer, Bar. p. 339, instead of Edward Harley, Esq; deceased, Samuel

Part I. GREAT BRITAIN.

463

Samuel Blount, Esq; Sword-Bearer. London Militia, Orange; instead of Sir Robert Child, Colonel, Sir John Fryer, Bar.

Commissioners of Trade.

p. 345; instead of *William Lord Berkeley of Stratton, Henry Earl of Suffolk and Bindon.*

List of the Nobility of England.

p. 347; instead of *Charles Talbot, Duke of Shrewsbury*, insert *Charles Pawlet, Duke of Bolton, Lord Chamberlain of the Household*; the Duke of *Shrewsbury's* Place being now between Duke *Schomburg* and the Duke of *Leeds*; and add to the Dukes, *Robert Bertie, Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven*; *Evelyn Pierrepont Duke of Kingston*, and *Thomas Holles Duke of Newcastle*.

p. 348, dele *Robert Bertie, Marquis of Lindsey*, Lord Great Chamberlain, and the Marquis of *Dorchester* made Dukes.

p. 349, dele *Charles Montague, Earl of Halifax* deceased. Item, *Thomas Holles, Earl of Clare*, made a Duke; and add as Earl of the last Creation, *George Montague, Earl of Halifax*, Lord Viscount *Sunbury*.

p. 351, *Charles, Lord Willoughby of Parham* deceased; his Son a Minor; dele *Gervase, Lord Pierpont* deceased, the Honour being extinct.

Knights of the Garter.

p. 353, dele *Earl of Halifax* deceased.

Baronets.

p. 364, Add to those of *Queen Anne's* since the Union, *Anthony Stuart*; and to *King George's*, *George Warenden*, and *Fisher Tench*.

Privy-Seal.

p. 367, dele *John Woodson, Deputy*, deceased:

Lord Lieutenants.

p. 368, *Northamptonshire*, instead of *Charles Earl of Peterborough*, *John Duke of Montague*; *Surrey*, instead of *Charles Earl of Halifax*, deceased, *John Duke of Argyle*; *Warwickshire*, instead of *George Earl of Northampton*, *John Duke of Montague*; *West-Riding*, and *City of York*, with the *Assy* thereof; instead of the *Lord Carlton*, *Richard Earl of Burlington*; of the *Tower Hamlets*, *Hutton Compton, Esq;* *Monmouthshire*, *John Morgan, Esq;* instead of the *Earl of Pembroke*. p. 369, *Brecknock*, *Cardigan*, *Carmarthen*, *Glamorgan*, *Pembroke*, and *Radnor*; *John Morgan, Esq;* instead of *Thomas Earl of Pembroke*.

Custos Rotulorum.

p. 369, dele the *Lord Carlton* during the Minority of the *Earl of Burlington*.

370, dele *John before Marquis of Winchester*, and read *John Lord Viscount Liffurn*.

Commissioners of the Sick and Wounded.

p. 377, Vacated, and that *Affair* committed to the Care of *Richard Burton*, and *John Fowler*, Esq; of the Navy Office.

Treasury.

p. 377, instead of *Charles Earl of Halifax*, deceased, *Charles Earl of Carlisle* first Commissioner.

p. 378, instead of *George Montague*, Esq; *George Earl of Halifax*, Auditor.

Universities.

p. 382, instead of *Dr. Gardiner*, *Dr. Charlett*, Vice-Chancellor.

Commissioners of the Stamp.

p. 389, Read *Sir Nicholas Carew*, Bar.

Commissioners of Hackney Coaches.

p. 390, instead of *Charneck Heron*, *Abraham Magney*, and *Forer Folivet*, Esqs; *John Wey*, *Thomas Sutton*, *Thomas Moor*, and *Thomas Molineux*, Esqs.

Commissioners of Hawkers, &c.

p. 390, instead of *Samuel Atkinson*, and *Thomas Eresby*, Esqs; *Francis Brown*, *George Townshend*, Junior, and *Montague Bacon*, Esqs;

Clerks of the Signet.

p. 391, dele *Mr. Woodeson*, Deputy.

p. 392. Add at the end, *John Keel*, Esq; Decypherer.

Publick Ministers Abroad.

p. 393, instead of the *Lord Cobham*, *George Carpenter*, Esq; of *Paul Methuen*, *George Bub*, Esq; *Cyril Wich*, Esq; Resident at *Lubec*, *Bremen*, and *Hamburg*. Item, *Charles Whitworth*, Esq; Resident at *Ratisbon*. Item, *Sir Richard Vernon* Envoy Extraordinary to *Poland*.

Foreign Ministers in England.

p. 394, *Baron Imhoff* Envoy Extraordinary from *Wolfenbuttel*. Item, Resident of the King of *Sicily*, *Monfieur John du Hamel*.

Alienation Office.

p. 398, *John Ramsden*, Esq; Commissioner in the Room of *John Hungerford*, Esq;

House

House of Commons.

p. 404, *John Cater*, Esq; instead of *John Harvey*, Esq; for the County of *Bedford*.

p. 415, *John Middleton*, Esq; for *Aberdeen*. *Jeffrey Gilbert* Chief Baron of the Exchequer in *Ireland*, and *William Cramfield*, Esq; one of the Judges of the King's Bench in his Room. Earl of *Cardigan* surrender'd his Place of being Master of the Hart and Buck-hounds.

Sir John Vanburgh Surveyor of the Gardens, and Waters belonging to the Royal Palaces, Sal. 400 l. per Annum.

John Floyer, Esq; Secretary for *New England*.

George Vaughan, Esq; Lieutenant Governour of *New Hampshire*.

Bailiff of *Jersey*, the Lord *Cartaret*.

Lieutenant Governor, *Robert Wilson*, Esq; in the Room of Col. *Gottyer*, deceased.

Serjeant at Arms to attend the King's Person, *Mark Delves*, Esq;

Note, That his Majesty's Household both above and below Stairs, as also the Officers under the Master of the Horse, being not yet fully settled, those Lists are not so perfect as might otherwise be expected.

THE

THE INDEX TO THE LISTS.

PART I.

A Admiralty and Admirals, Pag. 370
Ambassadors, Consuls, &c. abroad, 393, Foreign ones
here, p. 394
Archbishops and Bishops, a List of them, 365

B
Bank; a List of its Directors, &c. 417
Baronets, a List of them, 353, to 364

C
Chancery-Court, Judges and Officers of it, 396
Chapel-Officers, 438
Charter-house. vide Hospital.
Constables and Governors of Garrisons and Castles in the King-
dom, 314
Colleges of Oxford, 381, of Cambridge, 384
Common-Pleas Court; Judges and Officers of it, 399
Council at Law, 317
Custodes Rotulorum, a List of them, 369
Commons-House, A List of it, 404, to 416
Custom-House Officers, 440

D
Deans and Prebendaries of Westminster, 313. Of London, 314
Deans in general, 366
Doctors Commons, 318, to 320
E



The INDEX.

E

East-India Company, its Directors,	417
Exchequer (Officers of the) 377, Exchequer Court Judges and Officers,	408
Excise (Commissioners of) 386, of Appeals,	Ibid.

F

Fees to the King's Servants, 430, to the Black Rod,	431
---	-----

G

Garter (Knights of the)	353
Guards (King's) 435, and Land-Forces,	436
Governors in America,	380

H

Hackney-Coaches (Commissioners of)	390
Heralds-College,	327
Hawkers and Pedlars (Commissioners of)	390
Hospital, Christ's, 329, St. Bartholomew's, 330, St. Thomas's,	335
Ibid. Sutton's, 334, Chelsea, Ibid. Greenwich,	335
Household (King's) below Stairs, a List of it, 418, to 423. above	424 to 430
Stairs,	418
Household (Prince and Princess)	415

K

King's Bench Court, Judges and other Officers appertaining to it,	354
---	-----

L

Lancaster, Dutchy Court, Judges and Officers of it,	407
London, Lord Mayor, Court of Aldermen, and other Civil Officers of it, 338, &c. Its Lieutenancy,	340
Lords Lieutenants, a List of them,	367
Lotteries,	380

M

Master of the Horse, and his Officers, 432, of the Ward-robe,	434
Mint (Officers of the)	316
Men of War (King's) a List of them,	372

N

Navy (Commissioners and other Officers of the)	372
Navy (Royal) See Men of War.	

O

Ordinance (Officers of)	367
-------------------------	-----

P

Physicians (a List of the College)	321
Peers and Peeresses of England, a List of them,	347, to 352
Prisoners (Band of)	434

The INDEX

Post-Office Officers,	345
Privy-Seal (Commissioners of)	367
Privy-Council (a List of the)	391
Record Office,	317
Royal Society, a List of its,	322
S	
Salt (Commissioners of)	388
Secretaries Offices,	391
Sergeants at Law,	317
Sion-College (a List of the Fellows of)	325
South-Sea Company, its Governors and Directors,	417
State (Great Officers of)	366
Stamp (Commissioners of)	389
T	
Trade (Commissioners of)	344
Treasury (Commissioners of)	377
U	
Vice-Admiral of the Coast, a List of them,	371
Vidwalling (Commissioners of)	376
W	
Wales, Judges there,	402
Wine License (Commissioners of)	388
Works (Officers of the) 430 Clerks,	Ibid.
Y.	
Women of the Guards	411

F I N I S.



THE
Present State
OF
SCOTLAND,
NOW
North Britain.

PART II.

The Third Edition.

CONTAINING,

An Account of the Country in general; of each County in particular, with the Families of chief note; of the Western and Northern Isles; of the Product of the Nation for Trade, especially Fish; of their Export and Import; of the nature of the Climate, Soil, Fountains, Rivers,

Lakes and Seas; of the Customs of the ancient and modern Inhabitants; of the Antiquity, Independency, Government, Civil, Military, and Ecclesiastical; Members of Parliament, Officers of State., Privy-Counsellors, Judges, Military Officers, and standing Forces of the Nation.

LONDON, Printed for *J. Nicholson* at the Queen's Arms in *Little-Britain*; *A. Bell* at the Cross-Keys, and Bible in *Cornhill*; *R. Smith* under the Piazza of the *Royal-Exchange*; and *J. Round* at *Seneca's Head* in *Exchange-Alley*. 1715.

THE
Excellent State
 OF
SCOTLAND
 NOW
 North Britain.

PART II.
 CHAP. II.
 C



An Account of the
 Country in general; of each
 County in particular;
 with the Families of
 chief note; of the West-
 ern and Northern Isles;
 of the Produce of the
 Nation for Trade, ex-
 ceptive fish; of their Ex-
 port and Import; of the
 Nature of the Climate;
 Soil, Fountains, Rivers,
 Lakes and Seas; of the
 Customs of the ancient
 and modern Inhabitants;
 of the Antiquity, Inde-
 pendency, Government,
 Civil, Military, and Ec-
 clesiastical; Members of
 Parliament; Officers of
 State, Privy-Council-
 lors, Judges, Military
 Officers, and standing
 Forces of the Nation.

LONDON, Printed for J. MacLellan at the Queen's Arms
 in Little Britain; & sold at the College-Knave and Bible in
 Cornhill; & sold under the Sign of the Royal Exchange;
 and J. Rous at Seneca's Head in Exchange Alley. 1715.

North
 Virgil
 theole
 Great
 Engla
 the m

The PRESENT
STATE
OF
SCOTLAND,
NOW
North Britain.

PART II.

CHAP. I.

Containing a brief Description of the Country in general.

S COTLAND, the Northern Part of Great-Britain, is bounded on the South by *England*, from which it is divided thus: By the River *Tweed* on the East Border; by *Cheviot Hills* in the middle Marches; and by the Rivers *Esk* and *Solway* on the Western Border. On the North it is bounded by the *Deucalidon Sea*; on the West by the *Irish Sea*, and on the East by the *German Ocean*.

Authors vary as to the Extent of this Country: *Polydor Virgil* makes it 480 Miles in length, wherein he agrees with all those ancient Authors, who, with *Casus*, make the Isle of Great-Britain 800 Miles, considering that Geographers make *England* 320. But we take *Sir Robert Sibbald's* Account to be the most exact, who, in his *Prodrômus* to the Natural History of
B Scotland,

The Present STATE of Part II.

Scotland, Part 1. Book 1. Cap. 2. says, from the *Mule of Galloway* to *Dunsby-Head* in *Caithness*, it is 380 English Miles in length; and from *Ardermouth-Head*, near the *Isle of Mull*, to *Buchanness*, it is 190 English Miles in breadth, and is so frequently cut by Inlets of the Sea, that there's scarce a House in the Kingdom above 60 Miles distant from it. But in order to make good *Cæsar's* Computation as to the length of the Island, we must reckon from the most Southerly part of the Border of *Scotland*, to the most Northerly parts of the Isles of *Scheland*, which, by Mr. *Adair's* Map, is above 520 Miles, including the Seas betwixt *Orkney*, *Scheland*, and the Continent or main Land of the Island, which makes *Great Britain* 900 Miles in length.

Besides the Main Land, whose Extent we have accounted for, there are above 300 Islands, some of them very considerable, belonging to the Kingdom of *Scotland*, which are distinguish'd into three Classes; the Western Islands called *Hebrides*, or *Ebuda* by Latin Authors; the *Orkney* Islands called *Orcades*, and the *Scheland* Isles called *Hethlandica*, besides other Islands which lie in the Firth of *Edinburgh*. Those three Classes of Islands, do in a manner incircle the Kingdom; but we refer the particular Description of them to its proper place.

The Air of the Country in general is wholesome, and tho' colder than that of *England*, yet, for the most part, clearer, being purified by more frequent and stronger Winds. This contributes much to the Health of the Inhabitants, many of whom live to a great Age; and not a little to the Clearness of their Understandings, the People, especially those of Education, being of sharp Wits, good Judgments, and a brisk Temper, in which they resemble the *French* more than could be expected from their Northerly Situation. Their longest Day is commonly reckon'd about Eighteen Hours Two Minutes, and their shortest Nights about Five Hours and Forty Five Minutes in the Continent; but in the Isle of *Skye*, about the Summer Solstice, the Night is not above an hour and a half; and in *Orkney*, about June, one may see to read all Night. Sir *Robert Sibbald*, in that same *Cap.* of his *Prodromus* says, they have Nineteen Hours Day in *Orkney*, and from the Mountain of *Huy*, one of those Islands, about the Summer Solstice, the very Body of the Sun is seen all Night above the Horizon, as it were a little obscur'd with a Cloud, from half an hour past Eleven at Night, till half an hour past One in the Morning. The Winter is longer in *Scotland*, and more subject to Storms of Snow and hard Frosts, than in *England*; but the Air is clearer, and nothing so much infested with stinking Fogs.

The Soil, tho' not generally so fruitful as that of *England*, produces all things necessary for Human Life; and not only enough for its Inhabitants, but sufficient for Export, to exchange for such Foreign Commodities as they want, and to bring home considerable Sums. Tho' the Country for most part be Mountainous

rainous

Cap. II. Scotland, now North Britain.

3

tainour, and full of Heaths, yet it has many large and fruitful Valleys, abounding with Corn and Grass, and more of the latter they might have, were the Tenants encourag'd by long Leases to inclose as in *England*; and had they any Vent for their Cattle when fatted, as it's probable they may now have upon the Union. In a word, the Country produces all sorts of Grain that are found in *England*; and contrary to what some Authors have said, in several Counties they have great store of good Wheat, not only for their own Consumption, but for Exportation; and they have store of Beer, which they distinguish from Barley, and of this Beer they make good Bread and Ale, and it is as proper as *French* Barley for Broath, &c. The most general Grain of the Country is Oats, which exceeds those of *England*, and grow in the Highlands, and other Mountainous Countries, where other sorts of Corn will not grow so well, and of this they make good Bread and Drink, and other wholesome and palatable Food, not only to Natives, but to Strangers also when us'd to it.

Most of the Fruits that grow in *England* are also found in *Scotland*, and in those Countries were they delight in Orchards and Gardens, their Fruit-Trees succeed well; but tho' they have very good Apples, they have none comparable to the *English* Pippin; nor is their Climate so proper for Grapes and some sorts of Wall-Fruit, yet those who are able and willing to be at the Expence, may have very good of both; and the Soil is productive of good Herbs and Roots for Food and Physick.

They have the same sorts of Timber as in *England*, and exceed it much in Forrests of Fir, especially in the *North* and *Highlands*, where their Woods affords Maits for the greatest Men of War, tho' in some Places hard to come at, because of the Rocks and Mountains; but Art and Industry would soon overcome those Difficulties were there Incouragement for it.

In most places of the Lowlands, especially on this side *Forth*, the Country is but ill stor'd with Timber, occasion'd partly by the long Wars betwixt the Two Nations, during which it was cut down and destroy'd, as well as in the Northern Provinces of *England*; but that this does not proceed from any Defect of the Soil, is evident from the handsome Plantations about many Gentlemens Seats, and other Places where the Woods have been look'd after with tollerable Care; so that upon moderate Encouragement for Tenants to plant and inclose, this part of the Kingdom might be as well provided with Fruit-trees and Timber for Ornament, Building and Fewel, as any part of the Island.

For Fewel, many parts of the Country are well provided of Coal, better for Chambers than that of *England*, tho' not generally so good for the Forge, yet sufficient for their own use that way, as also to boil their Salt; and of this Coal they export great Quantities to other Countries.

In the North and Highlands, they have store of Timber for Fewel, and in other places they have Turf, Peat, Heath, Broom, and Furzes; but in some Corn Countries, where most of the Land is plough'd up, they burn much Straw, with which they bake their Oat-Cakes well, and with the greatest Expedition that Bread is perhaps prepar'd in any part of the known World.

The Country in general abounds with Flocks of Sheep, and Black Cattle, except in Corn Countries, where they seldom keep any more of the latter than are necessary for Cultivation, and other domestick Uses. But it's observable that such as are bred in those Countries, are much larger than those bred in the other Parts of the Country, and equal in size to those of most Places in *England*; yet in general thro' the Country, their White and Black Cattle are much smaller than those of *England*, but of a more delicious taste. They export Salt Beef and Pork from the Northern Parts of the Country; and from thence and Highlands, they bring annually great Herds of their small Black Cattle into the Lowlands and *England*, where they sell them, and being fattened, are extraordinary good Meat.

In the Highlands and Isles they have abundance of Deer, but there are few in the Lowlands, except in *Galloway*, and the Parks of some Persons of Quality. The Hides of their Black Cattle being generally small, are not so fit for strong Shoes, Boots and Coach-Harness, &c. as those of *England*; but are proper enough for other uses; and in the Lowlands, where they have Cattel of a larger size, their Hides might with Industry and Incouragement be improv'd well enough to serve for their own Domestic Use, as well as for Export.

In the Highlands, North and West, and in *Galloway*, they breed great number of Horses, small indeed, but capable of great Fatigue, and more proper for the Saddle, and other Uses in those Countries, than Horses of a larger size, because more hardy, and living well upon what would starve great Horses; but in the Lowlands, they are capable of breeding and maintaining Horses fit for Coach, War and Carriage.

They made great Profit of the Skins and Wooll of their Sheep, by exporting them in kind and manufactur'd before the Union. Their Wooll in some places, especially in *Galloway*, *Tweddale*, and some of the Isles, is very good for Stuffs, Searges, Fingrams, Shalloons, Stockins and Cloath; and in making of which they have improv'd much of late. Their Wooll affords them not only Cloth and Stuffs for their Home Consumption, but for Export, especially a coarser sort, of which they vend considerable Quantities in the Northern parts of *Europe*; but their greatest Trade for that, and their other Commodities, has for many Years been with the United *Netherlands*, where they have a Conservator, who serves both for a Consul and Envoy, to take care of the Affairs of their Trade, being part of the Antient Priviledges they enjoy'd by Treaties with the Dukes of

Cap. I. Scotland, now North Britain.

5

of *Burgundy* and others, when Sovereigns of the *Netherlands*. From this Trade the Town of *Rotterdam* has acquir'd considerable Wealth, in consideration of which the *Scots* have been always well esteem'd in those Provinces, and the States allow them Churches and Maintenance for their Ministers.

The Country produces great Quantities of Hemp and Flax, of which they make store of Linnen, coarse and fine, Holland, Camrick, Muslins, Callicoes, Dornick, Damask, &c. for their own Use and for Export, their Women being very dextrous and industrious at making those Things; and it must be own'd to the Reputation of the Country, whatever unmannerly Writers have laid to the contrary, that many of their Women, and those of Note too, do very well answer Solomon's Character of a good Hufwife, *That they seek Wooll and Flax, and work willingly with their Hands; they rise while it is yet Night, give Meat to their Household, and a Portion to their Maiders; they lay their Hands to the Spindle, and hold the Distaff; they perceive their Merchandize is good, and their Candle goes not out by Night; they make themselves Coverings of Tapestry, and their Husbands are known in the Gates when they sit among the Nobles of the Land; they make fine Linnen, and sell it, and deliver Girdles unto the Merchant; they look well to the Ways of their Household, and eat not the Bread of Idleness.* Those that know the Country, need no Arguments to convince them that there's no Hyperbole in this, since many of their greatest Ladies take care to have most of their Linnen and Woollen for ordinary Uses, and many times for their own and their Husband's Wearing, made in their own Houses.

In this place it's proper to mention their Plaids; a Manufacture wherein they exceed all Nations, both as to Colour and Fineness. They have of late been pretty much fancy'd in *England*, and are very ornamental as well as durable for Beds, Hangings, Window-Curtains, and Night Gowns for Men and Women; so that Attempts have been made in *England* to resemble them, at *Norwich* and elsewhere, but they fall much short both in Colour, Fineness and Workmanship, as is evident at first sight. A good Improvement may be made of this Manufacture for domestick Use and Export, now that the Prohibition is remov'd by the Union. The stronger sort of those Plaids is the usual Cloathing for their Men in the Highlands, where they never alter the form of their Habit, which, to other People, seems uncouth, because not us'd elsewhere; yet it must be own'd, that as they are us'd by those of the better sort in the Highlands, they make a manly as well as a decent Habit, resembling much that of the ancient *Goths*, when they overrun *Europe*; and it's very probable, that were they introduc'd into *Africa*, where the *Moors*, &c. wear such a loose sort of a Habit, tho' nothing so neat and manly, they might prove a very good Commodity to the Merchant; and the fine Plaids,

such as are wore ordinarily by Women in *Scotland*, when they go abroad, might be proper for those in the warmest Climates, being not only light, but pleasing to the Eye, by their neat Stripes and various Colours.

For variety and plenty of Fish, Eggs, and Fowl, *Scotland* exceeds any Country in *Europe*, affording not only Food and Feathers to the Inhabitants, but an inexhaustible Fund for Exportation; and since it's known that the *Dutch* have rais'd themselves to much of their present Grandeur by fishing in the *Scott* Seas, it will be an unaccountable Neglect, if upon the Union, that Fishery be not improv'd to the generl Advantage of the Island, so as to enable us to out-do all the World in Fishing.

For Mines, they have those of Gold, Silver, Brass, Copper, and Lead white and black, as good as any in *Britain*; they abound also with Quarries of Free-Stone for Building, Slates of a Gray Colour, ordinarily made use of for Covering Houses, and those of a Blue Colour, which they call Skelley, and are made use of for covering the Houses of People of Quality, and those of the richer sort in Towns and elsewhere: They have also Quarries, nay, Mountains of Marble, some white, with Veins of several Colours, and some Green, with Veins of Red and other Colours, and they have fine Greek Stone, Calmstone and Limestone.

They have also Agat, fine blue Amethysts, and many small Stones, about their Rivers, which being cut and polish'd, resemble Diamonds. They have likewise Pearl and Coal, and Amber-greese is sometimes found on their Coasts.

For the Conveniency of Trade and Fishing, there are so many Inlets of the Sea, as mention'd before, that there's scarce any part of it above 60 Miles distant from some Bay, Creek or Arm of the Sea, which afford many Harbours, and several of them very good, capable of Men of War, and other Ships of the greatest Burthen.

The principal Rivers of *Scotland* are *Forth*, *Tey*, *Clyde*, *Spey*, *Dith*, *Dee*, *Don*, *Nesse* and *Tweed*. The most convenient for Trade are *Forth* and *Clyde*, which, by a Canal, near the Place where the *Romans* formerly built their Wall of about 30 Miles long, to defend their Province from the *Scotts* and *Picts*, might be joyn'd, and open a Communication betwixt the East and West Seas, to the great Advancement of the Commerce of the whole Island; some who have view'd the Country say it's practicable, and it has been pretty much talk'd of since the Treaty of Union.

Having thus given a brief Description of the Country, we shall next consider more particularly what Materials it affords for Trade; which, by due Improvement, may very much enlarge the Wealth as well as the Strength of the United Kingdom.

C H A P. II.

*Containing a more particular Account of Scotland's
Product for Trade.*

WE shall begin with their Fish, and first with Whales which are very numerous about their Islands, and especially that called *Lewis*, where *Buchanan* says the Priests have sometimes had 20 to their Share for Tithes. They frequent the Herring-Bays on the East side of that Island, where the People take them after this manner: They assemble a great number of Boats, and chase the Whales up into the Bays till they wound one of them mortally, upon which, running ashore, the rest follow the Tracts of its Blood, and running also near the Shoar, many of them are killed. Mr. *Martin*, in his Description of the Western Isles, says, that about seven or eight Years ago, there were fifty young Whales killed there in this manner, and most of them eaten by the common People, who say they are very nourishing Food, and make those who eat them plump and fat in a very little time; they call it Sea Pork, and say the bigger Whales are more purging than the lesser, but not so good Food. There is one sort of them remarkable for their Greatness, which they call the *Gallan Whale*, Because they are seen no where but near a Promontory of that Island so called. One of them about eighteen Years ago overturn'd a Fisher-Boat, and devour'd three of the Men immediately. The Advantage which might be made of this Whale-Fishing by the Oil, Bone, &c. is obvious, and might be manag'd with much more Ease, and less Expence than the Whale fishing in *Green-Land*.

Abundance of big Whales frequent the Coast of the Island *Fladda*, near the Isle of *Skye*, and some Years ago, Mr. *Martin* says, 160 little Whales run themselves ashore in the Isle of *Tirey*, near *I-Colm-Kill*, which were all eaten by the Natives, who at that time labour'd under Scarcity of Provisions. Whales do likewise frequent the Coasts of the *Orkney* Islands, where 114 run ashore in 1691. at one time. It is better boil'd than roasted, to be eat with Vinegar, Wine, Parsly, Hyssop, Savory, Fennel, Organy, Anet, Onions, Leeks and Pepper; the Fat is good against the Itch. The Liver smells like Violets, tastes pleasantly, and is very nourishing being salted.

Seals are taken in great Numbers on the Coast of the Island *Norvisk*, where 320 have been killed at one time. They abound also in *Orkney*. The Fishermen surprize them on the Shoar, knock them down with long Staves, sometimes shoot

them, and sometimes take them with Nets; the Natives salt them with the Ashes of Sea-Ware, and say they are good Food, but astringent, and the Broth and Flesh of the young ones is good against Diseases of the Breast. Those of Note in the Isles eat them sometimes under the Notion of Hams; the Husbandmen make Ropes of their Skins cut into Thongs, and the use of them for a handsome Covering to Trunks, Portmanteaus, &c. is very well known, besides the Profit that may be made of their Oil. The Natives make use of their Flesh and Liver against the *Diarrhea* and *Dysenteria*, and they wear Girdles of their Skins against the *Sciatica* and *Cbincough*.

Herrings abound on all the Coasts of the Kingdom, but especially in the Western Isles, which are reckon'd the best and fattest, tho' not so large as those taken on the Eastern and Northern Coasts. The Scots Herring fishing is accounted the best in the World, and the Dutch have got a great part of their Wealth by it. The Herrings come to the Coast of the Isles in April, May and June, and continue in some places till January.

A Fishery was attempted in the Isles by King Charles I. in Conjunction with some Merchants, and a Magazine was erected for that Use in *Hermotra*, one of the *Harris* Islands, and another in the Isle of *Vaeksay*, but the unhappy Civil War coming on, it was not prosecuted. It was renew'd by King Charles II. and succeeded well for a time; the Fish they caught were accounted the best of their kind in *Europe*, and yielded a Price accordingly; but the King withdrawing his Money afterward to supply his pressing Occasions, the Merchants were displeas'd at it, and differing among themselves did also withdraw theirs, which ruin'd the Design.

Some Dutch Families settled in the Village of *Stormway*, in the Isle of *Lewis*, soon after that Prince's Restoration, and so much improv'd the Inhabitants in the Fishing-Trade, during the small time of their abode there, that they still exceed all those of the Neighbouring Isles and Continent; they brought the Natives a great deal of Money likewise for their Sea and Land Fowl; but King Charles II. being prevail'd on to send away the Dutch, it was a great loss to the Country.

Herrings are sometimes bought in the Isles for 6 *d.* per Barrel, and when cur'd and sent abroad, yield from 25 to 40 *s.* per Barrel, and sometimes 36000 Barrels of White Herring have been exported to *France* from *Clyde* in a Season, besides what were exported from *Dumbar*, and other Ports of the Kingdom to *France*, and other Nations, which may serve as a Specimen to shew how capable that Trade is of Improvement, especially considering the Situation of the West of *Scotland* and the Isles, from whence they may be a Month sooner at Market than from any part of *England* or *Holland*, which is the Advantage of taking and curing them cheaper and

sooner than the *Dutch* can possibly do, considering how far they have to sail backward and forward, what Risks they run at Sea, and what Numbers of Tenders they are oblig'd to send to and again betwixt their own Country, and their Doggers with Provisions, Salt, &c. they might soon be out-done in that profitable Trade by the Inhabitants of *Great-Britain*, who may lie ashore at Night, and land their Fish as soon as caught, without any Danger from Tempests or Enemies, many of those Bays where the Herring abound, being very safe for Ships to ride in.

The most remarkable Places for Herring-fishing are *Brassay* Sound in *Shetland*, the Coasts and Bays of the *Orkney* Islands, *Lockbroun* in *Ross*, the Coasts and Bays of *Lewis*, *Harrier* and *Skye*, and the lesser Isles adjacent to each. From *Lochmaddy* in *Harris* particularly, 400 Vessels have been loaden with Herring in a Season, and the Harbour is large and capable of Ships of the greatest Burthen, and in the Bays of *Altivig*, one of the Isles adjacent to *Skye*, the Shoals of Herring are so thick, that many times they entangle the Boats. The Isles of *Mull*, *Ila*, *Jurah*, and others about the Coasts of *Argile*, *Lochfin* in *Argyle*, the Isles of *Arran*, *Boat*, &c. in *Clide*, the River *Forth* on both sides the Coast, especially towards *Dumbar*, where the Herrings are very large and numerous. The Situation of the Islands is very convenient for a Trade with *Denmark*, *Norway*, *Sweden*, *Hamburg* and *Holland*, and the more westerly, where the best Herring abound most, are within a Week or Ten Days Sail of *France* and *Spain*, with a fair Wind; for they fall immediately into the Atlantick Ocean, without being expos'd to the Dangers or cross Winds of the *Irish* or *British* Channel, and by Consequence lie also more commodiously than any part of *Great-Britain* for a Trade to the *Streights*, and *East* or *West-Indies*, without so much Danger of Capture by Enemies in case of a War.

To this may be added, That the Islanders are very numerous, being computed at 40000 Men, and many of them without Employment, so that from thence, and the Neighbouring Continent, there are Men enough to be had cheaper than any where else, and most of the Islanders know very well how to handle the Oar, endure fatigue, and live hardy. Many of them live to a great Age. *Buchanan's* Account of one *Lawrence* in *Orkney* is well known, he married when 100 Years of Age, and liv'd 40 Years after, and went out a fishing to the last in the Sea, and died rather of old Age than any Infirmary. *Dr. Wallace*, in his Description of *Orkney*, mentions one, who, not long ago, liv'd 80 Years with one Wife; and another who had a Son at 100, and liv'd after till he saw Grand-Children by him; and 1623, a Woman was brought to Bed of a Child in the 63d Year of her Age, as was attested by the Minister and Clergy. *Mr. Martin* says, he knew several in the Isle of *Harris* at 90 Years of Age; and *one Donald Kay*, in the Isle of *Sand*, died

died in his roodth Year, being very brisk, and able to manage his Affairs, till within two Years before his Death. The Lady *Macleod*, in the Isle of *Skye*, liv'd to 103, had then a comely Head of Hair and good Teeth, and enjoy'd a perfect Understanding till the Week she died. In the Isle of *Furab*, belonging to the Duke of *Argyle*, he says one *Gillour Maccrain*, who died above 50 Years ago, liv'd 180 Years, as he was inform'd by several that knew him. A Man very lately in *Southbist* was 130, and yet perfect in his Understanding. One *Bayliff Campbell* liv'd in *Furab* to 106. And about 6 Years ago, a Woman, in the Isle of *Scorba*, liv'd 140; and one *Tainville* liv'd to 180 in *Schetland*. This Longevity he ascribes to the Healthfulness of the Climate, and their temperate way of living, which is very good Incouragement for others to adventure Stocks and Factories for Improvement of Trade there, especially considering the Simplicity of the Peoples Manners, and their innate Respect and Kindness to Strangers.

In a word, the Number, Safety and Commodiousness of the Bays and Haibours in those Islands, and the Multitude of Fish in all of them, look as if Nature had design'd them for promoting a Fishing-Trade; and the Soil being generally better than in the Neighbouring Continent, many of them are productive of all sorts of Grain, and fit for Orchards and Gardens; and were the Inhabitants better instructed in Fishing, Manu-ting and Planting, these Islands are capable of maintaining ten times the present Number of Inhabitants; and have very good Quarries, some of them Marble too, fit for Building, for which they might be sufficiently furnish'd with Timber from the Neighbouring Continent till they might have it of their own Growth. They abound also with Black Cattel, Sheep, Fowl, Deer, Eggs, Shell-fish of all sorts, in such Quantities, as are not only sufficient to maintain ten times the Number of the present Inhabitants, but to raise a large Fund of Trade for Exportation. They have also fresh Water Lakes and Rivers with Salmon, Trours, Eels, Perch, Pikes, &c. In the Isle of *Skye* particularly, there are Thirty Rivers which afford Salmon.

This brings us in the next place to the *Salmon Fishing of Scotland*, which are found in most of their Rivers, but the greatest Store is in the North, in the Rivers *Dee* and *Don*, at *Aberdeen*, remarkable for its noble Salmon-fishing, from whence they export great Quantities to *Holland* and *France* in time of Peace; and might with Red-Herring make a very advantageous Trade to the *Streights*. Their Salmon are accounted the best in *Europe*; and tho' their Barrel be a Third less than that of *Bernwick*, yet they have yielded Ten Livres more per Barrel in *France*, partly because of their Goodness, and partly because better cur'd, wherein the Magistrates and Town-Council of *Aberdeen* take a very particular Care. Salmon abound not only in the Navigable Rivers of *Scotland*; but in those which are lesser, in most

parts
ly,
bad
with
mou
they
Sprin
that
thos
for
Stre
more
Rive
Fishi
to ste
again
made
ing,
very
Fishi
Nairn
with
rema
the li
and S
Castl
border
Harris

We
they h
ally in
1 d.
fort so
to 2 s.
of the
have b
their C
monly
Englan
Hambur
Scotts S
they di
much o
Scotts M
Kingdo
says, he
Fish an
400 cu
tail'd th

Cap. II. Scotland, *now* North Britain.

11

parts of the Kingdom; and they valu'd them so much formerly, that in several of their old Acts of Parliament, they forbade selling them to *England*, except for Gold. *Glyde* abounds with Salmon, for which the Town of *Renfrew* has been famous; and Bishop *Lesly*, in his Description of *Scotland*, says, they us'd in his Time to employ 60 Vessels in Fishing most of Spring and Summer; but it's much short of *Aberdeen*, where that same Author says, the Rivers *Dee* and *Don* exceed all those of the Kingdom for Number and Goodness of Salmon, for which he assigns this Reason, That they delight in clear Streams, which occasions our Rivers in *Scotland* to abound more with Salmon than those of other Countries where the Rivers are more muddy. It's also observable, that the Salmon Fishing in the West of *Scotland* is decay'd, since the People us'd to steep their Flax in the Rivers, for want of putting the Laws against such Practices in due Execution; and likewise those made against killing any Salmon during the time of their Breeding, from *September* to *December*, the Penalties of which are very severe. The other Places most remarkable for Salmon-Fishing in *Scotland*, are in the *Dovern* at *Banff*, the Rivers *Nesse*, *Nairn*, *Findorn*, *Lofsey* and *Spey* in *Murray*; the latter abounds with Salmon for 60 Miles together. *Lochlounmond* in *Lennox* is remarkable for Salmon of an excellent Taste, *Lochou* in *Argile* the like; and there's good Salmon-Fishing in the Rivers *Louth* and *Speynie* in *Lochaber*, in the Bay of *Cromarty*, near *Dingwall* Castle, and in the River *Tweed*, and other lesser Rivers in the bordering Counties. They have marl'd or speckled Salmon in *Harris*, *Northboist* and *Benbecula*.

We come next to their Cod Fishing, of which and Ling they have great Plenty on most of their Coasts, but especially in the North and Isles, where they are bought dry'd for 1 d. or 2 d. per piece, and in the Isles cheaper, and the larger sort sold again frequently in *England* and elsewhere, from 18 d. to 2 s. 6 d. per piece. The Season for this Fishing is after that of the Herrings, and in the Country of *Fife* alone, 500 Vessels have been employ'd annually in this and Herring-Fishing; and their Cod and Ling being cur'd with their own Salt, they commonly exported them to *Holland* and *Hamburg*, to the *Baltick*, *England*, *France*, *Spain* and *Portugal*; but since the *Dutch* and *Hamburgers* have applied themselves to fish Cod and Ling in the *Scots* Seas, and to buy up what they could from the *Scots*, as they did likewise their Salt to cure them, the Country has lost much of the Benefit of that Trade. Mr. *Spruel*, an Eminent *Scots* Merchant, who laid an Account of the Product of the Kingdom for Trade before their Parliament some years ago, says, he was inform'd by a *Yarmouth* Man who us'd to buy those Fish and Salt on the *Scots* Coast, that he has sometimes got 400 cur'd Fish in a Voyage, at 1 d. or 2 d. per piece, and retold them again from 1 d. to 2 s. 6 d. a piece, which shews the

the vast Advantage might be made of this Trade, since the *Scots* Cod are reckon'd as good or better than those of *Newfoundland*. And what contributes much to the Cheapness of this and the Herring-Fishing in *Scotland* is, that they are catch'd with fewer Hands and Vessels, of far less Expence than Doggers, which must be well Mann'd and strong, because oblig'd to lye out at Sea ; whereas the *Scots* catch those Fish in their own Creeks, Bays and Harbours, where few Hands and open Vessels are for the most part sufficient, because they are seldom expos'd to any Danger by Storm, being always near the Shore, and laid up at Night.

The principal Parts for great Cod are round the Isles of *Schotland* and *Bara-head*. The *Dutch*, *Hamburgers*, *Bremers* and others, come usually to *Brossa's-Sound* in *Schotland* about the middle of *May* to fish for Herring, Cod and Ling. There have been upward of Two Thousand Busses there in a Summer, and they generally go away in *August* or *September*. When they arrive they set up Shops in several parts of the Island, and barter Linnen, Beer, Brandy, Bread and other Things, with the Inhabitants, for Fish and fresh Provisions, and when the Natives demand Money for their Commodities they readily pay it them ; by this means *Lerwick*, which about Thirty years ago consisted only of about Three Families, is now increas'd to above Three Hundred, which may serve as a Specimen, how much that Fishery and Country may be improv'd, if the Inhabitants of *Great Britain* once come to manage it with Joyn-Stocks. They have abundance of Fish on that Coast call'd Tusk, as big as Ling, which are commonly sold at 15 or 16 s. per Hundred ; they are better fresh than salted. The Inhabitants, observe, that the further North the Fish are the larger. Other remarkable Places for Cod-Fishing are, *Loch-Carlway* in the Isle of *Lewis*, where the Fishermen are frequently interrupted by Whales ; but it is a commodious Harbour, capable of Ships of the greatest Burden. All the Coasts about the Isle of *Lewis* abound with Cod and Ling of a very large size, as do *Loch-tarbat*, *Loch-maddy*, and *Loch-eport*, in the Isle of *Harris* ; the Coast of *Barry* Isle, the Isle of *Sandray*, the Isle of *St. Kilda* or *Hart*, where they are very large ; the Isle of *Skie*, *Sabretil* near *Skie*, the Isle of *Arran*, the Isle of *Ilesay*, the Isle of *Goll*, and the Isle of *Cannar*.

The Fish already mention'd being such as make the principle Fund of Trade for Exportation, we come next to others which serve chiefly for Home Consumption, several of which are also capable of being cur'd and exported, and might yield considerable Profit, particularly a Fish call'd Haddocks, which eat very well fresh or salted ; those call'd *Pindon-Haddocks*, which abound at *Aberdeen*, being dry'd, eat with a marrowy Taste, and are much admired by Strangers ; good Haddocks of other sorts are to be had on most of the Coasts round the Kingdom. They have

have also Sturgeon, abundance of Turbat, Skate, or Thorny-back, Grey-lord, in Size and Shape like a Salmon, Mackrel, Keeling, Whittings, Sea-Urchin, Cat-fish and Cockpadle, small Cod, Lyths, Spirlings, Soles, Flukes and others, and *Garnie* Fishes, so call'd because taken chiefly near *Inchgarvy*, in the River *Forth*, equal almost to Anchovies; Eels in abundance in their Lakes and Rivers, the largest of which are salted in some parts of the Country, from whence the People make considerable Profit. Among Fish, we may also reckon Otters, because they are Amphibious Creatures, and are numerous in the Isles, both West and North; the Use of their Skins for Muffs, &c. is well known; it's also wore next the Skin for the Palsy; the Blood mixt with Vinegar helps Swellings in the Sinews; the Liver dry'd helps the Bloody-flux; and the Testicles are made use of against the Epilepsy and fits of the Mother. For Shell-fish of all sorts, especially in the Western Islands, their Number is incredible, such as Lobsters, Crabs, Oysters in some places, particularly in *Orkney*, so large, that they must be cut in Three or Four pieces before they can be eat, Cockles, Muscles, Limpers, Wilks, Clams, and Spouts, which are cast up by the Tide in such Numbers in the Isles, as the People are not able to consume them: At the *Kyle of Scalpa*, in the Isle of *Sky*, a Spring-Tide commonly leaves 14 or 20 Horse Load of Oysters on the Sands, and in like manner those Tides throw up vast Quantities of Muscles on that Coast.

Of Pearl, Ambergrease, Coral, Agat, and other valuable Stones,

Pearl being the Product of Fish, it is proper to discourse of the *Scotts* Pearl here. Mr. *Spruel*, the Merchant abovemention'd, who understands the Pearl Trade best of any Man in that Kingdom, having dealt in it above 40 years, says, he has sometimes given 100 Rix-dollars, which is near 25 *l.* for one *Scotts* Pearl, and that he had *Scotts* Pearl as fine, clear and more transparent, than any Oriental Pearl; tho' the latter be more easily match'd, because they are all of a Yellow Water, yet Foreigners he says covet *Scotts* Pearl. The more Wrinkles there is in a Pearl Shell, the more sign he says it is of the Age and Goodness of a Pearl; for the smooth Shells are young and barren, therefore he propos'd that a Law should be made to forbid the fishing of young Pearl, for the longer they stay in the Water the more valuable they are; so that he would have no Shells taken up less than Four Inches in Length, or Two or Three in Breadth, and that none should be allow'd to offer any Pearl to be sold that weighs less than Five Grains, which is as reasonable as Laws to prevent the taking of the young Fry of Salmon, since Pearl are of much more Value. And that they might have Time to grow and increase, he proposes that Pearl-Fishing should be forbid, except once in Ten Years at least, because he has

been

been sorry to see some Thousands of young Pearls offer'd to Sale that were of no manner of Value; whereas had they lain in the Waters their due Time, they might have been worth from Four to Fifty Crowns a piece.

Pearl is found in most Places of the Nation where Salmon are taken, and once in Twenty Years he says there's a great Pearl-Fishing in *Scotland*; this does not hinder but that Pearl-Shells of the Size he proposes, or larger, may be taken up at any time when found, and these are probably to be had among the unfrequented Isles.

Particular Places where Pearl abound are the Rivers in the Isle of *Skie*, where they are frequently found in black Muscles, especially in the Rivers *Kilmartin* and *Ord*, where Pearls have lately been found of 20 *l.* per piece, and in a fresh Water Lake near the South side of *Locheinardstad*; in that same Island there are also Muscles that breed Pearl.

Tho' the small Pearl be not so useful for Ornament, yet they may be of very good use in Physick, being accounted the Chief of all Cordials, and very good against the Plague, violent and pettilential Fevers, Fluxes, Heartburning, Giddinels of the Head, Trembling of the Heart, &c. which is sufficient to shew, that they are a great Blessing of Nature, and a Subject of Trade that deserves Encouragement, since we may be supplied with it much cheaper at Home than from the *Indies*. The Physical Preparations to be made of Pearl are found in *Salmon's Dispensatory*, p. 428.

To this we may add Coral Red and White, and Coraline, which grow in the Isles of *Lewis* and *Skie*, particularly in the Bays and Coasts of the former, but it is small, not exceeding Six Inches in Length, nor a Goose's Quill in Bigness; the same is also found on the West Coast of the Isle of *Jura*. Besides the use made of it for Ornament, it is very useful in Physick for comforting the Heart, purifying the Blood; 'tis good against Plague, Poyson, Malignant Fevers, Fluxes, the Running of the Reins, Whites in Women, spitting of Blood, Wounds, &c. and being Pouder'd and given to new born Children in Women's Milk, prevents their ever having the Falling sickness or Convulsions. The Coraline is also good against Worms, astringent, strengthening, and good in hot Gouts. For the Noble Physical Preparations of Coral, see *salmon's Dispensatory*, p. 422. The Islanders add a Quantity of Red Coral to the Yolk of a roasted Egg for the *Diarrhæa*.

Ambergrease is also found on the *Scots* Coasts, particularly on that of the Island *Bernera*, one of the *Harris* Isles, where a Weaver finding a Lump of it, and not knowing what it was, burnt it to shew him Light, when the strong Scent discover'd it, and made his Head ake. It is also found on the Coasts of *South-west*, *Kintyre* and *Orkney*. The several Preparations of Ambergrease in Physick, and the excellent Uses of it for recreating the Spirits,

Cap

Spiri
ing
thole

Ma

near

help

gainst

Marco

factory

Th

Skie i

some

sembl

Semic

Furro

Come

cure t

Cramp

says it

is alw

not ag

of Cl

The

in the

it as a

by mak

with

someti

Water

and of

Agg

Isle of

Pale Sk

This St

Ec. h

against

Creatu

a good

Chry

of St. A

rent Si

There's

for ma

enough

it being

Cholick

sing Mi

der, and

Dispens

Cap. II. Scotland, now North Britain.

15

Spirits, and Antidotes against Plague and Poyson, for strengthening the Body and helping Conception, &c. are known. For those Preparations see *Salmon's Dispensatory*, p. 400.

Marcasites Black and White, resembling Silver Oar, are found near the Village *Starile* in the Isle of *Skie*; they are good to help Conception, for drying up Milk in Womens Breasts, and against hard Chærades. The excellent Physical Preparations of *Marcasites* may be seen at large in *Salmon's new London Dispensatory*, p. 351.

The *Lapis Cernuus*, or *Cerna Amonis*, is found on the Coast of *Skie* in Banks of Clay on the East Coast, of different Shapes, some of the Breadth of a Crown piece, with an Impression resembling the Sun; some as big as a Man's Finger, resembling a Semicircle, furrow'd on the inside; others jets, with yellow Furrows on both sides; the Natives Steep 'em in Water for some Hours, and by washing the part affected with the Water, cure the Cramp in their Cattel; and for that Reason call them Cramp-stones. *Pliny* reckons this among the precious Stones, says it has a Colour, is impress'd with a Star in the middle, and is always found in a place blasted with Lightning, which does not agree with *M. Martin's* Description, since it is found in Banks of Clay upon the Sea shore.

The *Lapis Hæcticus*, or white Hæctick Stone, abounds likewise in the Isle of *Skie*, both by Land and Water. The Natives use it as a Remedy against the *Dysenteria*, *Diarrhea* and *Consumptions*, by making them Red hot in the Fire, and then quenching them with Milk or Water, which they Drink with Succels; and sometimes Bathe their Feet and Hands in the said Milk or Water. Most of the Rocks of the Isle *Rona* are of this Stone, and of a Red Colour.

Aggat grows likewise in *Apples-Glen*, near *Lochfallaw*, in the Isle of *Skie* of different Sizes and Colours, some Green, some of a Pale Sky Colour, and all of them strike Fire as well as Flint. This Stone, besides making neat Handles for Swords and Knives, &c. has it's Physical Use, the Powder of it apply'd being good against the Biting of Serpents, Spiders, and other Poysonous Creatures; refreshes the Heart, strengthens the Body, and causes a good Colour.

Chrysal is found in great Quantity in the Rocks of the Isle of *St. Kilda*, and in several Places of the Isle of *Skie*, of different Sizes and Colours, and one sort of a Purple Colour. There's Chrysal also in the Isle of *Aran*. The use of Chrysal for making Glasses, Cups and Chrystals for Watches is well enough known. It has besides its Physical Uses, the Powder of it being good against the *Diarrhea*, *Dysenteria*, *Lienteria*, *Celiac Cholick*, whites and reds: It's also accounted good for increasing Milk in Nurtes, for breaking the Stones in Reins and Bladder, and for the Gout. See the Preparations of it in *Salmon's Dispensatory*, p. 409, 410.

Q

Os Sepia is found in great Quantities in the Sand of the Isle of *Harris*, the Natives powder it, and being Drank in boyld Milk, it is found to be an effectual Remedy against the *Dyarrhea* and *Dysenteria*; and they also make use of the Powder to take the Film off the Eyes of Sheep. It is the Bone of the Cuttle Fish.

Molucca Beans are found in great Numbers upon the Coasts of the Isles, particularly in the Isle of *Harris*; the superstitious Natives use them as Amulets, particularly the White ones, and say, that when any hurt is intended the Person that wears them, the Beans turn black; that they do change Colour Mr. *Martin* is positive, being an Eye Witness of it; but the reason he leaves to Enquiry; one strange effect of them he mentions, viz. that a Gentleman's Cows in that Isle giving Blood instead of Milk for several days, by throwing one of these Nuts into the Pales, the Blood was chang'd into a dark brown Colour at first, and afterwards the Cows gave good Milk, and the very Nut, by which it was perform'd, he was presented with by the Steward of *Harris*, and kept it as a Rarity. The Powder of the black Bean found on the Coast of the Isle of *Lingay*, drunk in Milk or *Aquavitæ*, is made use of by the Natives against the *Diarrhea* and *Dysentery*. These Beans or Nuts are drove in great quantities by a Western Wind upon the Coast of the Island *Tyre-yi*. They are also found in *St. Kilda*, and in the *Orkney Islands*.

Fullers Earth is found in the Brooks of *Dunvegan* and *Nisboft* in *Skie*. The use of this Earth for Clothiers, &c. is very well known; for the Physical Uses of it, against Burns and Scalds, Swellings, and the Gout. See *Salmon's Dispensatory*, p. 434.

Corkir for dying a Crimsom Colour is a Scurf, growing on the Coasts and Hills of *Skie*; it ripens in *August*, and the Natives gather it in the Decrease of the Moon.

Croftil, a Courser Scurf of a dark Colour is also found there, and made use of to dye a Philomote Colour.

Wampumpeg, or fine Shells, which pass in *Africa*, and some Parts of the *Indies*, for Money, are found in great Numbers, with other curious Shells, upon the Coasts of the Isles.

Loadstone is found in a Hill on the North End of the Isle of *Cannay*. Mr. *Martin* laid a Compass on the Stony ground near it; the Needle went often round with great Swiftnefs, and instead of settling towards the North settled due East; for the Physical Uses of it, against the Dropfie, Bleeding, Gonorrhæa, Gout, Convulsions, &c. See *Salmon's Dispensatory*, p. 414.

Spermi Ceti is also found on the Coast of *Orkney*, and elsewhere in the Isles. The Learned are not agreed what this is, some will have it to be the Sperm or Seed of the Whale, which swims upon the Sea like Froth; others say, it is the Brains of a long-headed Whale, purified by some Lixivium. It is of a white fat Substance, which easily takes fire, and is in *English* commonly call'd *Parmacitj*.

MINE.

M I N E S

Gold Mines where found in *Crawford Moor* in *Scotland* in the time of King *James IVth*, says Bishop *Lefly* in his History of *Scotland*; and in the Reign of King *James Vth*. Some Rich *Germans* skill'd in Mines, came over with abundance of Money, and obtain'd leave from the King to dig in those Mines, wherein they employ'd abundance of Men; and forming the Earth dug into little Globes or Balls, wherein there was abundance of pure Gold; they bought them from the King, and carried them with them to *Germany*. It is certain that Gold is still found in those Parts in the Streams and elsewhere; and that Azure is to be had there in great Quantities almost without any Labour. The Bonnet Pieces coin'd before the Union of the Crowns in *Scotland* were of that Gold.

Silver Mines were also found in *Carnpapell Hill*, three Miles South of *Linlithgow* in *West Lothian*; in the Reign of King *James VIth*. by one *Mund* a Coal-digger.

Copper Mines are also found in *Airtbey*, belonging to the Earl of *Hoptoun*, within Two Miles of *Sterling*, where 100 Pound Oar yielded 50 of very good Copper; from which Silver is likewise extracted in a good proportion.

There are rich Lead Mines also in the Earl of *Hoptoun's* Lands in *Clidsdale*, of which his Lordship makes great Profit by selling the same to the *Dutch*, and we have formerly mention'd the Mines of Tin and Lead in *Orkney*.

Mr. *Spruel* in his *Scheme of Scotland's Product*, says, if others follow'd the Example of the Earl of *Hoptoun* and his Predecessors, they might export Ten times more Lead than they do, which would be of considerable Advantage to the Kingdom, because it is a sure and staple Commodity in most Parts of the World, and therefore proposes that Merchants should be oblig'd to carry it off, to prevent their exporting of Money and Bills, because it might serve for Ballast, pay but little Freight, and take up no room from other Goods.

There are Iron Mines at *Dumfermlin* in *Fife*, in the Isle of *Lewis*, and in many of the Hills of *Scotland*.

Coal-Mines are very frequent in *Lothian*, *Fife*, and elsewhere, from whence great Quantities are exported, besides enough for home Consumption.

Mines or Quarries of Free Stone, as good as any where for Building, Pavements, Millstones, &c. abound in the Kingdom, as do also those of grey and blue Slates for covering Houses, much more durable and ornamental than Tiles; and they have Limestone in abundance for Mortar, and manuring their Corn Ground.

Marble very good and of various Colours, for Building, Statues, Pavements, &c. is found in many Places of the Kingdom,

in inexhaustible Quantities, there being Mountains of it in several Places of the *North*, from whence it may be had much cheaper than from *Italy*, or other Foreign Countries.

Precious-Stones.

Sir Robert Sibbald in his *Prodromus* to the Natural History of *Scotland*, says they have

Diamonds, which he has from credible Persons; and to make it the more probable, he adds, that the Diamond proceeds from a Juice much like that which produces *Chrystal*, of which there's great Quantities in *Scotland*.

Rubies of a Red Colour, whence it has its Name.

Carbuncles in the Isle of *Ila*, and other places, where it shines like a burning Coal in the Rocks.

Jacinth also of a Red Colour, resembling Flames. Authors think the *Rubies*, *Carbuncles* and *Jacinths*, to be different Species of the same kind.

Jasper. resembling Blood in Colour; some of them are also Green, and others mix'd with Red and Green.

Agats of several Colours, some of them impress'd with the Likeness of Animals and Vegetables; some of them bearing an Impression resembling a Cross, and others form'd like Globes, which have sexangular Pieces of *Chrystal* in them, being a Species of the *Etites* found in Eagles Nests.

Cornelian of a fleshy Colour; some take it to be the Matrix of the *Amethyst*.

Chrystal of several sorts; some of a dark reddish Colour, some black and transparent, some of the Colour of a *Carbuncle*, Mountain *Chrystal* very clear, *Chrystal*, which held against the Sun, reflects the Colours of the Rainbow, and therefore called *Iris*; white *Chrystal* and red *Chrystal*.

Corn.

The *Wheat* of *Scotland* is so very good, that *Joseph Scaliger*, which had been in the Country, says in *Exercit.* 140, and 100, there's no Bread in *Europe* comparable to what is made of it, for Whiteness, Lightness, and easie Digestion. It grows in great Quantities in the *Mers*, *Lothians*, *Gowree*, and other Places of the Kingdom; so that they have not only enough for their own Use, but for Exportation.

Oats is the most Universal Grain of this Kingdom, and exceeds those of *England* for all Uses. They grow very well everywhere in the Country, and that in such Quantities, as affords a considerable Fund for Export, both in Grain and Meal; and are not only hearty and substantial Food for Horses, but make very good Bread and Drink.

Pease they have in great plenty, both for their own Consumption and for Exportation; and they are so good of the kind, that in some Parts of the Country, the labouring Husbandmen make good nourishing Bread of them.

Beans they have also in great plenty, for their own Use and for Export.

Barley grows likewise very well in *Scotland*, but they sow more of that sort they call Beer, which has four Rows of Grain upon an Ear, whereas Barley has but two; of this they make good Bread, Broth, Ale and Beer, and export great Quantities.

Rye grows also very well in *Scotland*, and makes good Bread; but this they don't cultivate so much as they do the other Grains abovemention'd.

Flax and Hemp.

Flax abounds in *Scotland*, so that besides what they consume themselves, they export great Quantities of Linnen brown and whiten'd, which is one of the greatest Manufactures of the Kingdom; and if duly regulated and encourag'd, might save a great deal of Money in the Island, besides what it may bring in to it, for the *Scots* have improv'd their Linnen Manufacture much of late; and besides fine Linnen, make very good Holland, Cambric, Mullins plain and strip'd; Calicoes, Lornick, Damask, Ticking, for Beds, &c. White and Dy'd Threads; Laces, Tape, &c.

Mr. Spruel in his *Account current betwixt Scotland and England*, say, he has known out of a Pound of Flax of *Scots* Growth, which cost but 12 d. six Spangle of fine Yarn spun, which was sold at *Glasgow* at about 4 s. 8 d. per Spangle, which made the Product of that 12 d. to the Spinners 18 s. and made into fine Mullin, that same Pound of Flax amounted to 10 or 12 Dollars, which is 2 l. 16 s. 8 d. or 2 l. 16 s. the Charges of Weaving and Whitening deducted. He adds, That from one Pound of *Scots* Flax, Lacemakers have made Lace to the Value of 8 l. Sterling, which is sufficient to shew how much the Linnen Manufacture may be improv'd there, and how many poor Women, that are not capable of employing themselves otherwise, may get a Livelihood by it, and what Money it may bring into the Nation.

Their Hemp is also capable of being improv'd, not only to save Money in the Island which is exported for Canvas, Sailcloth, &c. but also to export, and to make Nets for their Fishery, and other Uses.

Wool,

The numerous and large Flocks of Sheep they have in *Scotland* produce abundance of Wooll, from whence come Manufactures

tures of several sorts, as Broad-cloth, course, or Hufwife's-cloth, Fingrines, Serges, Bays, Crapes, Temmin, *Glasgow* Plaids, Worsted Camlets, and other Stuffs and Stockings for Home Consumption and Export; besides their Tallow and Skins. Their Wooll in general is not so good as that of *England*, yet they had brought their Broad-cloth lately to great Perfection, but can never equal *England* in that part of Woollen Manufacture; yet their Wooll is very proper for Serges, Bays's, Camlets, Shaloons, and other Stuffs; and by due Regulation is capable of great Improvement for a Foreign Trade. They are come to a great Perfection in making Stuffs, and for Plaids, as has been mention'd already, they exceed all the World.

An Instance of the great Improvement may be made of their Wooll we have from Mr. *Spruel* in his Account current, viz. That they make such fine Worsted Stockings at *Aberdeen*, that they yield 10, 15, 20 and 30 s. a Pair for Womens Stockings, which is sufficient to shew that they are capable of making very good Stockings at lower Rates, especially considering that they have Store of very good Wooll brought thither from the Highlands and Isles; and because sold at the Cross of *Aberdeen* is commonly call'd Cross-Wooll. The most remarkable Places besides in *Scotland* for good Wooll are *Galloway* and *Twedale*, from which a great Improvement might be made in Bays, Serges, and Shaloons.

Horses.

In *Scotland* they have Multitudes of Horses, especially in *Galloway* and the Highlands, which, tho' but of a small Size, yet are very fit for Journey Riding, or Post, and for that end are much covered by many People in *England*, especially on the Borders, when Gralliers, who go to *Dumbarton* Fair, buy Numbers of them. Those *Galloways*, as they call them, of 40 or 50 Shillings apiece, will tire out a large Horse of 20, 30 or 40 l. in a Journey, and are much easier to be kept, for they will feed well on the Waste made by larger Horses. An Improvement might be made of those Horses for Export, since Mr. *Spruel* says, that he exported 50 of them for *Swinam*, from whence he had very good Returns for them in Sugars. The principal Places for such Horses are the Highlands, the North, and *Galloway*; from the latter of which they take their Name. Horses of a larger Size, for War, Carriage, and cultivating Land, are bred in the Lowlands, in the Parks and Inclosures of People of Quality, where fine Horses sometimes yield thirty Guineas apiece.

Black

From
great Q
lumptio

Black Cattel.

Of these there are great Multitudes in *Scotland*, especially in the Highlands and North, from whence they send great Drovers into the Lowlands and *England*, which tho' sold cheap because of their small Size, viz. at 30 or 40 s. per Head, bring in great Sums of Money to the Proprietors, and are capable of a greater Improvement in case of a Home Consumption, which is likely to be promoted, if their Trade be improv'd by the Union; they make very good Meat when fatten'd, and are so much the more profitable to the Lowland and *English* Purchasers, that they feed and grow fat upon what the larger Cattel cannot eat, but tread under Foot, and would by Consequence be otherwise lost to the Proprietors. Their Tallow is sold sometimes at 3 l. Sterling per 100 Weight at *Bristol*, and from 40 to 50 s. Sterling at *London*, besides the Profit made of their Hides, which being tann'd are fit for Upper-leathers for Shoes, &c. and for Export. In the Lowlands they breed Black Cattel of a larger Size, fit for cultivating the Ground, and to be killed and salted for Export as well as for Home Consumption; and 'tis observ'd that their Meat is generally much sweeter than that of the *English* Black Cattel, and their Hides, if dress'd and tanned right, are fit for Soal Leather, Harnels for Coaches, &c. and other Uses.

Deer.

There is Plenty of all sorts of Deer in the Parks of those of Quality in the Lowlands, but especially in the Mountains and Wastes in the North Highlands and Isles, where great Flocks of 'em run wild, and are not only excellent Food, but are capable of yielding great Profit by their Skins, &c.

Sheep.

Of these they have great Flocks in *Scotland*, both of a larger and lesser Size, which yield a great Profit to the Inhabitants by their Meat, Milk, Wooll, Skins, and Lambs, of which they are more than ordinary prolifick; they sell great Numbers of them yearly to the Inhabitants of the North of *England*, and their Meat in general is much sweeter, tho' of a less lize, than the *English* Mutton.

Butter and Cheese.

From the Milk of their Black Cattel and Sheep they make great Quantities of Butter and Cheese, not only for Home Consumption, but for Export; and this is capable of further Improvement,

provement, if the Trade of the Country increase, and Tenants be encourag'd to inclose their Grounds; for Mr. Spruel informs us in his Account current, that he has seen as fine and yellow Butter made in the West Highlands as ever he saw from *Ireland*; besides 'tis evident from what's made in Gentlemen's Houses, and others of the better sort in the Lowlands, that they are capable of making as good Butter and Cheese as in *England*.

Goats.

The People of the Lowlands do not much fancy the breeding of this sort of Cattle, but in the Highlands they have considerable Flocks of 'em which feed on the rocky and inaccessible Hills, and yield good Profit to the Inhabitants by their Kids, which are excellent Meat, and by their Skins, which make fine Gloves; the Cheese made of their Milk is valued for its good Taste, and their Milk it self is much us'd for those who labour under Consumptions and other Decays.

Hogs.

It's a vulgar Error in *England* and elsewhere, that the *Scots* have a general Aversion to this sort of Cattle, and to the Food which they yield; they are not indeed bred there proportionably in such Numbers as in *England*, but in those Parts of the Kingdom where they have Corn and proper Food in Plenty for them, they are bred by the Inhabitants, not only for Home Consumption, but also for Export, considerable Quantities of salted Pork being yearly exported from the North of *Scotland* into other Countries; and, if there were Encouragement, they are capable of breeding greater Numbers in their Woods, &c. where they are fed very easily, and make excellent Meat.

Fowl.

Scotland has not only Plenty of Domestick Fowl, such as are common in other Countries, but many that are peculiar to themselves, especially in the Islands, where they are in such Multitudes as the Inhabitants can neither consume nor vend; but if their Trade increase, as probably it may upon the Union, their Fowl and Eggs afford a large Fund of Trade for Food, and their Feathers for Bedding and other Uses; their Fat is made use of by the Inhabitants not only in many Cases where Oil is necessary, but likewise for Physick: But we refer the particular Account of the several Species of Fowl till we come to treat of the particular Countries and Islands, where they are bred in greater Quantities than perhaps in any other Place of the known World.

Timber.

Timber.

There are many large Woods of Oak in *Scotland*, which afford Material for Building and Shipping, and for the Husbandman's Use, and the Country is very improveable this way, if Planting were more encourag'd; however they have at present not only such as are fit for the Uses above-mention'd, but also for Pipes-Staves and Barrels, and their Bark is of Use to the Tanners, great Quantities of which are annually exported to *Ireland* and elsewhere; they have likewise Ash-Trees, Elms and others, fit for Building and other Domestick Uses; and great Forests of Fir, which afford Materials for Building and Shipping, and might, with due care, afford Pitch and Tar without being obliged to bring such large Quantities from the Northern Countries, as is usually done by the Inhabitants of this Island.

There were formerly many great Woods in *Scotland*, among which the Forest of *Caledonia* was famous, but there is now scarce any Remains of it. The Woods, as has been observ'd, are more rare than formerly in the Southern Parts of the Kingdom, of which the most remarkable now left are those of *Hamilton*, *Calendar* and *Torewood*; but in the North, especially in *Perth-shire*, *Lochaber*, *Badenoch* and *Mar*, there are many Forests, some of them Twenty, and some of them Thirty Miles in Length.

Fruit Trees.

They have abundance of these of all sorts in their Gardens and Orchards, and might, by Improvement, not only have sufficient to afford them Fruit for Home Consumption, but also Cyder for their own Drinking and Export.

Herbs.

Scotland affords not only a sufficient Quantity of Garden Herbs for the Kitchen, but likewise of those which may serve them for Physick, as the Curious may see by casting their Eye upon *Sir Robert Sibbald's Historia Plantarum Hortensium in Scotia, Prodromi naturalis Historia Scotia, Partis secunda, Lib. secundus*. And in the Eighth and Ninth Chapters of the second Book of the first Part of his *Prodromus* to the Natural History of *Scotland*, he gives us curious Tables of Foreign Herbs and Plants, and other Things, imported from Foreign Parts for the Use of Physick, with an Account of the Herbs and other Things produc'd in *Scotland* of the like Vertue, in opposite Columns, which shews that they are in no Necessity of their Trade of Export and Import, being at much Expence for Foreign Drugs.

Having thus given a brief Account of *Scotland's* chief Product for Trade, we shall in the next place give a short Account from Mr. *Spruel's* Scheme, how they are capable to barter or exchange their own Commodities for such of other Countries as they stand in need of, or may have occasion to trade with.

From *England* the Goods usually imported into *Scotland*, are the Woollen Manufactory of all sorts, Alom'd Leather, Shambo Gloves, Lead, Pewter, Tin, Iron, Black Cattel, Horses, Hops, Cider; and some Years when their own Harvest proves bad, Corn of all sorts, Manufacturies of Pewter, Iron, Steel, and Brass, Tobacco, Sugar, Indigo, Cotton, and the Goods the *English* import from *China*, *Persia*, the *East-Indies*, and other Nations; for exchange of which, *Scotland* Imports into *England*, Linnen Cloth of all sorts, Coals, Salt, small Black Cattle, Sheep, Salmon, Marble, Slates grey and blue, Pearl, Cod and Ling, and small Horses. 'Tis true, that hitherto *Scotland* has been Losers by the Ballance of Trade with *England*, because they generally imported more from *England* than they exported to it; but 'tis evident from what has been said, that it has proceeded rather from ill Management than any absolute Necessity, for did they take *Joseph's* Precaution, to lay up Magazines of Corn in Years of Plenty, they have no need of bringing any from other Nations; for their Black Cattle and Horses, except it be now and then for the sake of a Breed, they are capable of raising enough for their own Use and for Export; and for Tin, Lead and iron, they have enough at Home, if their Mines were duly improv'd. For Gloves and Alom'd Leather they have enough of their own, without being oblig'd to other Countries; and for Woollen Manufacturies they need none from *England*, or any other Country, except fine Cloth for the Use of their Nobility, Gentry, and others of the better sort.

From *Ireland* the *Scots* import sometimes Black Cattle, Sheep, Wooll and Woollen Manufacturies, with some Corn and Horses, for which they have to exchange Linnen Cloth, Coal, Salt, Cod, Ling, Red and White Herrings, Oak, and Oak Bark, and Fir Timber.

The *Scots* import from *Norway*, Fir Timber and Deals, Tar, Fish, Oil, Copper, and Carvie-Seed, Oak, Wainscot, Pipe-Staves and Firs, and sometime Horses from *Denmark*. 'Tis evident from what has been said, the *Scots* have Oak and Fir enough to serve themselves, were they at pains to improve it, and great Quantities of Fir are exported yearly to *Ireland* from the Highlands; and for what else they need from *Norway* and *Denmark*, they have to export and exchange Oat-meal and Malt, Woollen and Linnen Manufacturies, Salt Beef and Tallow.

The *scots* import from the *Baltick*, Iron, Copper, Wire of Copper and Iron, great Guns, Mortars, Bullets, Fir Timber and Deals, for which they have to exchange White and Red Her-

rings, which is sufficient to Ballance all they need from the *Baltick*; so that they may bring Money from thence for their Coal, Salt, Cod, Ling, Lead, Linnen, Butter and Tallow, Tobacco, which now they may have from the *English* Plantations in exchange for their own Product and *Canary* Wines, which they purchase with their own Fish.

The *Scots* import from *Nerva*, *Revel* and *Riga*, the best Hemp, Flax of all sorts, Knapple, Tar, Lintseed, Firs, Pot-Ashes and Train Oil, for which they have to exchange White and Red Herring, Alom'd Leather, Gloves, Lamb-skins, Lead, Woollen Manufacturies, and fine and coarse Stockings; besides, 'tis plain they may have Train-Oil enough from their own Fish, and Furs enough from their own Lamb-skins, Dear-skins, Foxes, Otters, Fulmoets, Mertricks, except it be for those who are curious.

The *Scots* import from *Dantzick* and *Poland*, Hemp, Flax, Lintseed, Tar'd Ropes, Pitch, Steel-kits, Knapple, Oak, Wainfscot, Glass, Black Beer, Strong Waters, Pot-Ashes, White Pease Rye, and other Corn, for which they have to exchange Red and White Herrings, Salt, Alom'd Leather, Lamb-Skins.

From *Holland* they imported most of their Grocery Ware, Materials for dying, fine *Holland*, Silks, Toys, Spices of all sorts, Currans, Raisins, Figs, Rice, Sugar, Sugar-Candy, Tobacco, Pickles of all sorts, Gun-Powder, Arms, Starch, Pot-Ashes, Soap, Hops, Ivory, Silk and Worsted Stuffs, Thred, Callicoes, Mullin, *East-Indian* Goods of all sorts, Oils, Drugs, Ships Rigging, Flax, Hemp, Rosin, Tobacco, Linseed, Garden-seed, Trees, Statues, Marble, Books, Lime-Juice, Vinegar, White-Wine, Rhenish, Sack, Brandy, Wainfscot, Planks, Hops, Earthen Ware, and all sorts of Household Furniture.

And they imported into *Holland*, Salmon, Herring, Coals, Wheat and Barley, Tallow, Butter, Eggs, Beef Hides, Course Woollen Cloth, Wooll, Sheep-Skins, Serges, Fingrimis, Bazes, Plaidings, Woollen Stuffs, such as those of *Norwich*, Worsted, Yarn, Stockings, Lead and Lead Oar, Gloves and Pearl.

From *France* they imported Wines, Brandy, Prunes, Chestnuts, Silks, Salt, Writing-Paper, Hats, Gloves, and Toys.

And they imported Salmon, Herrings, Cod, Coals, Lead, Wooll, Course Woollen Cloath, Stockings, Dog-Skins, and other Skins.

From *Spain* they imported Wine, Fruit, Oranges, Lemmons, Salt, Raisins and Cocheniel.

And imported Salmon, Herrings, Cod-fish, Linnen of several sorts, course Woollen Cloth, Serges, Stockings, Candles, Tallow, Bees-Wax, Raw Hides, Beef, *Montrose* Pittols.

The *Scots* import from *Naples*, Oil, Silk, Silk Stuffs, and Rice, for which they have to Exchange Red and White Herring, Salmon, Bars of Lead, Cotton-Wick'd Candle, Tan'd Leather, Calf-skins.

They

They import from *Galipoli* Oils, Rice, Juice of Liqueurish, and Liqueurish; for which they have to exchange the same Commodities that serve for *Naples*. They import likewise the same Commodities from *Messina* and *Sicily* in general, for which they exchange the like Commodities as for *Naples*.

They import from *Venice* Brimstone, the finest Red Pile Rice, fine Chrystal Drinking-Glasses, Looking-Glasses, Cabinets, Small Beeds, Silk and Silk Stuffs, Muscadin Wine, Greek Wine, Currans, Roman Scented Gloves, *Venice* Necklaces, Sham Pearls; for which they have to exchange Red Herrings, Salmon, Bars of Lead, Cotton-Wick'd Candle, Bees-Wax, Log-wood, Tan'd Leather, Calf-skins, fine Stockings, Serges, Bazes white and dy'd, dry Cod and Ling.

They import from *Cephalonia* Currans, Greek Wine and Rice, and Trade thither with the same Goods as to *Venice*, or rather with the Money they make of their Goods at *Venice*.

From *Barbary* they import Rice, Figs, Raisins, Dates, Almonds, Copper, for which they have to exchange Locks of Guns, Arms, Linnen and Woollen Manufacture, and Lead.

From the *Canaries*, *Muloasia* Wines, Green Wines, Red and White *Vidonia*, or hard Wines, Pitch, fine preserv'd Fruits, Cordecidron, Sugar Loaves, Orchard, Shumack, Pitch, Log-wood; for which they have to exchange Red and White Herring, Linnen and Woollen Manufacture, Salt Beef, Candle, Butter, and Bar-Lead.

From the *Maderas* they import Red and White *Madera* Wines, Brandy, Cordecidron, Brasil, Sugar, Shumack, and Archald for Dyers, for which they have to exchange Red and White Herrings, Salmon, Linnen and Woollen Manufactures.

From the English *West-Indies* they import Sugar, Indico, Tobacco, Ginger dry and wet, Cotton-wooll, Lime-Juice, and Rum; for which they have to exchange Salt-Beef, Red and White Herrings, Wheat and Flour, Candles, &c.

Their Linnen and Woollen Manufactures, Salt-Beef, Red and White Herrings, Flour, Candle, Butter, are also proper Commodities to exchange for the Product of *Martinico*, *Surinam*, *Curasso*, *Jamaica*, *Carolina*, *New-York*, *East* and *West Jersey*, *Virginia*, *Pensylvania* and *New-England*.

They import from *Russia* Pot-Ashes, Train-Oil, Hemp, Timber, tarr'd Ropes, Bees-Wax, Honey, Mead, Tar, Cavier, Rhubarb, Agarick, Musk, Iling-glass; for which they Exchange Lead, Red and White Herrings.

They import from *China* China-Ware, Silks, Stuffs, Fanns, Cabinets, Skreens, Copper, Gold, Musk, Camphir, China-Root, Tooth and Egg, Galingal, Quicksilver; for which they have to exchange Lead, Iron, Woollen Cloth, and Stuffs.

For the Commodities of the *East-Indies* and Continent, such as Pepper, Nutmegs, Cloves, Silks, Stuffs, Callico, Mullins, Drugs, Indigo, Ambergrease, Pearls, Diamonds, pickled Fruits, Canes,

Cap. II. Scotland, now North Britain.

27

Canes, Coffee and Cinnamon, they have but little Product to Answer that Trade, except Lead, fine Stuffs, Red and White Herrings, which Mr. *Spruel* says have been sold for him there for Sixpence a piece by way of Barter; and he supposes *Glasgow* Plaids may be a good Commodity there.

For the Product of *Persia*, which, besides the same with the *East-Indies*, is Coral and Necklaces; the *Scots* have to Exchange Broad-cloath, Stuffs, and Lead.

For the Product of *Guinea*, which is Gold Dust and Elephants Teeth, the *Scots* have to exchange Linnen and Woollen Manufactures, Knives, Scissars, small Looking-glasses, and other Toys, Strong-waters, Beads, Pewter Dishes; and he supposes *Glasgow* Plaids and Blue Bonnets, may be a good Commodity there.

For the Product of the Negro Coast, viz. Negro's, Elephants-Teeth, Bees-Wax and Gum-Arabick; *Scotland* has to exchange *Wam-pum-pig*, or fine Shells, found in great Quantities on the Coasts of the Isles, coarse White Linnen and Fingrims, Toys, Strong-Waters and Pewter Dishes.

This is the Substance of what Mr. *Spruel* has said in his Scheme of *Scotland's* Product and Trade; not that he supposes that the Product of *Scotland* is sufficient to Trade to all those Places without Money, but the *Scots* Product is sufficient to procure Money to Trade to such of those Places where it is necessary. Nor does he on the other hand suppose that the *Scots* can have nothing in those Places but the Commodities of the respective Countries in Exchange for theirs; for from many of them the *Scots* bring Home Gold and Money for their own Product.

We have insisted the longer upon this Head of *Scotland's* Product for Trade, to undeceive other People, who, by the Misrepresentations of envious or ignorant Authors, have been much impos'd upon by extravagant Accounts of the intrinsic Poverty and Barrenness of *Scotland*.

C H A P. III.

Of the Soil of Scotland.

TH^O the Country be for most part Mountainous, yet they have many Valleys, and Ground fit for Agriculture of all sorts; their Valleys, especially those toward the Sea, are of a fat and blackish Soil, fit for all sorts of Corn and Fruits, they have higher Grounds, not so fat, but arable, and fit for Rye and Barley, Pease, Beans, Flax and Hemp; and their thicker Soil produces excellent Oats and Roots. For Manuring the

the Land, besides the ordinary Dung, they have Talk, Marl, Sea-ware, Tangle and Lime. In many Places the Ground yields Sixteen or Eighteen Fold; and Mr. *Martin*, in his Account of the Western Islands, says the Ground yields sometimes Thirty Fold, and that generally the Product is more when the Ground is digg'd than when it is plough'd.

The Face or Aspect of the Kingdom in general, varies very much, and seems to partake of the Nature of most Climates of the World; in some places the Hills are almost perpetually cover'd with Snow, in other Places the Lakes and Waters never freeze, and the Ground smoaks with the Sulphur shut up in its Bowels; in some places the Aspect looks very Melancholy, with Lakes, and Rocks and Hills, which produce nothing but Heath; in other Places there are fruitful Corn-fields and lovely Pastures; and as the Surface of the Ground does vary in this manner, the Mines likewise vary under Ground, so that *Scotland* partakes of the Barrenness and Fruitfulness both of the Old and New discover'd World; but, as was said already, it abounds with all Necessaries for Human Life, and Provisions are plentiful and cheap, tho' the Country be populous, and the People very prolifick.

Of the Mountains of Scotland,

The *Scots* are generally upbraided by their Neighbours and Forreigners because of their numerous Mountains, but had they known or consider'd the Nature of many of those Mountains, which either yield Pasture for Sheep and small Black Cattel, or abound with Woods and Mines, they would not have found much Cause to reflect on the Country upon that Account. And here it is proper to take notice of what the Learned *Kircher*, *Lib. 2. Mun. subter.* has said of the Use of Mountains, viz. That they are the same to the Earth as Bones are to the Body, and fasten the Globe so as it cannot be dissolv'd; for since the Earth is compos'd of Soil of different sorts, and produces innumerable Species of different Things, as Minerals and Mineral Fluors, these Things could not consist together, except they were kept in by the firm Structure of the Mountains. 2. Since the Sea flows perpetually round the Land, and is in continual motion by the Winds and Tides, the Earth could not last without the Mountains, which keeps the Sea within Bounds, like so many Barriers; and as *Job* expresses it, sets Bars and Doors to it. 3. Mountains are absolutely necessary to further and regulate the Course of Fountains and Rivers, since their Water would stagnate or overflow the Country, if the Surface of the Ground were altogether level; therefore, says he, the Mountains are like Dugs in the Bosom of the Earth, and serves as the Repositories of Nature, to supply the Earth perpetually with Liquor, and to sanctify the Neighbouring Valleys and Countries.

4. Moun-

Cap

4. M
prod
not f
per

5. M
ties

Hum
they

bouri
owes

mean
is m

from
Pestil

It
the C

Pastur
plain

TH
Moun

to Co
dom,

and t
gacus

of M
ern C

Pentl
tains

run t
Moun

the r
both

in W
Ochel

Angu
and j

T

son d

blow

4. Mountains are necessary for breaking high Winds, and for producing variety of Herbs, Trees and Plants, which could not subsist without them; they conduce also mightily to temper the heat of the Sun, and to make the Air wholesome. 5. Mountains are the Repositories of Minerals, in whose Cavities the Subterranean Fire matures them, as in a Furnace, for Human Use. We need say nothing of the pleasant Prospects they afford, and of the useful shade they give to the Neighbouring Valleys. In short Sir Robert Sibbald says, that *Scotland* owes very much of its Felicity to its Mountains, since by their means the Sun has a stronger influence upon its Valleys, the Air is made more serene and healthful, and the Country is deliver'd from Inundations and stagnating putrid Waters, which occasion Pestilential Diseases.

It's obvious, that they add to the Dimensions and Extent of the Country, for its evident that they afford more room for Pasture for Flocks, for Woods and other Uses, than can be in a plain Country of equal Breadth and Length.

The most remarkable Mountains of *Scotland* are the *Grampian* Mountains, which run from East to West, from near *Aberdeen* to *Cowal* in *Argyle-shire*, almost the whole breadth of the Kingdom, famous for the Battel fought on them betwixt the *Romans* and the ancient *Scots* or *Caledonians*, under the Conduct of *Galgacus*, as we find in *Tacitus*. The next most remarkable Chain of Mountains are those of *Lammermoor*, which run from the Eastern Coast in the *Mers* a great way West; next to these are *Pentland Hills*, which run thro' *Lothian*, and join the Mountains of *Tweedell*; and these again are joyn'd by others, which run thro' the whole breadth of the Island. Other remarkable Mountains are those call'd *Cheviot Hills*, in the Border betwixt the two Kingdoms, *Drumbenderlaw* and *North Berwick law*, both in East *Lothian*, *Arthur's-seat* in *Mid-Lothian*, *Cairnapple*, in West *Lothian*, *Tentock* in *Clidesdale*, *Binmore* in *Argyle*, the *Ochel Mountains*, the *Lowmonds* and *Largo-law* in *Fife*; in *Angus Dundee-law*, and part of the *Grampians*; in *Caithnes Ord*; and in the *Orkney Islands*, the Mountains of *Hoy*.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Seasons of the Year in Scotland.

THE Winter continues usually Four Months; viz. from the middle of *November* to the middle of *March*, tho' the Season does not continue severe above half the Time; the Wind blows usually in the Winter from the North, which brings Snow;

Snow ; and for the most part, especially in *December*, *January*, and part of *February*, there is more Snow than Rain, and the Snow lies, when it comes late, till the beginning of *April*. 'Tis observed, that those Winters which abound most with Snow and Frost are more healthful for the People, and better for the Soil ; whereas those that are open and rainy are worse for both, and also for Cattel. In the Spring, viz. *March*, and the beginning of *April*, Rain is more frequent and the Wind more strong, and blows for most part from the East, North-East, and South-East. The Summer is very temperate from the middle of *June* to the middle of *September*, the Length of which compensates the Distance of the Country from the Sun ; for then, generally speaking, 'tis neither parch'd with Heat, nor depriv'd of necessary Moisture, being watered with much Dew, frequent Showers, and continual Fountains, yet the Heat is sufficient to ripen the Corn and Fruits, and being fann'd with continual Breezes, occasions a pure and serene Air, especially in the Mountainous Countries, which is very healthful as well as grateful to Man and Beast ; the Wind blows then for most part from the West, North-West and South-West.

The *Autumn* in *Scotland* is variable, abounding sometimes with continued Rains, sometimes with Fogs, and sometimes with tempestuous Winds, but the beginning of the *Autumn* frequently resembles the Summer, and is very temperate ; in this Season the Wind generally blows from the South and South-East : Diseases abound most at this time, and in the middle of the Spring, but neither so frequent nor so malignant as in the neighbouring Countries, because the Air is more purify'd by the Winds.

CHAP. V.

Of the Scottish Seas.

THE Country is watered by the *Atlantick* Ocean, the *Deucaledonian*, *German* and *Irish* Seas ; the *Atlantick* is that part of the Ocean betwixt *America* and the Western Coasts of *Europe*, whence it comes to pass that the Fowl and Fishes of both are found in the *Scottish* Seas, and by the situation of the Country, which rises high towards the Inland Parts, it is neither subject to Inundations of the Sea, nor to stagnating Waters. In the *Scottish* Seas there is a great Increase and Decrease of Water in the flux and reflux ; the reflux particularly is very remarkable, because of the Declivity of the Country. The most remarkable Tides in *Scotland* are, first, in the narrow Passage, where

where
Cnapd
out is
Vessel
the Se
videnc
it shou
Waver
Core-U
impetu
the H
of Flo
it appe
up in
Mast c
Fall o
they b
beginn
gradua
ter ; a
brings
boar m
and th
fel to
rise.
which
phical
Tides
the M
Moon,
at the
former
from t
tain P
Tide i
ter the
It's
portion
small
that, a
greater
so as t
another
lowest
tions,
cident
on the
creasin
then c

Cap. II. Scotland, now North Britain.

31

where *Kintire*, belonging to the Shire of *Argile*, is joyn'd to *Cnapdale*; it is about a Mile in length, and when the Tide is out is a low Sand, thro' which Mariners draw their little Vessels to cut their Passage short; and which is wonderful, as the Sea flows in at one side, it flows back at t'other; as if Providence took peculiar Care to preserve this little Isthmus, that it should not be broke thorow by the Force of the contending Waves. Near to this lies the Gulf, which Mr. *Martin* calls *Core-Urekan*, betwixt the Isles *Jura* and *Scarba*, it has such an impetuous Current as is not to be match'd any where about the Isle of *Britain*; the Sea begins to ferment with the Tide of Flood like the boiling of a Pot, and increases gradually till it appear in many Whirlpools, which immediately after, spout up in shape of Pyramids, with a great Noise as high as the Mast of a little Ship, and the white Waves, occasion'd by the Fall of the Water, run Two Leagues with the Wind before they break. The Sea continues these various Motions from the beginning of the Tide till above half Flood, when it decreases gradually, but continues to boil till within an Hour of low Water; and notwithstanding this great Ferment of the Sea, which brings up the least Shell from the Ground, the smallest Fish-boat may cross the Gulf at the last Hour of the Tide of Flood, and the last Hour of the Tide of Ebb; but 'tis fatal to any Vessel to approach this Gulf when the Pyramids of Water begin to rise. 2. On the Coast of *Berneria*, one of the *Harries* Islands, which Sir *Robert Murray* gives an Account of in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, in-brief thus: The Tides increase and decrease gradually, according to the Age of the Moon, so as about the Third Day after the New and Full Moon, in the Western Isles and Continent, they are commonly at the highest, and about Quarter Moons at the lowest, (the former called Spring-Tides, the other Neap-Tides) the Tides from the Quarter to the highest Spring-Tide increase to a certain Proportion, and from the Spring-Tide to the Quarter-Tide in like Proportion; and the Ebbs rise and fall always after the same manner.

It's suppos'd that the Increase of Tides is made in the Proportion of Signs; the first Increase exceeds the lowest in a small Proportion, the next in a greater, the third greater than that, and so on to the middlemost, whereof the Excess is the greatest, diminishing again from that to the highest Spring-Tide, so as the Proportions before and after the middle do answer one another. And likewise, from the highest Spring Tide to the lowest Neap-Tide, the Decrease seem to keep the like Proportions, and this commonly falls out when no Wind or other Accident causes an Alteration. At the beginning of each Flood on the Coast, the Tides move faster, but in a small degree increasing its Swiftnes till towards the middle of the Flood, and then decreasing in Swiftnes again from the middle to the top of

of the High-water ; it's suppos'd that the inequal spaces of Time, the Increase and Decrease of swiftness, and consequently the Degrees of the Risings and Fallings of the same inequal spaces of Time, are performed according to the Proportion of Signs. The Proportion cannot hold precisely and exactly in regard of the Inequalities that fall out in the Periods of the Tides, which are believed to follow certain Positions of the Moon, in regard of the Equinox, which are known not to keep a precise constant Coarse ; so that there not being equal Portions of Time between one New Moon and another, the Moon's return to the same Meridian cannot be always performed in the same time ; and the Tides from New-Moon being not always the same in Number, or sometimes but 57, sometimes 58, sometimes 59, (without any certain Order or Succession) is another Evidence of the Difficulty of reducing this to any great Exactness.

At the East End of this Isle there is a strange Reciprocation of the flux and reflux of the Sea ; there is another no less remarkable upon the West side of the *Long Island*. The Tides which come from the South-West run along the Coast Northward, so that during the ordinary Coarse of the Tides, the Flood runs East in the *Frish*, where *Benera lyes*, and the Ebb West, and thus the Sea ebbs and flows orderly, some four Days before the Full and Change, and as long after, (the ordinary Spring-Tides rising some 14 or 15 Foot upright, and all the rest proportionably, as in other Places) but afterwards, for four Days before the Quarter Moons, and as long after, there is constantly a great and singular Variation, for then (a Southerly Moon making there the full Sea) the Coarse of the Tide being Eastward ; when it begins to flow, which is about 9 and a half of the Clock, it not only continues so till about 3 and a half in the Afternoon, that it be High Water, but after it begins to ebb, the Current runs on still Eastward during the whole Ebb, so that it runs Eastward 12 Hours together ; that is, all Day long, from about 9 and a half in the Morning, till about 9 and a half at Night. But then, when the Night Tide begins to flow, the Current turns, and runs Westward all Night, during both Flood and Ebb, for some 12 Hours more, as it did Eastward the Day before ; and thus the Reciprocations continue flood and Ebb, running one 12 Hours Eastward, and another 12 Hours Westward, till 4 Days before the Full and New Moon, and then they resume their ordinary regular Coarse as before, running East during the six Hours of Flood, and West during the six of Ebb.

There is another extraordinary Irregularity in the Tides, which never fails : That whereas between the Vernal and Autumnal Equinox, that is, for six Months together, the Coarse of irregular Tides about the Quarter-Moons is to run all Day, 12 Hours, as from about 9 and a half to Ten exact Eastward all

C
all M
fix M
Curro
have
both
quent
all ag
The
which
Island

Of the

T

they u
they a
as in r
Hoy in
such w
of it he
tain of
ther gre
and Fij
son is
from o
wards
runs N
two Ro
Fifty F
Ther
Water
into Py
Lime ;
which
At M
Well, be
part of
whence
Ther
divide S
drunk.
The r

all Night, that is, 12 Hours more Westward; during the other six Months, from the Autumnal to the Vernal Equinox, the Current runs all Day Westward, and all Night Eastward. I have observ'd the Tides as above for the space of some Days both in *April, May, July* and *August*. The Natives have frequent Opportunities to see this both Day and Night, and they all agree that the Tides run as mention'd above.

There are other strange Tides about the *Orkney* Islands, which we refer till we come to the Description of those Islands.

C H A P. VI.

Of the Fountains, Rivers and Lakes of Scotland.

THE Kingdom abounds with very good Fountains, which flow from the Mountains and Hills every where, nor are they infrequent in the Valleys; and what is more remarkable, they are found upon the tops of some of the highest Mountains, as in the highest of the *Lowmond* Hills, and in one of those of *Hoy* in *Orkney*, where there is an excellent clear Fountain, of such wonderful Lightness, that how much soever a Man drink of it he finds himself nothing heavier. There is also a Fountain of fresh Water on the top of the *Bass*, an Island, or rather great Rock, in the middle of the Sea, betwixt *Lothian* and *Fife*. In the high Rock upon which the Castle of *Dunbarton* is situated there are Two Fountains, about 3 Foot distant from one another, of which the one, whose Stream runs towards the South, is very salt, and the other, whose Stream runs Northward, is very fresh and clear; and betwixt the two Rocks within the Castle there is a fresh Water Pool, within Fifty Fathom of the Sea.

There is a petrifying Fountain near the Castle of *Slains*, the Water of which dropping from a natural Cave, presently turns into Pyramids of Stones, which are brittle, and make good Lime; there is another in *Hamilton* Wood, the Stones made by which resemble putrid Moss.

At *Monkton*, near *Edinburgh*, there is a Well call'd *The Rousing Well*, because of the Noise it makes before Tempests, from the part of the Well, which looks to that Quarter of the *Skye* from whence the Tempest is to blow.

There is another on the West side of *Campsey* Hills, which divide *Sterling-shire* from *Lennox*, whose Water makes People drunk.

The most remarkable Medicinal Fountains in Scotland are

D

Moffet

Moffet Wells, which spring from the Top of a Rock near the Town of that Name in *Anandale*; the Wells are Two in Number, near one another, the higher Well runs thro' whitish and chrystalline Stones, and the lower thro' black ones, resembling *Marcalites* of Antimony, the Smell of the Water is like that of Gunpowder, and it dyes Silver of a black Colour. To the Stones of the upper Well there grows a Matter resembling stinking Sulphur of Antimony of a yellowish red Colour; the Stones of the lower Well are of the Colour of Antimony, and some of them contain a metallick Matter that sparkles like Antimony. Where the Stream of the lower Well runs down into a Neighbouring Brook there sticks to the Rock a whitish Salt, and perhaps a nitrous Matter, which has the *Diuretick* Virtue of the Water. Those Waters also purge by Stool and Vomit, and are very good against Cholick and Nephritick Pains, because they powerfully remove the Obstructions of the Bowels; they are outwardly applied to Ulcers, and against Pains in the Joints; they are strongest in their Operation in the driest Season of the Summer and Autumn, but are not so good in a Rainy or in the Winter Season. And *Mahon's Well*, near *St. Mahon's Church*, has the same Virtue, but does not operate so strongly; and there is a Well of the same nature discover'd not many Years ago at *Hall-Yards*, within six Miles of *Edinburgh*.

At *Kingborne* there flows from the Clefts of a Rock a very clear and cold Water, which quickly passes thro' the Body, is of excellent use for recovering a lost Appetite, and against the Gravel and Stone; it is outwardly applied to watery and itching Eyes, and against Redness and Pimples in the Face: There flows also from the same Rock a whitish viscid Liquor, which is an excellent Cosmectick.

Arthrey Well, Two Miles North of *Sterling*, flows from a Mountain, where there is a Copper Mine, with some mixture of Gold and Silver; the Water is very cold, and being tinctur'd with the Minerals it flows thro', is of use against outward Distempers.

There are several Fountains tinctur'd with Steel and Vitriol, especially at *Peter-head* in *Aberdeen-shire*, whose Waters are used against Cholicks and Obstructions of the Bowels. There is a Well of the like nature near *Aberdeen*, which flowing thro' Iron and Vitriol, is found to be very good against Dropsies, Cholicks and Nephritick Pains.

At *New-Mills* in the West of *Scotland*, there is a Well flowing thro' the same Minerals, much commended for Hypochondriack and Scorbutick Distempers.

There are no Baths yet discover'd in *Scotland*, but the want of them in cold Distempers may be in some measure supply'd by the external Use of *Moffet Waters*, and of the Oil which swims upon *St. Catherine's Well*, within Two Miles of *Edinburgh*.

burgh, which is of a blackish Colour, and is made use of to soften the Skin, to take away any Roughness or Scabs, and being warm'd and the Part anointed with it, is found to be very good against Pains proceeding from cold Causes, and restores Strength to decay'd Limbs.

There are many Rivers in *Scotland*, the most famous are *Forth*, *Clyde* and *Tay*, which are Navigable for many Miles. *Forth*, anciently call'd *Bodotria*, the noblest and largest of all the Rivers in *Scotland*, takes its Rise not far from the Bottom of *Lemon Hill*, and runs from West to East, and receiving several other Rivers by the way; near *Sterling* it is pass'd by a noble Bridge, and has afterwards so many Turnings, that tho' it be but 4 Miles by Land from *Sterling* to *Alloway*, it is 24 by Water, which affords a most pleasant Aspect by the Meanders of the River, and the verdant Plains on each side. Below *Alloway* the Channel enlarges it self several Miles in Breadth betwixt *Fife* and *Lothian*, till it comes to *Queensferry*, where Promontories breaking in on both sides, it is contracted into about 2 Miles in Breadth, where for the most part there's a safe Passage for Boats betwixt *Lothian* and *Fife*; and about the middle of the Passage there's a little Island or Rock call'd *Inch-Garvy*, upon which there was a Fort to defend the Passage, which by raising one on the shore on each side, might be made impregnable; and in the River above it, convenient Harbours might be found for the greatest Fleets of Men of War or Merchant Ships, to ride or lye safe from all Attacks by Enemies or Tempests. A mighty Advantage for Trade, in case of cutting a Canal, as formerly mention'd, betwixt this River and *Clyde*, to open a Communication betwixt the *Atlantic* and *German Ocean*. Below this Passage the *Forth* enlarges it self by degrees betwixt *Lothian* and *Fife*, beautify'd with considerable Towns and Harbours on both sides, and several Islands in the middle, till it come to the Promontory call'd *St. Ebb's-head*, and there it is call'd the *Scottish Sea*.

Tay is next to the *Forth*, the largest River in *Scotland*, has its Source from *Loch-Tay*, a Lake of 24 Miles long in *Braid-Alba*, it washes the *Grampian Mountains*, the Country of *Athal*, the Towns of *Dunkil* and *St. Johnstoun*, the fruitful Country of *Gowrie*, and falls into the Sea at *Dundee*, where it is two Miles over; it is Navigable as high as *St. Johnstoun*, which is about Twenty Miles. This River has a Cataract a little below the Earl of *Perth's* House of *Stob-hall*, which in time of a Flood, makes so great a Noise, that it is heard many Miles.

Spey is next to *Forth* and *Tay*, the most considerable River in *Scotland*, it flows from a Lake of its own Name betwixt the Hills of *Badenoch* and *Lochaber*, and after a Course of Threescore Miles, falls into the *German Sea*, a little below the Duke of *Gordon's* House, call'd *Bogie*; it runs from West to

East with a very quick Stream, till it come within six Miles of the Sea, and then runs Northward thro' a plain Country, where the Tide flows up about a Mile. 'Tis observ'd of this River, that it swells by a Western Wind in the hottest Time of Summer, when there is no Rain; it is remarkable also for its good Salmon-Fishing.

The *Done* and *Dee*, which falls into the Sea near *Aberdeen*, have been formerly mention'd, as very considerable for their Salmon-Fishing, as was also the River *Nesse*, which flows from a Lake of that Name, remarkable for this, that its Water never freezes; and when Ice is thrown into it, it immediately dissolves. This River falls into the Sea at the Town of *Inverness*, where there are also very good Salmon.

Clyde is the greatest River in the Lowlands next to the *Forth*, takes its Rise out of *Tinto-Hill* in that Country, and falls into the *Irish Sea*; it is also considerable for Salmon-Fishing, and its convenient Situation for a Trade to the *West Indies*, *France*, *Spain*, and the *Streights*: The rest of the Rivers we omit till we come to the particular Counties thro' which they run.

The most remarkable Lakes in *Scotland* are *Loch Tay*, and *Loch-Nesse* and *Loch-Levin*, which all send forth Rivers of the same Name with themselves: *Loch-lomand*, which sends forth the River of *Levin*, and *Loch-jern*, which sends forth the River *Jern*. And 'tis also observ'd that *Loch-Nesse*, *Loch-Tay* and *Loch-jern*, never freeze; but whether it proceed from subterranean Fires, or from Sulphureous Minerals, thro' which they run, is not determin'd by Naturalists.

Loch-myrtoo, in *Galloway* is remarkable for this, that one part of it freezes in the Winter Season, and the other part never does. There is a *Loch* in *Strath-errick*, in the Lord *Lovars*'s Lands, which never freezes, however severe the Frost be, till *February*, and then in one Nights time it freezes all over, and if the Frost continue two Nights the Ice grows very thick. There is a Lake of the same Nature call'd *Loch-monar*, in the Earl of *Gowmarty*'s Lands in the North; and there is another Lake in *Straglasb*, at a Place call'd *Glencanich*, in a high Ground betwixt the Tops of Two Mountains, the middle of which Lake is always frozen throughout the Summer, notwithstanding the strong Reflections of the Sun Beams from the Mountains, which melt the Ice at the sides of the Lake. The Ground round the Lake has a constant Verdure, as if there were a perpetual Spring, and Cattel grow sooner fat by that Grass than any where else; and this is so much the more remarkable, that there are several other Lakes in the Neighbourhood of as high a Situation wherein no such thing is seen.

In *Glenelg*, at a Place call'd *Achignigle*, there is a Stream which turns Holly into a greenish Stone, of which they make Moulds

Moulds for casting Musket-bullets and Melting-pots, for melting Brasses and other Metals, and Whirls for Womens Spindles.

In *Linlithgow-shire*, there is a Lake call'd *Loch-Coat Lough*, from whence a Stream runs under a Neighbouring Mountain, the Murmur of which is heard among the Stones, and after it has run thus under Ground for about two hundred Paces, it issues with great force from a Fountain about three Foot broad, and forms a Stream which turns a Water-Mill.

CHAP. VII.

Of the Inhabitants of Scotland.

TIS observ'd by *Hippocrates*, that the lineaments and temper of Inhabitants partakes of the Nature of their Country, and that it is principally the Change of Seasons or Climates which makes a Change in the Nature of the People; and since there are frequent Changes of the Season in *Scotland*, the Country abounding with many large Mountains and Hills, as also with Fields and Meadows, it has an influence upon the Tempers of the People. Hence it is, as *Sir Robert Sibbald* thinks, the *Scots* derive their Lively Genius, Courage and Warlike Temper.

Hector Boethius, describes the way of Living, and Customs of the Ancient *Scots* thus: Our Ancestors in War and Peace, did among other Vertues chiefly cultivate Temperance the Mother of the rest, and therefore did not indulge themselves in much Sleep, or much Eating and Drinking. They made their Food and Drink of what was nearest at hand, and most easily prepar'd; they made their Bread of such Corn as the several Counties produced; they fed on Venison, as delighting much in Hunting, which very much strengthened their Bodies, and at other times they eat Beef, and Fish with which their Rivers and Seas abounded; they commonly made a small Breakfast of those things, and then Eat no more till Supper, lest their Bellies being cramm'd with Victuals, their Minds should be render'd more unfit for Business.

They Eat more at Supper, but seldom exceed one Dish: When they had a mind to be Merry, they drunk *Aquavita* not made of Foreign Species, but distill'd from their own Herbs, such as *Thyme*, *Mint*, *Anise*, &c. Their Common Drink was Ale. When they were at War they contented themselves with Water, and every Man carrying as much Meal as they thought sufficient for a Day; they mix'd it with Water, and boil'd it to a consistency, as they do now that which they call *Pottage*, in

the same manner as *Herodian* tells us the *Romans*, and the Emperor *Caracalla* himself did in their Camp. They seldom eat any Flesh in their Camp, but when they took Cattle from their Enemies, and that they eat half Raw, conceiving it to be then more nourishing, as well as juicy; but if they met with no Booty, they eat Fish dry'd in the Sun. In time of Peace, lest Slothfulness shou'd make them Effeminate, they accusom'd themselves to Hunting, Running and Wrestling. Their Heads were continually bare and shav'd, leaving a lock of Hair on their Foreheads, after the manner of the Ancient *Spaniards*, and they either went bare Foot, or with Shoes continually moist, especially in the Winter, that they might be able to endure all Seasons. Their Cloaths were made for Use and not for Luxury, their Stockings were never higher then their Knee, and they wore them indifferently of Linnen or Woollen; their Breeches were most part of Hempen-cloath, and they had short Cloaks or upper Garments of fine Yarn for the Summer, and courser for the Winter. They lay generally on the Floor, or on Benches with Sackcloth under them. They breed their Children hard, and the Mothers nursed them themselves, and those who wanted Milk, they suspected to be guilty of Adultery, being of Opinion that Nature would always provide for those who were lawfully Born; and they also thought that Milk of other Nurses made Children to Degenerate from their Parents. They for most part Travell'd on Foot, and when at War, carried their Baggage ordinarily on their Backs, but sometimes made use of Horses, and refus'd no hardships their Commanders put upon them. If they lost the Battel they retired to the Mountains, and were so accusom'd to Running, by Hunting and Racing in time of Peace, that they were almost as swift as Horses. They reckoned a Defeat their common Reproach, and were never at rest till they aveng'd it on the Enemy. The Nobility and Gentry reckon'd it glorious to Fight in the Van, and if any of them were in Danger, their Followers would either rescue them or die with them; for this reason they were very bountiful to their Vassals, and they were as faithful to them. The Graves of the Nobility were adorn'd with Obelisks as many in number as they and their followers had slain of the Enemies Nobility. If any Man on a March, or in the Camp was found without a Flint-stone or a Sword by his side or in his Hand, he was whipped out of the Army with great Disgrace; then Armour was light, and their Hethergeons or Coats of Mail were of Iron or Hides. They carried either a Lance or a Bow, and a long Sword and Buckler, and were very nice in keeping their Arms, which they accounted their chief Riches. If any Man pawn'd his Sword, he was banish'd out of the Army with Contempt; and if any Man fled out of the Camp for fear, or went off without leave from his Commander, it was lawful for any Man to kill him; and all that he had was forfeited. Nay, the very Women, especially

Ca
Ma
with
nuat
rious
my o
their
ous l
their
remo
and i
burie
were
than
speci
in An
Some
main
the A
For P
still
of Fo
Hung
his R
upon
Koor
they
Wate
that c

The
the A
Ancie
others
Graph
ture,
their
Paunc
after l
of Bo
plenti
Water
duced
ear a l
with
any m
Colou
ple an

Maids, would go to the Army with their Friends, and Women with their Husbands, except they were with Child, or Superannuated, and frequently did good Service; they thought it Glorious to Fight in the open Field, either against the publick Enemy or in their own private Quarrels, and abhorred to circumvent their Enemies. Such Men as labour'd under Madness or Infectious Distempers, which they thought might be communicated to their Offspring, they Gelded; and Women in the like case they remov'd from all Society of Men, lest the Race should be spoil'd, and if any such were found to be with Child afterwards, they buried them alive. Gluttons and Drunkards they drown'd, and were so exact in their Bargains, that they will perform more than they promised. They made use of Hieroglyphicks, and especially Figures of Animals, some of which are still to be seen in Ancient burying Places; but that Art is now utterly lost. Some peculiar Characters which were then common, still remain, and very aptly express all the Aspirats and Diphthongs of the Ancient Language, but they are not now commonly used. For Physick, they made use of native Herbs, in which they are still very skilful. In the War they made use of a certain sort of Food, of which the quantity of a Bean would stay their Hunger and Thirst for several Days, as *Dion* acquaints us in his *Roman History*. Sir *Robert Sibbald* has a Learned Dissertation upon this, and thinks it to be a Knob or Puff growing to the Root of a Plant, which the *Highlanders* call *Karemyle*; that they Chaw in case of Hunger and Thirst, and mix it with their Water for Drink. Sir *Robert* says, the Taste of it resembles that of *Liquorish*.

Of the Customs of the Modern Scots.

The *Scots* are divided into *Highlanders*, who call themselves the Ancient *Scots*, and into *Lowlanders*, who are a mixture of Ancient *Scots*, *French*, *English*, *Danes*, *Germans*, *Hungarians* and others. *Buchanan* describes the Customs of the *Highlanders* Graphically thus: In their Diet, Apparel, and Household Furniture, they follow the parsimony of the Ancients, they provide their Dyet by Fishing and Hunting, and boil their Flesh in the Paunch or Skin of a Beast; while they hunt they eat it Raw, after having squeezed out the Blood. Their Drink is the Broth of Boil'd Meat or Whey they keep some Years, and drink it plentifully in their Entertainment, but most of them drink Water; their Bread is of *Oats* and *Barley*, the only Grain produced in their Country, which they prepare very artfully, they eat a little of it in the Morning, and contenting themselves with that, Hunt, or go about their Business without eating any more till Night. They delight most in Cloaths of several Colours, especially strip'd; the Colours they effect most are Purple and Blue. Their Ancestors as do most of them still, make

use of Plaids very much variegated, but now they make them rather of a Dark-colour, resembling that of the Corps of Heath, that they may not be discover'd while they lie in the Heaths waiting for their Game, being rather wrapped up than covered with those Plaids; they endure all the rigours of the Season, and sometimes sleep cover'd all over with Snow. At Home they lie upon the Ground, having under them Fern or Heath, the latter laid with the Roots undermost, so as it is almost equal to Feathers for softness, but much more Healthful; for the quality of Heath being to draw out superfluous Humours; when they lie down weary and faint upon it at Night, they rise fresh and vigorous in the Morning. They affect this hard way of sleeping, and if at any time they come into other Places of the Country, where there is better Accommodation, they pull the Coverings off the Bed, and lie down upon them wrapped up in their Plaids, lest they should be spoil'd by this barbarous Effeminacy, as they call it. In War, they cover themselves with Coats of Mail, or Harbergeons, made up of Iron Rings for the most part as low as their Ancles; their Arms are Bows and barded Arrows, which can't be taken out of the Body without making a great Wound; and others of them make use of Broad Swords and Battle Axes. Their Marrial Musick is a Bag-pipe; they delight much in Musick, especially Fiddles, some with Brals strings, others with Cats-gut, which they play upon with their Fingers, or some Instrument made on purpose. Their chief ambition is to have their Fiddles adorn'd with Silver or Jewels, and the Poorer sort imbelish them with Christal; their Songs are artfully enough compos'd, and the subject of them is generally the Praise of brave Men. They make use a little of the old Gaulick Tongue, and take long Journeys in the height of Winter on Foot without inconveniency, and trouble themselves about no other Provision, than a little *Aqua-vita*, and some *Cheese*; the *Orkney* Men's Language is a Dialect of the old *Gotthick*, and living after the old temperate way, they are not much troubled with Distempers of Body or Mind, their ignorance of Luxury contributes more to their Health, than the Physicians Art does to that of their People, and makes their Stature Manly, and their Complexion Comly; they have little Corn but Barley and Oats, of which they make Bread and Drink; they abound with Black and White Cattle, and Goats, from whence they have plenty of Milk, Butter and Cheese, and their Fowls and Fish are innumerable; they have no Poisonous or Deformed Animal in the Country, they abound with little Horses Contemptible to the Eye, but fit for all sorts of Domestick Business, beyond what can be imagin'd. Their Ancient Discipline begins to grow into desuetude by their Commerce with other Nations, to the no small detriment of their Health and Morals. The *Shetlanders* have much the same Customs, but then retain somewhat more of the ancient *Parsimony*;

mony;
their
Chief
from
Salt
ennel
Cultiv
the us
stituti
Lawre
when
pestuc
and d
Disten

The
ple, o
resem
two N
and C
other
Armi
Custo
lands,
for a
Saxon
Forre
penda
ther l
serve
Histo
Saxon
occasi
Scotla
Effort
cover
ter h
Tivon
wards
ter a
lish, u
of the
Pitts,
may,
to pre
ed in
Near

mony; their Habit is that of the *Germans*, and tolerably decent; their Subject of Trade are Courle Cloath, Fish, Oyl, Butter and Cheese; they Fish with Boats of Two Oars, which they buy from the *Norway* Men, and they Cure their Fishes partly with Salt, and partly by drying them in the Sun; they abhor Drunkenness, but once a Month entertain one another cheerfully for Cultivating mutual Friendship, without Brawls or Quarrels, the usual Companions of Excess. The firmness of their Constitution is extraordinary, an instance of which is given in one *Lawrence*, who Marry'd a Wife, as has been formerly mention'd, when he was an Hundred years old, and returning from a Tempestuous Sea, where he had been a Fishing at 140, lay down and died, being perfectly dissolved by Age, without any visible Dis temper.

Of the Lowlanders and their Language.

The *Lowlanders* partake much of the Temper of the People, of whom we have mention'd them to be compos'd, but most resemble the *French*, occasion'd by the long League betwixt the two Nations; their mutual Commerce, frequent Intermarriages, and Custom of Travelling into *France* to study the Law, and other Sciences, and by their affecting to serve in the *French* Armies. But since the Union of the Crowns, the *English* Customs, and way of living have obtain'd much in the *Lowlands*, where the *English* Tongue has been their natural Language for above 600 Years, but still retains more of the Ancient *Saxon*. This being extraordinary, and perhaps singular, that a Foreign Language should prevail in a Country altogether independant of *England*, and where the Inhabitants were of another Lineage, and maintain'd such fierce and long Wars to preserve their distinct Sovereignty, the *Scottish* Antiquaries and Historians give the following Reasons of it. 1. The frequent *Saxon* Auxiliaries sent to assist the *Picts* against the *Scotts*, which occasion'd many of those *Saxons* to settle in the *Lowlands* of *Scotland*, then possessed by the *Picts*. 2. The last considerable Effort made by the *Picts* in Conjunction with the *English*, to recover their Country against *Donald* the Vth of *Scotland*, who after he had defeated the *English* and *Picts* upon the River *Jedd* in *Twisdale*, neglected to improve his Victory, and was afterwards surpriz'd by them near *Berwick*, and taken Prisoner after a great Slaughter of his Men; upon this Success the *English*, under the Conduct of *Osbreth* and *Ella*, possessed themselves of the Country, as far as *Dumbarton*, without restoring the *Picts*, the major part of whom retired to *Denmark* and *Norway*, and the remainder were cut off by them without *English*, to prevent their calling in Forreigners. Thus the *English* continued in possession of that part of the Country, from about the Year 858, till about the Year 875. That King *Gregory* the Great

Great of Scotland recovered the Country, and the Scots Proprietors the Possession of their Estates, but willingly entertain'd the English Commonalty and Husbandmen, who were as willing to stay, their own Country being at that time infested by the Danes; and they rather chose to be under the Dominion of the Scots, who were Christians, than under that of the Danes, who were Pagans. 3. Great numbers of the English came into Scotland to assist King Malcom III. against the Usurper Macbeth, whom he rewarded after his Victory with Possessions in Scotland. 4. A great many English came to Scotland after the Norman Conquest, with Edger Atheling, and his Sister Margaret, who was afterwards married to King Malcom above mentioned, which makes the Reasons of the Scots Historians for the prevailing of the English Language in the Lowlands of Scotland, very probable; it has been gaining Ground upon the old Scots Language ever since; which is now confin'd to the Highlands, and the Isles, where most of those of Note do also understand English.

The People in general are naturally inclin'd to Civility, especially to strangers, and the Lineaments of their Bodies are as well proportion'd and comely, as any Nation in Europe, which together with their Native Courage and Ability to endure Hardship and Fatigue, makes them valued by all the Princes of Europe, for Soldiers; so that Speed says, there has been few great things done in Europe, where the Scots have not been with the first and last in the Field. Cluverius in his Geography says, they are *maris Et ingenio felices*, nor is it to be deny'd, that their Genius is as well adapted for Arts and Arms as that of any People in Christendom, and it's known, that the Country has produced great Men in all Faculties, who were the Ornaments of the respective Ages they lived in; the particular instances of *Jannes Duns Scotus*, *Joannes Arigena*, *Buchanan*, and *Chrichtonius Mirabilis*, are scarce to be parallel'd, or at least not to be exceeded by any other Nation. The great Priviledges they formerly obtain'd in France on the Account of their Valour, and the great things they did under *Gustavus Adolphus*, and the esteem that gallant Prince had for them, as well as the great share they had in the late stupendous Victories of *Hochstet* and *Ramilies* are not to be controverted.

C H A P. VIII.

Of the Antiquity of the Scots.

THE Pretensions of this Nation to Antiquity are very high, they have indeed been controverted by some English and Irish Historians, but well defended by Sir George Mackenzie against

Against the Bishop of St. Asaph, in his Two Books, entituled, *A Defence of the Antiquity of the Royal Line of Scotland, and the Antiquity of that same Royal Line farther cleared and defended against the Exceptions lately offer'd by Dr. Stillingfleet in his Vindication of the Bishop of St. Asaph*, Printed at London in 1685 and 1686, to which we refer, the Controversie being too large to be here insisted upon; only in short, the thing is evident on it self, from the *Roman* Historians, and from venerable *Bede*, who owns in his first Chapter, that the *Scots* were possess'd of Ireland, when the *Picts* came into Britain; and from *Buchanan*, who says the *Scots* were then possess'd of the Western Isles of Scotland; and both he and *Bede* agree, that the *Picts* obtain'd Wives from the *Scots*, and assistance to settle in the North Part of Britain, where the *Scots* did also settle a little Time after, without any great Difficulty, which shews that the Country was not then well Inhabited, and is an evident Proof that the *Britons* had not been possess'd of the Island very long before that Time, since they who afterwards made so long and great Resistance against the *Romans* in the Southern Parts, might have been much more capable of Resisting the small Colonies of the *Scots* and *Picts*, had they been numerous enough to have Peopled the whole Island, which is plainly asserted by *Bede* they did not, but only possess'd the greatest part of it. But that which puts the Antiquity of the *Scots* beyond all doubt is, the War betwixt the *Romans* and *Caledonians* in the Time of *Agricola*, mention'd by *Tacitus*, particularly the famous Battle on the *Grampian* Mountains in the Year of our Lord 84; for it must be own'd that the *Scots* are the Posterity of those *Caledonians*, the common Name given by the *Romans* to them and the *Picts*, who were their Associates in that War, since no Historian pretends to give any Account, that ever the *Caledonians*, or Ancient *Scots*, properly so call'd, were exterminated, (tho' it's own'd they were once expell'd but return'd again) which could not have fail'd being taken notice of by the *Romans* themselves, or some *British* Writer, had any such thing happen'd. That the *Caledonians* were the Progenitors of the *Scots* is own'd by the ablest Criticks in Europe, as may be seen in Sir *George Mackenzie's* Books above mention'd, and that they were settled in the Island long before *Tacitus's* Time, is evident from their being able to bring such numerous Armies against the *Romans*; and he himself owns that it was not known whether they were originally *Indigena*, or Strangers.

C H A P. IX.

Of the Independency and Sovereignty of the Kingdom of Scotland.

THis has been a Subject of Controversy betwixt the Historians and Antiquaries of both Nations, and sometimes betwixt the Kingdoms themselves, since the Reign of King Edward I. of England, who set his Claim to be Superior and Liege Lord of Scotland on foot, when he was chosen Umpire to decide the Controversy betwixt Bruce and Baliol for the Crown of Scotland, after the Death of the Scots King Alexander III. and his Granddaughter the Maiden of Norway, who was affianc'd to Edward II. of England, but died before Marriage; that which gave some Colour of Pretext to the Claim, was the Homage paid to the Kings of England, by the Kings of Scotland, or their Eldest Sons, for the Counties of Northumberland, Westmorland and Cumberland, granted to the Scots for their assistance against the Danes, on Condition of holding them in Fee of the Crown of England; and that King William of Scotland, being taken Prisoner by the English in time of Truce, as riding abroad carelessly near their Army in Northumberland, was contrain'd, during his Imprisonment, to own that he held the Crown of Scotland in Fee from Henry IV. King of England; but this Homage was renounc'd by King Richard, Son to the said Henry, as being obtain'd by Force. In the Reign of King Edward I. John Baliol, a born Subject of England, but descended by his Grandmother, Daughter to David Earl of Huntington, Brother to King William of Scotland, from the Blood Royal of that Nation, agreed to hold the Crown of Scotland in Fee of Edward I. that he might, as Umpire, adjudge the Crown to him, and maintain him in Possession of it by his Power; this was accordingly done, but the Homage afterwards revok'd by Baliol and the States of Scotland, as unjust in it self, and perform'd without their Consent, which issu'd in a War of about 60 Years continuance, and was at last determin'd by the Sword in favour of the Scots, as it had been soon after the extorting of it by Pope Innocent, Pope Boniface VIII. and Pope John; and this Homage, after a long War, was finally renounc'd by King Edward III. of England to King David Bruce of Scotland, and all the Monuments of it Surrender'd; and if any of them were retain'd thro' Forgetfulness, or otherwise, they were declar'd void and null. It's true that this Claim was afterwards insisted upon by King Henry VI. and King Henry VIII. in their Declarations of War against the Scots; but as the Bishop of Carlisle very justly and impartially observes, like a Man of true Honour,

nour, in the Preface to his Border-Laws, 'The Stile of those Declarations, is strangely different, and their Pretensions and Claims quite of another nature than what we find them to be in their Treaties of Peace; and this occasional and extraordinary stretching of Titles and Change of Phrase, not intended to by our heedless and impolitick Historians, has given Rise to a great many false Notions of the Ancient Government of these Two Kingdoms.

Besides it appears plain that *Edward I.* himself, the Great Asserter and Champion of this Homage, did not so much as think of it, previously to the unjust Pretensions he made to it, when chosen Umpire to decide the Controversy betwixt *Bruce* and *Baliol* to the Crown, since by his Treaty of Marriage betwixt the Heiress of *Scotland* and his own Son he agreed, That failing Heirs of that Marriage, the Crown of *Scotland* should return absolutely free from all Subjection to the next Heirs, and the Freedom and Honour of the Kingdom of *Scotland* was expressly reserv'd by the Governors of *Scotland* in their Deputation to the Scots Commissioners, whom they appointed to treat of that Marriage, and this reserve was inserted in his own Warrant to the English Commissioners; whereas had the Crown of *Scotland* been held in Fee of the Crown of *England*, the keeping of the Heiress of *Scotland*, and disposing of her in Marriage, must have been his Right without any such Treaty.

The narrow Limets of this Book will not allow us to insist on this Controversy, but such as have a mind to be satisfy'd in it, may find the Matter fully argued in *Sir George Mackenzie's* Observations upon the Laws and Customs of Nations as to Precedency, Cap. 3. *Sir Thomas Craig's* Dispute concerning Homage, entituled, *Scotland's Sovereignty asserted*, translated and prefac'd by *Mr. Riepath* in 1695; *Mr. Tyrrel's* General History of *England*, *Sir James Dalrymple's* Collections concerning the *Scottish* History, and *Mr. Anderson's* Essay, shewing that the Crown and Kingdom of *Scotland* is Imperial and Independent; and that which may put a final End to this Controversy, the late Treaty of Union concluded betwixt *England* and *Scotland* as Two Independent Nations.

CHAP. X.

Of the Counties of Scotland, as they lye in order from the Borders of England.

MArch, commonly called the *Mers*, suppos'd to have deriv'd that Name from its being a bordering Country, in the Law Writings of *Scotland* it is call'd the Shire of *Berwick*,

Berwick, which was formerly the principal Town of the Country, till it was taken by the *English*. It is abounded by the River *Tweed* on the South, by *Lothian* on the North, by the *German Ocean* on the East, and *Tiviotdale* on the West. This Country is very fruitful in Corn and Grass, and abounds with the Seats of Persons of Quality. The People before the Union of the Crowns, had the Reputation of being among the most Warlike, and at the same time among the most Just of any in *Scotland*; they could, together with the Neighbouring County of *Tiviotdale*, assemble 10000 Horse for the Defence of the Country upon any sudden Invasion. The principal Rivers in this Country are *Tweed*, *Whisteter*, *Blaskader*, *Eye* and *Ednem*; the chief Places of Note are the Town and Caille of *Duns*, remarkable for the Birth of the Famous *Joannes Duns Scotus*, who had his Surname from it, some of which Family is still in being there; it has a good Weekly Market, especially for Cattel, and is the Place of best Trade in the Country. After *Berwick* was taken by the *English*, it was the Seat of the Sheriffs Court, which have been remov'd since the Revolution to *Greenlaw*, a Market Town, four Miles further West. *Duns* was also remarkable for the Encampment of the *Scotts* Army there under General *Lesley* against King *Charles I.* when he came to the *English* Borders with an Army to invade *Scotland*.

Home, which gives Surname to that Great Family, and was formerly the Residence of the Earls of *Home*, whose strong Castle there is now demolish'd. *Coldingham*, famous for its Abbey built by *Edgar* King of *Scotland* about 1160, and for *Ebba* the Lady Abbess, who, during a Danish Invasion, disfigur'd herself, and perswaded her Nuns to do the like, by burning their Noses, to prevent their being debauch'd by the *Danes*. *Falkeastle*, a strong Fort upon the Point of the Promontory call'd *St. Ebb's Head*, formerly belonging to the Family of *Hume*, but now demolish'd. *Eymouth*, a Sea Port, where Fortifications were formerly rais'd, to be a Curb upon the Garrison of *Berwick*; it gives the Title of Baron to his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*. *Coldstream*, a Market Town, where there was anciently an Abby. *Eccles*, where there was also an Abby. *Erlinton*, noted for the Birth of *Thomas Lermouth*, commonly call'd *Thomas the Rhimer*, because he wrote his Poems in Rhime; as much admir'd by the Vulgar *Scots*, as *Merlin* and *Bede's* Prophecies by the *English*. The Ancient Families of this Country are the *Humes*, *Gordons*, *Swintons*, *Cockburns*, *Ridpaths*, *Spotswoods*, *Nisbets*, *Wedderburns*, *Blacaders*, *Rentons*, *Manderstons*, *Polwatts*, *Duns's*, all arriv'd from the Estates possess'd by their Ancestors, when that way of taking Surnames came in use, which as it favour'd of Vanity, had also this Inconveniency attended it; that in a few Generations it lost the Memory of the common Family, from whence those Gentlemen were descended: Thus the *Dunbars* and *Humes*, tho' originally of the same Family,

cam

came t
sons, f
the fa
it not
sever
neage.
call'd
the far
few la
Name
Count
mily c
Origin
of Nor
Conqu
Earldo
when
Branch
took t
Chief
being
the T
upon
Suars
the R
Duke
reckon
East f
by Tw
its Na
u, upo
Ancie
the E
biliby
out of
Count
Famil
it was
of the
mily c
noble
der-Po
Tivi
North
the Fo
It der
is frui
The In
and th

Cap. X. Scotland, now North Britain.

47

came to be thought different: In like manner the *Gordons*, *Swintons*, *Ridpaths*, *Nisbets*, and some say the *Spotswoods*, tho' all of the same Original, must have lost the Knowledge of it, had it not been for Tradition, and the Armorial Bearings of the several Families, which bespeak them to be of the same Lineage. This Hint may serve once for all as to those Families call'd of *that ilk*, i. e. whose Sirname and Paternal Estate are the same, of which there are many in *Scotland*, and except some few late ones, which have affected to call Estates by their own Names, are generally esteem'd Ancient and Honourable. This County formerly gave the Title of Earls of *March* to the Family of *Dunbar*, who were very Great Men, and deriv'd their Origine, according to *Cambden*, from the famous *Gospatrie*, Earl of *Northumberland*, who retir'd into *Scotland* upon the *Norman* Conquest, and was honour'd with the Castle of *Dunbar*, and Earldom of *March* by *Malcolm Canmore* King of *Scotland*, from whence his Posterity took the Name of *Dunbar*; and another Branch of the Family being possess'd of the Barony of *Hume*, took that for Sirname, which they retain to this Day; and the Chief of the Family is the Earl of *Hume*, *George de Dunbar* being proscrib'd in the Reign of King *James I.* that Family lost the Title of Earl of *March*, which was afterwards confer'd upon *Alexander* Duke of *Albany*, then upon the Family of *Stuart* and *Lennox*, which being extinct, King *William*, since the Revolution, gave the Title to — *Douglas*, Brother to the Duke of *Queensberry*, whose Son now enjoys it. *Lauderdale* is reckon'd part of this County, and is bounded by it on the East from *Rippenb* to the *Bown Mill*, on the West and South by *Tweedale*, and on the North by *Lothian*. This County takes its Name from *Leader*, or *Lauder*, a small River that runs thro' it, upon which the Town of *Lauder*, that gives Sirname to an Ancient Family, lies pleasantly situated; it's remarkable for the Execution done upon King *James III.* Minions by the *Mobility*, who, under Conduct of the Earl of *Angus*, took them out of the Court and hang'd 'em over *Lauder*-Bridge. This County was formerly the patrimony of the *Morvilles*, a Great Family, Constables of *Scotland*, but being forfeited for Treason it was annex'd to the Crown, and govern'd by a Bailiff, as others of the King's Lands, which Office has since been in the Family of *Lauderdale*, the Chief of the *Mairlands*, who have a noble and stately House on the River near *Lauder*, call'd *Lauder-Forsb.*

Tiviotdale, bounded on the East by the *Mear* and part of *Northumberland*, on the West by *Liddisdale*, on the North by the Forrest or Shire of *Selkirk*, on the South by *Northumberland*, it derives its Name from the River *Teviot* that runs thro' it, is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, and abounds with Flocks. The Inhabitants have always been noted for a Warlike People, and the Country joyning to *England* on dry Marches has frequently

quently been the Theatre of considerable Actions, by which the *Scots* and *Kers*, the greatest Families in this County, rais'd themselves to their present Grandeur. The Family of *Scot* of *Buceleugh*, formerly of *Kirkurd*, of which the Dutchess of *Monmouth* and *Buceleugh* is the present Representative, had considerable Estates given 'em by *Robert III.* *James I.* and *II.* and *Queen Mary*, for their Service against the *English* and the *Douglasses* that join'd them when under Proscription; the Family of *Buceleugh* was made Lords in 1606, and Earls in 1619, and the late *James Scot*, Duke of *Monmouth*, was made Duke of *Buceleugh* by King *Charles II.* his Father. There are many other considerable Families of this Sirname in *Tiviotdale*, and elsewhere in *Scotland*. The chief Families of the *Kers* in this County are those of *Cesford* and *Farnibest*, both very Ancient and Warlike Families; the Representative of the former is the present Duke of *Roxburgh*, in favour of whose Predecessor the Earl of *Roxburgh*, the Abbacies of *Kelso* and *Lefmahago*, were erected into Temporal Baronies, by Authority of King and Parliament in 1607, for his Service, as Warden of the *Middle Marches*, and Execution of Commissions for quieting the Borders; the Representative of the other is the Marquis of *Lothian*, in favour of whose Predecessor *Mark Lord Neubottle*, the Abbacy of *Neubottle* was erected into a Temporal Barony, by Authority of King and Parliament in 1587. There are many other considerable Families of this Name in this County, and in several other Parts of *Scotland*; and there were several good Families of the same Name in *Northumberland*, only they wrote their Names *Carr*, according to the common Pronunciation. Other Families of Note in this County are some Branches of the Family of *Douglas*, whereof that of *Cavers* is the most considerable, being Hereditary Sheriffs of it. This Family have the Standard of the brave Lord *Douglas* that was kill'd at the Battle of *Otterburn*, falsely call'd *Ghevior-Chase*, just as he had gain'd the Victory; and the Mace of Iron he fought with. The Duke of *Douglas*, the Chief of that Heroick Family, has still a considerable Interest in this County, where his Ancestors were formerly the chief Proprietors, as indeed they were the greatest in all the South of *Scotland*, and had that noble Compartment added to their Arms of a *Pale of Wood* wreath'd in, because the Lord *Douglas* in the Reign of King *Robert Bruce* defeated the *English* in *Fedburgh* Forrest, and wreath'd them in that they might not escape; but the Barony of *Douglas*, the Sirname of the Family, being in *Clydsdale*, they are more properly reckon'd among the Families of that Country. Other Families of Note in *Tiviotdale* are *Riddel* of *Riddel*, one of the ancientest in the Kingdom; the *Elliots*, of whom Sir *Gilbert Elliot* of *Stobs* is Chief; the *Turnbells*, *Gladstones*, *Langlands*. The chief Places of Note in this County were the ancient *Burrough* and Castle of *Roxburgh*, now demolish'd, & from whence

the County is call'd the Shire of *Roxburgh*) famous in the History of both Nations during their mutual Wars, when it was frequently taken and retaken, and in the Siege of which King *James II.* of Scotland was kill'd by the bursting of a Gun ; but now of Note only for giving Title of Duke, as formerly of Earl, to *Ker* of *Cesford*. *Fedburgh*, a Royal Burrough on the River *Fed*, which gave Title of Lord to *Ker* of *Farniberst*. *Kelso* a Town of good Trade, pleasantly situated on the River *Tweed*, of which the Duke of *Roxburgh* is Superior, and near which lyes one of his Noble Seats call'd *Fleurs*. *Hawick*, a Market Town on the River *Teviot*, near which lyes *Branchholm*, the ancient Residence of the Family of *Buceleugh*. The Town, and once famous and sumptuous Abby of *Melrosse*, on the River *Tweed*, noted for its Monks the Authors of the Chronicles of that Name, and for the Sepulchre of the Family of *Douglafs Driburgh*, once noted also for a stately Abby. There are many Seats of Persons of Quality in this Country, which we have not room to mention. The principal Rivers here are *Tweed*, *Teviot*, *Fed* and *Eal*.

This County by *Pont's* Map, is 26 Miles from *East* to *West*, and about 17 *South* and *North*.

Liddesdale, which belongs to this County, is by *Pont's* Map, about 26 Miles from *South-West* to *North-East*, and about 12 from *South* to *North*.

Eusdale and *Eskdale*, which belongs also to this County are about 17 Miles *South* and *North*, and 12 Miles *East* and *West*.

Chief Seats in this County, The *Floors* and *Friers*, Duke of *Roxburgh's*. *Bridgents*, *Sir William Ker's*. *Marlesfield*, *Sir William Bennet's* of *Grubers*. *Kingdale*, *Sir William Scot's* of *Harden*. *Anchoram*, *Sir John Scot's*. *Cavers*, *Archbald Douglas's*. *Riddel* *Sir Walter Riddels*, *Wooley* and *Stobs* *Sir Gilbert Elliot*. *Branksholm*, Duke of *Buceleugh's*, besides many other of less Note.

West from *Tiviotdale*, upon the Borders lye the small Countries of *Liddesdale*, *Eusdale*, *Eskdale* and *Wachopdale*, so called from the Rivers, *Liddel*, *Ew*, *Esk* and *Wachop*. In *Liddesdale*, there was an ancient and strong Castle called the *Hermitage* now demolished ; it formerly belonged to the *Hepburns*, Earls of *Bothwel*, and then to the *Stewarts* of *Coldinghame*. The most remarkable place in *Eskdale* is the Castle of *Langham*. The Surnames of most note in those Parts are the *Armstrongs*, formerly the Principal Men in those little Countries ; the *Grahams*, *Johnstons*, *Eliots*, *Irwins*, *Bells*, *Carlises*, of the latter there was formerly a Lord, *Beatisons*, *Littles*, *Thomsons*, *Glendunnings*, *Canibers*, *Jordans*, *Mosses*, *Latimers*, *Nixons* and *Crofters*, but the chief Proprietor is now the Family of *Buceleugh*. On these Borders lay the debatable Lands, claim'd by the Borderers of each Nation, but were at last adjudg'd to the *Scots* by King

James VI. after the Union of the Crowns, and given by way of Infeoffment to Sir *Robert Douglas* and *James Maxwell*, who sold them to Sir *John Ker*, and he sold them to *Walter Scot*, Earl of *Buceleugh*.

The furthest Country on the Western Border is *Annandale*, about 18 Miles from *East* to *West*, and 10 from *South* to *North*, so called from the River *Annan*, which runs thro' the Country, and falls into *Solway Firth*, after a Course of 27 Miles, and receiving several lesser Rivers, both from *South* and *North*; it has many pleasant Woods, and fruitful Fields on both sides. This Country gives Title of Marquiss, as it did formerly of Earl, to the chief of the *Johnstons*; an ancient, great and warlike Family, who derived their Sirname from the Barony of *Johnstoun* their Patrimony, which gives Title of Lord to the eldest Son of the Family, who are also Stewards of this Country; it was anciently the Patrimony of the *Bruces* Lords of *Annandale*, from whom King *Robert Bruce* descended. The Family of *Johnstons* was Wardens of the *West Borders* before the Union of the Crowns, and they laid the Foundation of their present Grandeur by their remarkable Service against the *English*; and the *Douglases*, who joyned them in Invading this Country when they were under Proscription. They did also great Service in suppressing the Thieves, who during the War, betwixt the Nations, committed great Ravages on the Borders; for which they took for device a winged Spur, to denote their Diligence, and for their Motto, *light Thieves all*, to signify their Authority to command them to Surrender. There are many Families of Note of that Sirname in this Country, and in other Parts of *Scotland*. The principal Places of *Annandale*, are the Town and Castle of *Annan*, on the Mouth of the River of that Name, which suffered much in the Wars with *Edward VI.* The Town and Castle of *Lochmaben*, three parts of which is surrounded by Lakes, wherein there are many excellent Fish; and one peculiar found no where else, which the Inhabitants call *Vandesii* or *Gevandesii*. *Moffat*, remarkable for its Medicinal Wells. *Rivell*, in the Banks of which over against *England*, the Inhabitants make very good Salt, by gathering up, and boyling the Sand. The Inhabitants of this, and of the other lesser Dales, were always accounted a Warlike People, and much given to Incursions, from which the *Western Borderers* of both Nations could scarce be restrain'd either by Truce or Peace, before the Union of the Crowns; this occasion'd those Border-Laws, of which the Learned Bishop of *Carlisle* has lately published a large and particular Account. Bishop *Lesly* in his History says, Those Borderers were very dextrous at seeking their Booty by Troops in the Night; when they travelled thro' such Wastes, and, over such Precipices, as others would not have ventur'd on by Day: During which, it was customary for them to lurk, so that it was scarce possible

Cap. X. Scotland, now North-Britain.

51

sible to find them out, and to recover the Prey from them any other way, than by Sluth-hounds which follow'd them by the Scent; and when at any time apprehended, they were naturally so Eloquent, that if they could not obtain Pardon from their Enemies or Judges, they would at least move them to Compassion by their smooth Language.

Next to this Contry lies *Nithsdale*, which together make up the Shire of *Dumfrice*, where the Sheriffs Courts are held. The Duke of *Queensberry* is Hereditary Sheriff of this County. It takes its Name from the River of *Nith*, which runs thro' it. This River is remarkable for its clear Water, and receives several other from *North* and *South*; near the head of it lies the Town of *Sanquebar*, which gives Title of Lord to the Family of *Queensberry*, a Branch of the Family of *Dewglast*, and near its Mouth lies *Dumfrice*, a pleasant, considerable and flourishing Town, noted for its Trade; and a famous Bridge of hewn Stone with nine Arches, and so broad, as two Coaches may go a-breast on it. The Tide flows up to the Town, which has a convenient Harbour, and Exchange for Merchants. There are many considerable Woods in this Country, the chief of which are *Hoy Wood*, which gave Sirname to the famous Astrologer, called *Joannes de Sacro bosco*, *Anglice*, Holy Wood. *Drumlanrick*, which gives Title of Earl to the Family of *Queensberry*; and is remarkable for its Wood of Oak six Miles in length; and a Noble Palace, with stately Avenues, Gardens, and Terras Walks. There are a great many more remarkable Woods in this Country, which we have not room to mention. Within two Miles of *Dumfrice*, lies the famous Loch of *Locher*, ten Miles in length, which furnishes all the Country with Fuel; the Water of *Locher* runs thro' this *Moss*, which has many fine Meadows on each side; and in the Channel of this Water, there was an impregnable Fort called the *Isle*. The Shire of *Dumfrice* is 36 Miles in length, and 24 in breadth; encompassed by Mountains, fruitful in Corn, and Pasturage; and the Inhabitants reap great Profit by exporting their Cattel to *England*. It is bounded on the *South* by *Solway Firth*, on the *North* by *Clydsdale*, on the *West* by *Galloway*, and on the *East* by *Tiviotdale*; it had one Monastery called *Holywood*, and has four Presbyteries.

Chief Seats here, *Wester-Hall*, Sir *John Johnston's*; *Litcher-Hall*, Mr. *Robert Johnston's*; *Lochwood*, Marquis *Amundale's*; *Apple Girth*, *Kelwad*, Sir *William Douglas's*; *Springkel*, Sir *Patrick Maxwell's*; *Howmains*, Sir *John Caruther's*; *Castle-Milk*, Sir *John Douglas's*; *Dornick*, *Douglas's*; *Kelburn*, Thomas *Scot's*; *Erkleton*, *William Elliot's*; *Langholm*, *Melvin's*; *Kameickale*, Thomas *Caruther's*; *Denby*, *John Caruther's*.

To return again to the River *Forth*. *Lothian* is bounded by this River on the *East*, and is divided from the *Mars* by *Cockburnspath*,

burnspath, and the Lammermoor Hills on the South-west; it is bounded by *Lawderdale* and *Tweddale*. Some derive its Name from *Lothus* a King of the *Picts*, others from the River of *Leeth*, and say it should be called *Leithian*. This Country for Cultivation, Gentlemens Seats, and plenty of all necessaries for Human Life, exceeds any other Country in *Scotland*; 'tis particularly fruitful in Corn, especially Wheat. 'Tis divided into East, West, and *Midlothian*; which together are about 35 Miles long, and about 11 where broadest, according to *Pont's* Map. The chief places of Note are *Dumbar*, which formerly gave Title and Sirname 'to the Great and Ancient Family of *Dumbar*, from whom the *Homes* are descended; this Town was formerly remarkable for a strong Castle now demolished, and of late has been too well known, for the great Defeat given near that place by *Oliver* the U. Surper to the *Scots* Army, that was raised by King *Charles II.* in 1650. 'Tis still noted for its noble Herring fishing, and has a Weekly Market, but is much decay'd from what it formerly was. *Haddington*, a Market Town, pleasantly Situated upon the River *Tyne*, much noted during the Wars betwixt both Nations, having been seized and fortified by the *English*, who held out a long Siege in it during the minority of Queen *Mary*; it gives Title of Earl to a Branch of the Illustrious Family of *Hamilton*. *Dalkieth*, a Town and Castle pleasantly Situated on the River *Forth*; it gives Title of Earl to the Eldest Son of the Family of *Bucelough*. *Musselburgh*, famous for the Defeat of the *Scots* Army near that place in the Reign of King *Edward VI.* of *England*, and during the minority of *Mary* Queen of *Scotland*, and likewise for the Cowardly Flight of the Earl of *Bothwell*, who with the same Queen *Mary*, then his Wife, brought an Army thither to fight against those who pursued him for the Murder of King *Henry* her former Husband. Upon which the Queen not thinking it safe to hazard a Battle, dismissed her Army, and put herself into the Hands of the Nobility, &c. of the other side, who soon after sent Her Majesty Prisoner to the Castle of *Lochleven*; and upon her demission of the Government set up her Son, then an Infant, in her stead; other Towns of Note in this Country, are *Trenant* and *Prestonpans*. In *Mid-Lothian* lies *Edinburgh*, the Metropolis of the Kingdom, where for some Ages the Kings of *Scotland* had their ordinary Residence, in the adjoining Palace of *Holyrood-House*. The City has also, of a long time, been the usual Seat of the High Courts of Parliament, and of the Supreme Courts of Judicature. It was famous of old for its Castle, one of the strongest by Art and Nature of any in *Europe*. It was formerly called the *Maiden Castle*, because the Kings of the *Picts* kept their Daughters in it. It was more anciently called *Alata Castra*, or the *Winged Castle*, perhaps from its Form, and is supposed to be *Protony's* *Ἀλεξάνδριον*, which signifies the same. This City has

has been Built here for the Protection of the Castle, from which the principal, and indeed as beautiful and magnificent a Street as is to be seen any where, lies on the ridge of a Hill to the King's Palace; and from this Street on both sides the Hill, there runs a vast Number of the Lanes, equal almost to Streets down to the Lake on the North side, and to another Street called the *Cowgate*, on the South side; from whence also there are many Lanes, which run up the Hill, on the South towards the University, and *Herriot's Hospital*, and the principal Suburbs on that side. This City, from the Castle to the Palace, is a large *Scots Mile* in length, and above half a Mile in breadth, from the North to the South side of the Town. It is accounted as populous, if not more than any City of *Europe* for its Bounds; the Houses being very high, large and contiguous, but rather too close, except in the principal Street; and in the Situation it is evident, the first Founders had a principal regard to Strength, but no view to Trade, of which there was little at that time in those parts of the World. It was naturally fortified by a Lake on the North, and by a strong Wall on the other Parts, without which there lie now many fair Suburbs, which we have not room to mention. The principal Street lies in a very healthful Air, and from the Castle Hill, and the Tops of the Houses, there is a beautiful Prospect into the adjacent Country, which abounds with the Seats of Persons of Quality, and particularly down to *Leith*, the Port of *Edinburgh*, and over the *Forth*, into the County of *Fyffe*, whose well inhabited Coasts abounding with Towns, and the noble Arm of the Sea which intervenes, forms as fine a Prospect as can be desired.

We shall only add, that the City lies in a Country abounding with all things necessary for human Life, which makes Provisions plentiful and cheap; it is also well watered with excellent Springs, brought in from the Country by Leaden Pipes, and distributed to the City from neat stone Fountains. This City would certainly have been much more considerable, had it not been its unhappy Situation for Trade, and its nearness to the Borders, from whence being but 40 Miles distant, it has been frequently subject to the Calamities of War, especially since the use of great Guns, to which the neighbouring heights do very much expose it, so that its rise and subsistence did chiefly depend on the residence of the Kings, the Seat of the Parliament, and Courts of Judicature, and the residence of the chief Nobility, many of whom have great Houses there. They are built with Stone, and cover'd with Slates, blue or grey, and the Fronts to the Streets being generally of hewn Stone, are very magnificent as well as durable; they formerly used to Front them with fore Stairs of Timber very neat, but for the more security from Fire, they are by late Acts ordered to Front them with Stone, and the excessive height of the Houses, some of

which near the Parliament Close are fourteen Stories, has been also prohibited, for the greater ease and conveniency of the Inhabitants. The other remarkable Edifices besides the Castle and Palace, are the Parliament House, a stately, convenient, and large Structure, with a large Court call'd the Parliament Close, being Square, well Pav'd, and having the Effigies of King Charles II. in the middle, well proportion'd, and cut with great Art. Over the entrance into the Parliament House are the Arms of *Scotland* well cut, with Mercy and Truth on each side for Supporters, and this Inscription, *Stant his falicia regna*, importing that those Vertues make Kingdoms happy; and under the Arms was this Motto, *Unio Unionum*, relating not only to the Union of the two Crowns, but signifying that their advice was necessary for the maintenance of it; the Room for the meeting of the Parliament has a high Throne for the Sovereign or the Commissioner; with Benches on each side for the Nobility, and Forms conveniently placed in the middle for the Commons. Without the *Area* there is a Pulpit for Sermons to the Parliament on particular occasions, and behind the Pulpit, a large Partition for others, besides Members, to hear the Sermons and the Debates of the House, when they thought fit to allow it. The West side of the Parliament House is enclos'd by the Council House, where the Town Council assembles. The South side is bounded by the Sessions House, where the supreme Courts of Judicatory are held. In the upper part of this Edifice are the Apartments for the Lords of the Privy Council and Exchequer.

Near the Council Chamber stands the Royal Exchange, made up of a double row of Shops, and another Exchange inferior to this. On the North side of the Close stands the High Church, a large Edifice now divided into four Churches; the Steeple is very high, and of good ancient Architecture. The Summit of which resembles an Imperial Crown; the Churches of this City, including the Chappel of the Castle, are 12, and the Ministers 23.

Heriot's Hospital on the South side of the City, is a large beautiful and stately Edifice, which was Built at the charge of *George Herriot*, Goldsmith to King *James VI.* for the Education and Entertainment of Forty Boys, who if they be fit for Learning, and go to the University, have each an Exhibition of about Seven Pounds Sterling; and if they go to Trades Eleven Pounds Sterling; and besides convenient Lodgings for the Officers of the House and the Scholars, has very large and pleasant Gardens. Mr. *Herriot* left 200000 *l. Scots* for the Maintenance of this Hospital. Upon the South side of the Town stands the College, which has large Precincts enclosed with high Walls, and divided into Three Courts, two lower and one higher, equal to the other Two. These Courts are encompassed with neat Buildings, and there is a high Tower over the great Gate, which

which looks to the City. The Publick Schools are large and commodious; there is good Accommodation for the Students, handsome Dwellings for the Professors, and Fine Gardens for their Recreation. It was founded in 1580, by King James VI. upon a Petition from the City for that end, to grant them a Charter with the Priviledge of an University, but the Foundation was not perfected till 1582. The Persons established by the Foundation were a Principal or Warden, a Professor of Divinity, four Regents or Masters of Philosophy, and a Professor of Philology, called the Regent of Humanity, or *Humanarum literarum*. In 1640, the Town added a Professor of Hebrew, and since they have added a Professor of Mathematicks; the dignity of Chancellor, and Vice Chancellor of the University is in the Magistrates and Town Council. They have a very good Library which was Founded by *Clement Little*, one of the Commissaries of *Edinburgh* in 1635, since which it is much increased by Donatives from the Citizens and Persons of Quality, and others who had their Educations there. The Library is nearly kept, well furnished with Books, put in very good order, Cloistred with Doors made of Wire, that none can open but the Keeper, which is more commodious, and less incumbring than multitudes of Chains, commonly used in other Libraries. The Books given by the several Benefactors are kept in distinct Apartments, and the Donors Name set over them in Golden Letters. Over the Books hang the Pictures of several Princes, and of most of the Reformers at home and beyond Sea, and near them is kept the famous *Buchanan's* Skull very intire, and so thin that we may see the Light through it; it was lodg'd there by Mr. *Adamson*, formerly Principal of that University, who procur'd it to be taken out of his Grave, and fasten'd some Latin Verses to it in commendation of that great Author. The Original of the *Bohemian* Protest against the Council of *Constance* for burning *John Husse* and *Jerome* of *Prague*, in 1417, with 105 Seals of the Princes of *Bohemia*, *Moravia*, and others appended to it, is also kept here. It was brought from Abroad by a *Scots* Gentleman, who procur'd it in his Travels.

Under the Library, is the Queens Printing House, where they are chiefly employ'd in Printing Bibles; at the farther end of the Library there is a Stair-case, which leads to the Common-Hall, where they have their Commencements, and College Entertainments; in this place there are several Maps, Globes, Books and Rarities, and among others, a crooked Horn, cut out of a Woman's Head, when 50 Years of Age, who lived 12 Years after it. Sir *Robert Sibbald* gives an Account, and a Cut of it in his *Prodromus* to the Natural History of *Scotland*; it is several Inches in length, and was cut out of her Head by a Surgeon, the fourth of *May*, 1671.

The Learned Men that have been of this University, were Mr. *Robert Bullock* principal, Mr. *Henry Charters* principal, Dr. *Patrick Sands*, Mr. *John Adamson* principal, Mr. *Alexander Henderfon* principal, Mr. *William Covil* principal, and Dr. *William Keith*.

In *Gray's Close*, near the *nether Bow*, is the Mint House, with a large Court, adorn'd with neat and convenient Buildings, for the Accommodation of the Overseers and Workmen. Near to the Collegiate Church is the Hospital of *St. Thomas*, in which decay'd Citizens of both Sexes are very handsomly maintain'd, and have their Chaplain to perform the Duties of the Pastoral Office to them. Over against that Church is the Correction-house, commonly call'd *Paul's Work*, where dissolute People are obliged to earn their Living by working on Manufactures of Linnen, Wooll and Silk.

The common Burial place of this City is *Gray-fryars* Church-yard, where there are abundance of fine Monuments, some of which are very Magnificent.

The City is inclos'd with a kind of old *Roman* Wall on every side, except the *North*, where it is secured by a Lake.

It has six Gates, two to the *East*, two to the *South*, one to the *West*, and one to the *North*. The chief Gate is one of those to the *East*, called the *nether Bow*, which was magnificently Built in 1616, and adorn'd with Towers on both sides; this is the entrance from the Palace, and the principal Suburb called the *Cannogate*. The other *East* Gate is called the *Cowgate*, and gives entrance to the Street of that Name; one of the *South* Gates is called the *Patara* Port, and gives entrance from the Suburb so called. The other is the *Society* Port, called so from the Society of *Brewers*, who have a great square Court near it, with stately Houses, and other Buildings round it; the *West* Port which gives entrance from a Suburb of that Name, lies below the Castle. The *North* Gate is at the lower end of the *North* Lake, consists of an inner and outer Gate, and gives entrance from a Suburb called *Mutters* Hill.

The Castle is situated at the *West* end of the City, where the Rock rises to a high and large Summit, 'tis inaccessible on the *South*, *West* and *North*, the entrance is from the Town where the Rock is also very high, and the entrance is defended by a round Battery, and an Outwork at the Foot of it; there is in the Castle a Royal Palace of hewen Stone, where the *Regalia*, and chief Records of State are kept, as also the Magazine for the Ammunition and Arms of the Nation.

There is also a Chappel in it for the use of the Garrison, and it is furnished with Water by two Wells in the Rock; from the Castle there is a delicate prospect over the City and Neighbouring Country, and to the River of *Forth*, from whence it is saluted by such Men of War as come to Anchor in *Leith* Road.

Cap. X. Scotland, now North Britain.

57

Road, The Governour is always a Person of eminent Quality, and is at present the Earl of *Levin*, who is also General of the Forces.

At the *East* end of the City is the Palace, formerly an Abby for *Augustine* Monks, founded by King *David* I. but that being consum'd by Fire, there remains nothing of it now save the Church, in which several Kings and Queens lie buried. The Pallace consists of four Courts, the outer Court, which is as large as all the rest, has four principal Entries, besides several lesser ones from the adjacent Gardens. The entrance of the Palace is adorn'd with great Pillars of hewen Stone, and a fine Cupola in form of a Crown over it. In the Front of the Palace there are four high Towers; the inner Court is very stately with Piazza's round it all of fine hewen Stone; from these Piazza's there are entrances to the several Apartments, which are truly Royal and Magnificent; and the long Gallery is very remarkable, being adorn'd with the Pictures of all the Kings, from *Fergus* I. The Palace is almost surrounded with lovely Gardens, and on the *South* side of it lies the King's Park, which has great variety of medicinal Plants; and an excellent Fountain, that is brought by Conduits to serve the Palace, of which his Grace the Duke of *Hamilton* is Hereditary Keeper.

In the City there is a College of Physicians, of which is President, where they have a noble Museum, commonly called *Museum Balsfurianum*, from the Founder, Sir *Andrew Balfour*, Dr. of Physick, which has been much augmented by the Bounty of the Learned and Industrious Sir *Robert Sibbald*, Dr. of Physick. It contains a vast Treasure of Curiosities of Art and Nature, Foreign and Domestick; an Account of what Sir *Robert* added to it was printed in 12 vs. at *Edinburgh*, in 1697. under the Title of *Austarium Musei Balsfouriani, E. Euseo Sibbaldiano*; the design of this Museum is to assist, and encourage those who have a Mind to study true Philosophy. It is divided into four Books, and each Book into Chapters, for the greater ease and conveniency of those who have a Mind to know what is contained in this noble Museum, in which there are several valuable Books and Manuscripts.

In this City there is also a noble Library of Books and Manuscripts belonging to the College of Justice, or Gentlemen of the Law. On the *North* side of the City, there is an excellent Physick Garden, with some thousands of Plants under the care and inspection of Mr. *James Sutherland*, the Learned and Industrious Intendant of it; an Account of which he published in 1683. under the Title of *Hortus Medicus Edinburgensis*.

The design of it is to furnish Simples for the use of Physick, and to instruct those of the Faculty in the Knowledge and Use of them; for which end they are disposed into the most Rational and Natural Method, particularly according to that of the Learned and Ingenious Dr. *Morison*, the *Oxford Botanist*, a Native of *Scotland*.

This

This City is govern'd by a Lord Provost (whose Office is much the same with that of the Lord Mayor of *London*.) Four Bayliffs, who besides the Power of Aldermen in the Government of the City, have that of Sheriffs, and a Common Council, which consists of twenty five Persons; all these are chosen annually, and the Provost, Dean of *Gild*, and Treasurer, are to be Merchants. Or if any Tradesman be chosen to those Offices, for his Qualifications, he is to leave off his Trade, and not to return to it without leave of the Magistrates and Town Council; and no Man is to be chosen Provost, Bayliff, Dean of *Gild*, or Treasurer, without having been a Year or two Members of the Common Council. No Man is to continue in the Council above two Years at a time, except they be Members of it by Vertue of a Superiour Office; the Bayliffs are to be chosen indifferently out of twelve Candidates proposed, and none is to be elected Deacon of any of the fourteen incorporated Trades, except he has been Master of his Trade two Years at least; and none to continue Deacon above two Years at a time. The fourteen incorporated Trades are, Chirurgeons, Goldsmiths, Skinners, Furriers, Hammermen, Wrights, Malons, Taylors, Bakers, Butchers, Cord-wainers, Weavers, Wakers, *i. e.* Fullers, and Bonnet-makers, *i. e.* Cap-makers. The Magistrates are chosen annually upon the Tuesday next after *Michaelmas-Day* by thirty eight Persons, whereof twenty are to be Merchants, and eighteen Tradesmen, who are to chuse such as in their Conscience they think to be best qualified; and the said Magistrates, with the Town Council, are to have the Administration of the Government, except in some reserved Cases; as the Election of Magistrates, Dean of *Gild* and Treasurer, and setting of Fews or Leases, giving Bounties and Places, and other publick Matters. In which Cases they are to take the advice of the fourteen Deacons of Trades. None of the Merchants or Trades are to have any particular Conventions, or to make any By-Laws among themselves, without the Consent of the Magistrates and Town Council, except it be to chuse their own Deacons, at the times appointed, to make Persons free of their Trade, or to Try their Work; and one of the Commissioners for Parliament, was always to be chosen out of the Tradesmen, and another out of the Merchants. The Auditors of the Accounts are to be chosen by an equal number of Merchants and Tradesmen; the Lord Provost, Dean of *Gild*, and Treasurer, are not to continue longer than one or two Years at a time; and the Bayliff is to be one Year Bayliff, one Year Old Bayliff, and one Year free of Office.

The Lord Provost for the time being is always one of the Privy Council. The Train'd-Bands of the City consists of Sixteen Companies, besides which they have a standing Company of Town-Guards.

Cap. X. Scotland, now North Britain.

39

Leith, the Port of *Edinburgh*, the best frequented Harbour in Scotland, and a thriving Town; it was noted in Queen Mary's Minority for being fortify'd, and held out by a French Garillon by Authority of the Queen-Dowager, a Daughter of the House of Lorraine, against the Nobility, &c. of Scotland, who stood up for their Liberties and the Reformation, and were oblig'd to call for Queen Elizabeth's Assistance to drive out the French. The Shire of *Edinburgh* contains that which is call'd *Mid-Lothian*. This Shire is reckon'd about twenty Miles long, in some places about sixteen, and in others not above six Miles broad. The Sheriffdom is in the Queen's Gift. Several Monuments of Roman Antiquities have been found in this County, particularly near the Town of *Cramond*, and in the Lands of *Inglishtown*, where were dug up two Stones, now in Sir Robert Sibbald's Garden at *Edinburgh*, upon one of which there's a Laurel Crown, and on the other a Roman *Securis*, they are suppos'd to have been part of a Pillar erected in *Domitian's* time, when *Agricola* was in that Country.

Chief Seats in *Mid-Lothian*, *Halyrood House*, the Queens; *Dalkeith*, Dutchess of *Buceleugh's*; *Newbottle*, Marquis of *Lothian's*; *Dalbushy*, Earl of *Dalbushy's*; *Roseberry*, Earl of *Roseberry's*; *Borthwick*, once Lord *Borthwick's*, now Sir *James Dalrimple's*; *Roseline*, *Sinclar's*, descended from *Sinclar* Earl of *Orkney*; *Cranstoun*, once Lord *Cranstoun's*, now Sir *John Dalrimple's*; *Cranstoun-Mac Gill*, Viscount *Oxenford's*; *Prestoun Hall*, Mr. *Roderick Machensie's*, a Lord of the Session; *Smetoun*, Sir *James Richardson's*; *Royston*, Earl of *Cromartie's*; *Barntoun*, Earl of *Rutberglen's*; *Haltoun*, Earl of *Lauderdale's*; *Calder*, Lord *Torphichen's*; *Arnistoun*, Mr. *Robert Dundas's*, a Lord of the Session; *Shank*, *Mackenzys* of *Rosehaugh*; *Pinkie*, Marquis of *Tweddale's*; *Addistoun*, Mr. *Gibson's*; *Collingtoun*, Sir *James Fowles*; *Bonningtoun*, Sir *Robert Chesslys*; *Melvin Castle*, Lord *Ross's*; *Cranstoun*, Mr. *William Maitland's*; *Inch*, Sir *Alexander Gillmore's*; *Priestfield*, Sir *James Dick's*; *Wollmet*, *Wallace's*; *Dredon*, *George Lockhart's* of *Carnwath*; *Elphinstoun*, Viscount *Primrose's*.

In *West Lothian* the most considerable Place is *Linlithgow*, where there is a stately Palace belonging to the Crown, with a Lake well stor'd with Fish. This Town gives Title of Earl to the Chief of the Noble and Ancient Family of *Levinstoun*. This Shire is about fourteen Miles long, and nine broad, abounds with Coal, Lime, and Salt. The Earls of *Linlithgo* are Hereditary Keepers of the Castle, Hereditary Bayliffs of the Bayliffwick here belonging to the Crown, and Hereditry Constables of the Castle of *Blackness*. The Royal Palace stands on a rising Ground, which runs into the Lake, in Form of an Amphitheatre, and has a descent resembling Terras-Walks. There are Towers at each Corner of the Court, with Apartments, and a curious Fountain in the Middle, adorn'd with several fine Statues, from whence

whence the Water rises to a good height. They have also a stately Town-house, and a curious Church built of hewn Stone. There's also a fine Park belonging to the Paace *Torsichen*, two Miles South West from *Linlithgo*, is a Burrough, formerly the Residents of the Knights of *Malta*, and now gives Title of Lord to the Chief of the Name of *Sandilands*. Near a place called the *Kipps*, South from *Linlithgo*, there's an ancient Altar of great unpolish'd Stones, leaning so as to support one another: The Vulgar calls them *Arthur's Oven*, but the Learned think them to be a Temple of *Terminus*, built by the *Romans*. Near this Altar there are several great Stones erected in a Circle, and upon two adjacent Hills, there are the Remains of old Camps, with great Heaps of Stones, and ancient Graves, suppos'd to be the *Roman Works*. About four Miles North-East from *Linlithgo* lies the Castle of *Abercorn*, suppos'd to be the *Kebercurnig* of *Bede*, where the *Roman Wall* begun; suppos'd to be built by *Severus*, according to *Buchanan*, whom the Curious may consult for an Account of those Antiquities in his first Book. *Hope*, Earl of *Hoptown*, is Hereditary Sheriff of this Shire.

The *Lothians* are bounded by the *Mers* on the South, by the *Forth* on the North, by *Sterlingshire* on the West, and by the Sea on the East. The principal Rivers are *Tine*, the Two *Esks*, *Leith* and *Almond*. The Country in general abounds with pleasant Corn-fields, Meadows, green Hills, and others cover'd with Heath on the Borders of *Lamwiermoor*, which afford Pasturage for great Flocks of Sheep and other Cattle; the Rivers and neighbouring Sea abound with Fish; and in short, it is the richest and best inhabited part of the Kingdom: They have plenty of Coals for Fuel and Export; and at *Preston-pans*, and elsewhere, make great Quantities of Salt. There are several Islands on the Coast of this Country, of which the *Bass* is the most remarkable, being an impregnable Fort, and abounding with *Solan Geese*, which come hither in April in Flocks, and before they come, send some before to fix their Mansions, which are therefore call'd their Scouts. They lay but one Egg at a time, and fix it so dexterously to the Rock by one end, that if it be remov'd 'tis impossible to fix it again; they hatch it with their Foot, and scarce leave it till it be hatch'd. The Fish catch'd by the old ones do many times furnish the Inhabitants with Food, as the Sticks they bring for their Nests furnish them with Fuel. When they come to be as big as ordinary Geese they are very good Meat; so that they yield a considerable Profit by their Flesh and their Feathers. They leave this Island in September, but whither they retire during the Winter is not known. This Island lyes a Mile from the Shoar, rises very high, has Grass on the top, with a fresh Water Spring, and is about a Mile round.

Ten
of De
Basi
of wh
alread
Coun
Mait
mond
fons,
dom,
Edne
beside
Famili
try, v
Dung
marks
who v
with
the C
mann
said E
East L
that v
News
them
Place
Lengt
fideral
betwis
vent C
though
where
rity, o
mer A
had th
The
dale on
North
the Ri
Gallow
them f
Selkirk
Murray
Sheriff
near th
gain'd
War,
King C
Town

Cap. X. Scotland, now North-Britain.

61

Tentallon, a strong Castle, formerly belonging to the Family of *Douglafs*, stands on the Shoar of *Lothian*, opposite to the *Bas*. This Country has many Sea Ports, the most remarkable of which are *Dumbar*, *Cockeney*, *Preston Pan*, *Musselburgb*, *Leith*, already mention'd, *Burrowstownes*. The chief Families in these Countries are the *Hamiltons*, *Douglasses*, *Hays*, *Maxwells*, *Kers*, *Maitlands*, *Siatons*, *Scots*, *Elphinstons*, *Napers*, *Cranfens*, *Drummonds*, *Senclairs*, *Ramseys*, *Johnstouns*, *Hepburns*, *Dundasfes*, *Presons*, *Fletchers*, *Edmondstons*, one of the ancientest of the Kingdom, the chief of whom has had their Seat for many Years at *Ednem* near *Kelso*. *Cockburns*, *Lawders*, *Wauchops*, *Forresters*, besides many others, whom we have not room to mention. The Family of *Hoom* had once a considerable Interest in this Country, which is now in other Hands, particularly the Barony of *Dunglafs*, where the Earl of *Hoom* had a noble Seat; it is remarkable for a sad Tragedy acted by one *Paris*, an *English* Man, who was Servant to the Earl of *Haddington*, and intrusted by him with the keeping of the Magazine there, at the beginning of the Civil War in *August*, 1640. This he rewarded in a brutish manner, by setting Fire to the Magazine, which blew up the said Earl, at that time Governour of the Castle; the Sheriff of *East Lothian*, and nine other Persons of Quality, besides several that were wounded; the Occasion of it was the Arrival of the News that the *Scots* Army had defeated the *English* who oppos'd them at *Newburn*; the Wretch himself perished in the Act. This Place is also remarkable for a strong Pass, of a considerable Length, easy to be defended by a few Men, which was a considerable Barrier to that part of the Country, during the War, betwixt the Two Nations, and was stopp'd and guarded to prevent *Oliver's* Flight, who retir'd before the *Scots* Army, that thought themselves sure of him, before the Battle of *Dumbar*, where he gain'd the Victory, by surprising them in their Security, occasion'd by their Contempt of him, because of some former Advantages obtain'd over him, and of the Straits they had then reduc'd him to.

The Shire of *Stelkirk*, bounded by the *Mers* on the *East*, *Tweedale* on the *West*, *Triviotdale* on the *South*, and *Lothian* on the *North*: It is commonly call'd the *Forest*, or *Etrick Forest*, from the River *Etrick* that runs thro' it, which, with *Yarrow* and *Gallowater*, are the principal Rivers in this Country, and all of them fall into the *Tweed*. The Country takes Denomination from *Selkirk*, the principal Town, where the Sheriff keeps his Courts. *Murray* of *Philiphaugh*, a very ancient Family, is Hereditary Sheriff, and has his Title from a Valley on the River *Etrick*, near this Burrough, noted for the Victory which *Sir David Lesly* gain'd there over the Marquis of *Montrose* during the Civil War, which prov'd a Fatal Blow to thole who appear'd for King *Charles I.* in that Kingdom. *Gallofbiels* is another Market-Town in this Country. The other Families of chief Note here are

are the *Scots* and *Pringles*. This Country is mountainous and woody, and more fit for Pasturage than Corn. *Pont* makes it about twenty two Miles from East to West, and about ten where broadest from South to North. It was formerly cover'd with Forreſts, well ſtock'd with Deer. The Inhabitants of this and the Neighbouring Counties are accounted ſober, frugal, of ſtrong Conſtitutions, and a Warlike Temper. The Chief Seats are *Hangingſhaw*, belonging to *Murray of Philiphaugh*; *Whitford*, *Robert Scots*; *Newark*, a Houſe pleaſantly ſeated in a Valley formerly belonging to the Crown, now Lord *Elibank's*. There are ſeveral others of leſſer Note.

Twedale, ſo call'd from the River *Tweed*, which runs thro' it, is bounded by the Shire of *Selkirk* on the *East*, that of *Lanark* on the *West*: *Annandale* on the *South*, and *Lothian* on the *North*, is 28 Miles in Length, and 18 in Breadth. *Peebles* is the only Borough of the County, 'tis pleaſantly ſituated betwixt the Rivers *Tweed* and *Peebles*, and is remarkable for its Three Churches, Three Gates, Three Streets, and Three Bridges; That over *Tweed* has Five Arches, that over *Peebles* Two. There are ſeveral other Rivers that fall here into *Tweed*, which ſupply the Country with Plenty of fine Salmon; and a Lake call'd the *West Water Lake*, abounds ſo with Eels and other Fiſh about *Auguſt*, that, during a *West Wind*, they come out in ſuch Shoals into a ſmall River which runs from the Lake, as ſometimes they overthrow the People who go into the River to catch 'em. There is another Lake here call'd *Lochgenen*, upon *Genen Hill*, which falls into *Annandale* from a Pricipice of two hundred and fifty Paces high, that many times Fiſhes are kill'd by the Fall of the Water. The Climate of the Country is temperate, and the Air clear; it abounds with green Mountains, which afford Paſture for great Flocks of Sheep, whoſe Wooll is excellent. There are alſo many Valleys on the Rivers fruitful in Corn and Graſs. There are abundance of Gentlemens Seats in this Country, which we cannot inſiſt upon. It gives Title of Marquis to a Branch of the Noble and Ancient Family of *Hay*, Earls of *Errol*. The *Frazers*, Anceſtors by Marriage to the Family of *Twedale*, were anciently the chief Proprietors of this Country, particularly that Great Captain, who contributed ſo much to the Victory which the *Scots* obtain'd in one Day over Three *Engliſh* Armies at *Roslin* in 1311. during *Wallace's* Adminiſtration. The Marquis of *Tweddale* was formerly Sheriff of this County, but now the Duke of *Queensbury*. The Principal Seats are *Nidpath*, the Earl of *March's*; *Traquair*, the Earl of *Traquairs*; *Davick*, Sir *James Niſbet's*. The other Seats in this Country are *Pern*, *Grieſton*; *Cardron*, *Ormiston*, *Horſeburgh Caſtle*, *Smithfield*, *Manners Caſtle*, *Poſſau Caverhille*, *Barns*, *Drumelzier*, *Stenhop*, *Pomud*, *Hawksſhaw*, *Kingildores*, *Kutlehall*, *Littlehop*, *Hartrey*, *Skirlin*, *Lower Urd*, *Quota*, *Urd Church*, *Halmire*, *Romano Drochel*, *Darnhall*, *Wilkiſton* and *Fowledge*. There's the

Re-

Remain
Coal an
belongi
in this
Church
dows
They
James
before
Galle
ſcender
the W
South,
It is in
to Sou
Twenty
per an
Agnew
called
Maxw
try ha
Rebell
It cont
raer, r
long t
of WH
Salſide
The
Earl o
Caſtle
Stairs'
M. De
Caſtle
Earl
cowen
Chief
duces
for its
hence
Ur, D
and ab
and t
high
Marro
The C
Gallow
the N
River
the M

Cap. X. Scotland, now North Britain.

63

Remains of a *Roman Camp* in this Country. They have some Coal and plenty of Turf for Fuel. There are fourteen Parishes belonging to the Presbytry of *Peebles*, and four to that of *Bigger* in this Country. *Merlin* is said to be buried in *Drumelzier Churchyard*; and according to an old Prophecy, *That the Kingdoms should be United when Tweed and Paulf met at his Grave*. They say that it hapned so by an Inundation, when King *James* came to the Crown of *England*, which never hapned before or since.

Galloway, so called because of its ancient Inhabitants, descended from the *Gauls*, is bounded by the Mouth of *Clyde* on the West, the River *Nith* on the East, the *Irish Sea* on the South, and the Counties of *Kyle* and *Carrick* on the North: It is in Length from East to West Seventy Miles, and from North to South in some Places sixteen, in some Twenty, and others Twenty four: It is divided into two Sherifalties, called the Upper and the Nether; of the Upper, the chief of the Family of *Agnew* is Sheriff. The Shire Town is *Wigtoun*. Of the Nether, called the *Stewartry of Kircubright*, the chief of the Family *Maxwell*, Earl of *Nithsdale* is Hereditary Sheriff. This Country had formerly Princes of its own, but were forfeited for their Rebellion. The Family of *Douglas* afterwards enjoy'd the Title. It contains the Presbyteries of *Kircubright*, *Wigtoun* and *Stranraer*, making in all thirty six Parishes, besides several that belong to the Presbytry of *Dumfries*. It had formerly the Abbys of *Whitehorn*, *St. Ninian*, *Losse*, *New Abby*, *Tungland*, *St. Maries Salside*, and *Glenluce*.

The Chief Seats in this Country are *Glafton* and *Garls*, the Earl of *Galloway's*; *Castle Kennure*, the Viscount of *Kennfres*; *Castle Kennedy*, formerly the Earl of *Cassils*, now the Earl of *Stair's*; *Dunskey*, belonging to the *Adairs*; *Gartland*, to the *M. Dougals*; *Lochrain*, to the *Agnews*; *Raveston Stuaris* of *Castlemilk*; *Sorbie*, Collonel *James Stuart's*, Brother to the Earl of *Galloway*. *Crugulton*, *Clare*, *Cuthbert*, *Cardoness*, *Ruscowen*; besides many others we have not room to insert. The Chief Woods are *Kennur*, *Cree*, and *Gartis*. This Country produces all things necessary for Human Life, and is remarkable for its excellent Wooll, and brisk vigorous little Horses, from hence called *Galloways*. It is watered by six Rivers, viz. the *Ur*, *Dee*, *Ken*, *Cree*, and *Losse*, which all fall into the *Irish Sea*, and abound with Salmon. The Climate in general is healthful, and the Soil not Mountainous, but Hilly. It has three very high Mountains, one at the Mouth of *Cree*, called *Crane-moor*, *Marrock* not far from that, and *Cresford*, at the Mouth of *Nith*. The Country beyond the *Losse* is called the *Rine*, or Beak of *Galloway*, and the furthest Promontory of it called the *Mull*, the *Nonantum* of *Ptolomy*, under which, in the Mouth of the River *Losse*, is the Bay called by *Ptolomy* *Revigonijs*, and from the Mouth of *Clyde*, on the other side the *Vidogara* of *Ptolomy*,
NOW

now called *Loch-Rian*. The remarkable Sea Ports in this Country, are *Kircubright*, a very large, safe and commodious Harbour; *Garvellan*, a very secure Harbour; and three in the *Rine*, viz. *Nessock*, *Loch-Rian*, and Port *Patrick*. The most remarkable Towns are *Kirkcubright*, on the Mouth of *Dee*, excellently situated for Trade; it is a Royal Borough, and gives Title of Lord to the Chief of the *Macclellans*, a very ancient, and formerly a very great Family in this Country. *Wigton*, very well situated for an *Emporium*; it gives Title of Earl to the Chief of the ancient Family of the *Flemmings*. *Whitehorn*, at the Mouth of the *Cree*, fam'd for its Monastery called *Candida casa*, from whence the Bishops of *Galloway* took their Title. *Stranrawer*, a Borough on *Loch-Rian*, and *New Galloway*, built by the Viscount of *Kenmure*, a Branch of the Family of *Gordon*, which has been seated in this Country very long, from whence are descended several considerable Gentlemen in the West of *Scotland*. Other Families of Note here, are the *Maxwells*, *Macdonels*, *Mackees*, *Macculloughs*, and *Adairs*. The Inhabitants are noted in History for having been always a Warlike People. The Country is very fruitful in Corn and Grass; their Oats are small, but hard, and make excellent Meal. It has many Castles and Gentlemen's Seats, and many Lakes, which abound with Eels and other Fish: It had formerly Seven Abbies.

Next to *Galloway* lies *Corrick*, on the North, a Country fruitful in Corn, Pasturage, and has all necessary Commodities by Land and Sea; here *Ptolomy* places the Town and Bay of *Rerigonium*, which in an old Copy Printed at *Rome* in 1380. is called *Berigonium*, whence the Town of *Bargeny* is supposed to derive its Name, and to stand in its Place. This Town gives Title of Lord to a Branch of the Family of *Hamilton*. This Country gave formerly Title of Earl to the Family of *Bruce*, from whence King *Robert Bruce* descended; it came afterwards to the younger Branches of that Family, and then was added to the Titles of the Prince of *Scotland*. The chief Family of this Country now, is that of the Noble and Ancient Name of *Kennedy*, of whom the Earl of *Cassils* is chief; he derives his Title from his Seat of that Name on the River *Dun*, and is Hereditary Bailiff of this Country, having the same Power with Sheriffs in other Counties; but those who presided over such Countries as were part of the Patrimony of the Crown, were called by this Name, a Word us'd in the Middle-Age among the *Greeks*, *Sicilians* and *French*, which signifies a Conservator. There are many other Gentlemen's Seats in this Country, which we have not room to mention.

Kyle, or the Shire of *Air*, lies next to *Carrick*, by which 'tis bounded on the South, by *Cunningham* on the North, the Mouth of *Clyde* on the West, and *Clidsdale* on the East. It derives its Name from *Coilus* a *British* King, who was defeated and kill'd there by *Fergus I.* King of *Scotland*. There are many

Monu-

Cap
Monu
was f
called
fough
the T
it, ne
Trum
Sound
in the
use of
Dun,
in the
largest
from C
Count
Sea, a
Dun a
and Ea
Clydsd
to this
Pass is
only by
Mols r
two St
North,
King's
ry plea
beautif
this Ri
of *Air*,
mous fi
King's
Miles,
of *Gall*
Green I
betwix
beautif
River,
cherous
liff in
Time o
Preten
after an
Court
Wallace,
Scotland
their Ch
great ma
pals'd, f

Cap. X. Scotland, now North Britain.

62

Monuments of this Battle still to be seen; the Place where it was fought is called *Coil-field*; a Church near it, is from thence called *Coil-Town Kirk*; the River near which the Battle was fought, and which falls into the River *Air*, four Miles above the Town of that Name, is called *Coil*; a Lake not far from it, near which the *Scots* encamp'd, is called *Lake-fergus*. A Trumpet resembling a crooked Horn, which has a very shrill Sound, was digg'd up in the Field of Battle, and is still kept in the Laird of *Caprinton's* House, called *Coil-field*, and made use of to call together his Servants and Workmen. The River *Dun*, which divides this Country from *Carrick*, has a Bridge in the Road to *Air*, consisting of one Arch of 90 Foot, the largest in the Kingdom. The River *Irwin*, which divides it from *Cunninghame*, has a Bridge with four Arches over it. This Country is extended two and twenty Miles Westward to the Sea, and is about ten Miles in Breadth; betwixt the Rivers *Dun* and *Irwin* it bounds on the Heads of *Galloway* and *Nithsdale*, and Eastward on the Heads of *Lesmehago* and *Evendale*, parts of *Clydsdale*. On the East side there are only two strait Passes into this Country, the rest being Moss and Heath. The largest Pass is on *Rawdon Water*, and the least at *Packenholm*, passable only by one Man at a time. Betwixt the Mountains, and the Moss rises the Water of the *Air*, which divides the Country into two *Stewartries*, the one call'd *Kyle Stewart*, which lies to the North, and is bounded by the River of *Irwin*; the other call'd *King-Coil*, bounded by the River *Dun*. The River of *Air* is very pleasant, increased by several others which fall into it, and beautify'd with Woods, Castles, and Gentlemens Seats. Over this River there is a Bridge of four Arches, near the new Town of *Air*, and South of the Bridge lies the old Town of *Air*, famous for its Antiquity and Priviledges; it was built by the King's Patent, and has a very large Jurisdiction of sixty four Miles, which reaches from the Mouth of *Clyde* to the Borders of *Galloway*; the Town stands in a sandy Plain, but has pleasant Green Fields two Miles South and North of it. In the Fields betwixt the Mouth of the River *Dun* and *Air* there stands a very beautiful Church. This Town has a very good Harbour in the River, and lies conveniently for Trade; it is noted for the treacherous Murder of many Noblemen and Gentlemen by the *English* in *Wallace's* Time, when they were call'd together in a Time of Truce, after *Edward I.* had over-run the Country, on Pretence of holding a justice Air, and treacherously hang'd one after another as they enter'd the King's large Batts, where the Court was held. This was justly and severely reveng'd by *Wallace*, with whom they had made the Truce, as Warden of *Scotland*, and whom they endeavour'd to have entic'd thither by their Charter of Peace, or safe Conduct, as they had done a great many others of Quality; but he having notice of what pass'd, surpriz'd 'em that very Night in their Joviality, after

this barbarous Murder, by which they thought they had secur'd Scotland for ever; and having set a Guard round the Barns, that none should escape, he burnt them, with all the English who were in them. The Ruins of those Barns are still to be seen here. The chief Families of this Country are the *Stewarts, Campbells, Cunninghames, Wallaces, Crawfords, Lockarts, Chalmers, Dumbars* and *Crichtons*. This Province abounds with all Necessaries for Life, except White Fish, which it has from the neighbouring Sea of Carrick. *Campbel*, Earl of *Lowdon* is Hereditary Bailiff of the Country of *Kyle*; but the Sheriffdom of *Air* is in the Gift of the Crown.

Cunninghame has *Kyle* on the South, *Renfrew* on the North, *Clydsdale* on the East, and the Mouth of *Clyde* on the West. The Name of this Country is *Danish*, and signifies the King's Habitation, whence *Buchanan* thinks it has been formerly possess'd by the *Danes*, and others think it was call'd so because the King's of Scotland did of old inhabit there. The chief Town of this Country is *Irwin*, upon the Mouth of a River of that Name, where there is a good Port for small Ships, and a Stone Bridge over the River, and the Town is well situated for Trade. Within two Miles of it there lay a stately Monastery call'd *Kilwinning*. At the Head of the River *Irwin* lies the Town of *Kilmarnock*, which gives Title of Earl to the Chief of the Great and Ancient Family of the *Boys*. Not far from *Irwin* lies the Castle of *Eglinton*, which formerly gave Sirname to a Family of that Name, but is now in the Hands of the Ancient and Noble Family of *Montgomery*, to whom it gives Title of Earl. They are Hereditary Bailiffs of this Country which lies further North in the Bay of *Clyde*. Further upon the same Bay lies the Town of *Largs*, famous for the Defeat of the *Norwegians*, by *Alexander III.* of Scotland. *Kilmaers* in the same County is the Seat of the Noble and Ancient Family of *Cunningham* Earl of *Glencairn*, who derive their Sirname from this County, and are probably of a noble and higher Original than from any of those concern'd in cutting off *Becket* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and for which they fled into Scotland, as *Cambden* alleges, and therefore bear an Episcopal Pale in their Arms, since its plain from their Motto, *Fork over Fork*, that it is a Fork, and not an Episcopal Pale.

The Chief Seats in the Shire of *Air*, and the three Bailiwicks, besides those already mention'd, are, The Cove *Kennedy* of *Colclaine*; *Craig*, Sir *Thomas Wallace's*; *Dunbarrow*, Sir *John Ferguson*; *Aiskings*, Earl of *Dundonald*; *Closeturn*, Sir *Thomas Kirkpatrick*; *Garvenmair*, Sir *Thomas Kennedy's*, Earl of *Stairs*; *Ennerkin*, *Cunningham*, *Garthgirth*, *Chambers*, *Caprington*, belonging to the *Cunningham's*; *Adamton* to the *Blairs*; *Crosby* to the *Fulletons*; *Kyle* to the *Crawfords*; *Kilbarny* to the Lord *Garnock*, *Bay* Earl of *Glasgow* is now the most considerable Estate in *Cunninghame*; *Monkton Castle* belonging to the *Cunningham's*. There

are many other Castles and Gentlemen's Seats in *Pont's* Maps that we have not room to mention.

Renfrew, commonly call'd the Barony, has *Cunningham* on the South, *Lennox* on the North and East, is about twenty six Miles long, and thirteen broad; the Soil is more pleasant than fruitful, which however furnishes all Necessaries to the Inhabitants, and enjoys a very whollom Air. The Rivers are *Carr* and *Black Carr*, which join before they fall into *Clyde*. The chief Town is *Renfrew*, a Royal Borough on the left of *Clyde*, from whence the Country takes its Name. *Paisley*, another Borough, lies also in this Country on the River *Carr*, is a much larger Town than *Renfrew*, and was noted for its noble Abby of the Order of *Cister*; the Monks of which wrote a Chronicle call'd, *The Black Book of Paisley*. It gives Title of Baron to the Family of *Abercorn*, a Branch of the Family of *Hanmillson*. *Montgomery* Earl of *Eglinton* is Hereditary Sheriff of this Barony, but the Title of the Barony it self belongs to the Prince of *Scotland*. The Lord *Sempil* was formerly Hereditary Sheriff. At the West end of the Town there's the Remains of a large Roman Camp, and *Pratorium*, suppos'd to be Vaulted underneath, because the Ground sounds hollow when trod upon: Here it was that *Mary* Queen of *Scots* was defeated by the Protestant Nobility, &c. under the Earl of *Murray*, from whence she fled to *England*, where she was Imprison'd till Beheaded. In the Lands of *Newyards*, near *Paisley*, there is a Fountain on a high Ground, which ebbs and flows with the Tide. That part of the Country on the *Clyde*, is Pleasant and Fruitful, and abounds with the Seats of Noblemen and Gentlemen, most of whom are related by Inter-marriage. There being safe Riding for Ships in the *Firth*, and Coast of *Clyde*, the Country is much improv'd by it. At the West end of a Bay on the *Firth* Island, lies *Gumrock* or *Gourock* Town and Castle, where there is a good Road and Harbour lately fitted up. And about two Miles further East, lies *Greenock* Town and Castle, well built, with a good Road, one of the best on that Coast. 'Tis the chief Seat of the *Western* Herring-Fishing, for the Royal Company of Fishermen have built a convenient House here.

The Chief Seats in this Country, are *Paisley*, the Earl of *Dun-*
donald's; *Halkhead*, the Lord *Ross's*; *Castle-Cruickston* and *In-*
chinn, the Duke of *Lennox's*; *Cardonal*, Lord *Blantyre's*; *Ne-*
ther *Pollock*, Sir *John Maxwell's*; *Arbuthnot*, Lord *Blantyre's*; *Castle*
Sempil, the Lord *Sempil*; *Greenock*, Sir *John Shaws*; *Houston*,
Houston's; *Stainly*, *Johnston*, *Ellersly*, of which Family was
the Great *Wallace*, *Craigant*; *Carmichael*, Earl of *Winford's*;
Finlason, Earl of *Glencairn*; *Pollock*, Sir *Robert Pollock's*;
Argowan, Sir *A. Stuart's*; *Douglas*, the Duke of *Douglas's*;
Blackwell, the Earl of *Ferfar's*; and others we have not room
to mention. The chief Families which have Possessions here
are the Duke of *Lennox*, the Earls of *Eglinton*, *Glencairn*, *A-*
bercorn

bercorn and *Dundonnald*, the *Lords Cathcarrs, Ross* and *Semples*, all Three Chiefs of very ancient and honourable Families, and the Lord *Blantyre* a Branch of the Family of *Stuarts*. The chief Gentlemen are the *Stuarts, Houstons, Maxwells, Birsebans, Wallaces, Flemmins, Cunninghams, Semples, Shaws, Potersfields* and *Cocchrans*.

Clydsdale has *Cunningham* and *Renfrew* on the West, *Lothian* and *Tweedale* on the East, *Nithsdale* on the South, and *Sterlingshire* on the North. This Country gives Title of Marquis to the eldest Son of the Illustrious Family of *Hamilton*, it derives its Name from the River *Clyde*, which runs through the middle of it, and falls into the *Irish Sea*; it is divided into two Wards, called the Upper and Nether, in the latter of which is contained the Batony of *Glasgow*; the County Town is *Lanerk*, from whence the whole is called the Shire of *Lanerk*, of which the Duke of *Hamilton* is Hereditary Sheriff. Bishop *Lefly* derives its Name a *lanarum arca*, i. e. the Store-House of Wooll, for a Trade in which it seems formerly to have been noted. The Nether Ward, by *Pont's Map*, is thirty six Miles from East to West, and twenty from South to North, the Upper Ward thirty five Miles from East to West, and about eighteen from South to North. The chief City of this County is *Glasgow*, the best Emporium of the West of *Scotland*; it is a large, stately and well built City, and for its Commerce and Riches is the second in the Kingdom; it is pleasantly situated upon the East Bank of the River *Clyde*, which is Navigable to the Tower by Ships of considerable Burthen, but its Port is *Newport Glasgow*, which stands on the Mouth of *Clyde*, and is a Harbour for Ships of the greatell Burthen. The City obliges Merchants to load and unload here; have a large Publick House, and the Custom-House for all the Coast is in this Place. The City is joyn'd to the Suburbs on the West Bank of *Clyde*, by a noble and beautiful Bridge of eight Arches, built with square hewen Stone. Most of the City stands on a Plain, and lies in a manner foursquare; in the middle of the City stands the Toll-booth, a magnificent Structure of hewen Stone, with a vety lofty Tower, and melodious Chimes, which ring pleasantly at the end of every Hour. The four principal Streets that divide the City into four Parts centre at the Toll-booth a Magnificent Structure, and all of them are adorn'd with several publick Buildings. In the higher part of the City stands the great Church, formerly a Cathedral, and called by the Name of *St. Mungo's Church*; it is a magnificent and stately Edifice, and surprises the Beholders with its stupendious bigness, and the Art of the Workmanship; it consists of two Churches one above the other, and the several Rows of Pillars, and exceeding high Towers, shew a wonderful piece of Architecture. Near to the Church stands the Castle, formerly the Residence of the Archbishop; it is encompassed with an exceeding high Wall of hewen Stones, and has a

fine

fine Prospect into the City, but the chief Ornament of this City is the College or University, a magnificent and stately Fabrick consisting of several Courts; the Front towards the City is of hewn Stone and excellent Architecture; the Precincts of it were lately enlarg'd by some Acres of Ground purchased for it by the King and the States, and it is separated from the rest of the City by a very high Wall; it was erected first at the Expence of Archbishop *Turnbul*, and founded by King *James II.* in 1453. according to a Bull from Pope *Nicholas V.* granting it all the Priviledges, Liberties, Honours, Immunities and Exemptions, granted by the Apostolical See, or others, to the College of *Bononia* in *Italy*, for teaching Universal Learning. The Persons established by the first Foundation were a Rector, a Dean of Faculty, a Principal or Warden, who was to teach Theology; Three Philosophy Professors, and afterwards some Clergy Men taught the Civil and Canon Laws there. In 1577. King *James VI.* established twelve Persons here, viz. a Principal, three Professors of Philosophy, four Bursers, a Steward to furnish their Table, a Servant for the Principal, a Janitor to look after the Gate, and a Cook. The Family of *Hamilton* gave the Ground on which the College stands with an adjacent Field. The Kings, Parliaments, the City of *Glasgow*, several of the Archbishops, and many particular Persons have been Benefactors to it. And in 1662. the Earl of *Dundonald* gave 1000 Pound Sterling to it, for the maintenance of poor Scholars. Many learned Men have been bred here; the most remarkable of whom were the great *Buchanan*, the learned and famous *Cameron*, Dr. *John Sharp*, Mr. *Robert Boyd*, Mr. *John Strang*, Mr. *David Dickson*, Mr. *Robert Bailly*, Mr. *Alexander Nisbet*, Mr. *James Ferguson*, and Mr. *George Hutchinson*, besides several others whom we have not room now to mention. It ought also to be mention'd for the honour of this City, that it has always, since the Reformation been very zealous for the Protestant Religion, and the Liberty of the Subject. The other Places of chief Note in this Country, are *Hamilton*, which gives Surname and Title of Duke to that Ancient, Great, and Illustrious Family, who have a magnificent Palace, and a noble Park here. It has a magnificent Entrance, a Frontispiece to the East of curious Workmanship, and the Court is adorn'd on all sides with noble Buildings; and there are large Gardens well furnished with Fruit-trees and Flowers. The adjoining Park is about seven Miles round, is famous for its Tall Oaks and Firs, and a small River called *Aven*, runs thro' it. The Town of *Hamilton* is pleasant and well built, and the Family has their Burying place in the Church. There is good ground to believe, that this Family is much more ancient in *Scotland*, than the time of King *Robert Bruce*, to which *Cambden* and *Buchanan* assign their Original, tho' it's certain they were very considerable at that time; but their Grandeur was much raised by King *James III.* who

gave his eldest Sister, that had formerly been marry'd to the Lord *Boyd*, with the Earldom of *Arran*, to *James* the chief of that Family. His Grandson *James* Earl of *Arran* was made Viceroy of *Scotland* by the Parliament in the minority of Queen *Mary*, and Duke of *Chattelaerault* in *France*, by Henry II. of *France*; and by the consent of the Queen Dowager and the States, he was declar'd the second Person of the Kingdom, and the next Heir to the Crown of *Scotland*, failing Queen *Mary* and her Heirs. And in the Parliament held at *Edinburgh* in *June* 1606, the Abbacy of *Aberbrothock* was erected into a Lordship with the Dignity and Estate of a Lord of Parliament, to be held of his Majesty in free Lordship and Barony by *James* Marquis of *Hamilton*. The Causes mention'd in the Narrative are, First, the Princely Duty of his Majesty to reward the virtuous Actions, and great Services of his Subjects. 2. That *James* Marquis of *Hamilton* is nearly descended of his Majesty's Blood, and that *James* Duke of *Chattelaerault*, his Grandfather, was Governour of the Realm to Queen *Mary*; and that for the Defence of the Liberty of the Kingdom, then troubled by Strangers, he lost the Dukedom of *Chattelaerault* in *France*, and in Defence of the said Queen, he himself and his Children suffered Banishment. 3. Because of the good Service of *John* Marquis of *Hamilton* his Father, in several Commissions of Lieutenancy, and pacifying several Commotions and Seditions in the Kingdom. It is also observable, that Duke *James*, and Duke *William*, both lost their Lives for serving their King and Country during the late Civil Wars; and that the late Duke of *Hamilton*, Father to the present Duke, was the principal Instrument of saving the Religion, and the Constitution of *Scotland* at the late Revolution, as his Predecessor had been in the time of Queen *Mary*. There are of this Family at present besides the Duke, the Earls of *Selkirk*, *Orkney*, and *Ruglen* his Grace's Brothers. The Earls of *Abercorn* and *Haddington*, and the Lords *Bargeny* and *Builhaven*, besides many Gentlemen of Note. *Ruglen* is another Town in this County, which gives Title of Earl to a Son of the Family of *Hamilton*. The Town and Castle of *Douglask* in the upper ward, gives Sirname and Title of Duke, as it did formerly of Lord, Earl and Marquis, to the Ancient, Noble and Heroick Family of *Douglask*, so well known in the History of *Scotland*, of which there has been more great Men and Generals at Home and Abroad, than of any Family that have not been crown'd Heads in *Europe*, of whom the Reader may have an Account in the History of that Family, written by Mr. *David Hoorn* of *Godscroft*. This Family was eminent, and signaliz'd themselves for adhering to the Interest of their Country against the *English*, in the Reign of King *Robert Bruce*; for which, and their great Achievements in War, they became so popular and powerful, as to be formidable to the Kings, which was the Foundation of the Ruin of the principal Branch of this great

Cap. X. Scotland, now North Britain.

71

great Family, in the Reign of King James II. So that the present Family of *Douglafs* is of the Branch of the Family of *Angus*, which has also produced many great Men and Generals. There were five Earls of this Family at once in Scotland, viz. *Douglafs*, *Angus*, *Ormond*, *Wigtoun*, *Murray* and *Morton*, of whom the Earl of *Wigtoun* was made Duke of *Turren* in France by King Charles VII. of that Country, for his Service in the Wars against the *English*, &c. and this Title was enjoy'd by several of his Posterity. This Family, for their great Services to their Country, had three noble Privileges allow'd them by King and Parliament, viz. That they should have the first Vote in Parliament. 2. Should lead the Van of the Army. 3. Should carry the Crown, if present, at publick Solemnities.

There are of this Family still, besides the Duke, the Duke of *Queenberry*, the Earl of *Morton*, the Earl of *Forfar*, the Earl of *Dumbarton*, Earl of *March*, the Lord *Wittingham*, and the Lord *Mordington*, besides many Gentlemen of Note.

Crawford-Lindsey, in this Country gives Title of Earl to a noble and ancient Family of the same Sirname, who have long contended for the Precedency as first Earls of the Kingdom; there have been many great Men of this Family, one of them was created Duke of *Montrose* during Life by King James III.

There are many other remarkable Places and Families in this County which we have not room to mention; the Country in general is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, abounds with all necessities for human Life, and is well furnished with Fish from the Sea and Rivers. It abounds with Coal, Turf-peat, Limestone, and Lead-mines belonging to the Earl of *Hopton*. In *Crawford Moor* there's Gold found in the Sand of the Brook after Rain in pretty large pieces, and abundance of *Lapis Lazuli* is dug up. The Remains of a *Roman* Cause-way, or Military Way are to be seen in this Country from one end to the other. There's another which is suppos'd to have reach'd from *Lanerk* to *Falkirk*.

Sterlingshire is bounded on the East by the River of *Aven*, on the West by *Lochlomond*, and the Rivers *Blane* and *Aneric*, on the North by the River *Forth*, and on the South by *Clydsdale*; the County derives its Name from the Town of *Sterling*, which in the *Saxon* Tongue signifies a Rock or Mountain on a River, alluding to the situation of the Town and Castle. The Town is situated in a pleasant and fruitful Country, into which it has a fine Prospect; the Castle is a noble and magnificent Structure, and very strong by Art and Nature; it has a most curious prospect into the neighbouring Country, and the Windings and Turnings of the River *Forth*, which are so extraordinary, that tho' it be but four Miles by Land from *Sterlin* to *Alloway*, it is twenty four by Water: This Town is reckoned the Key of the Kingdom, because it opens the Passage from the South to the North, there being no such easie Passage over the *Forth* as by

Sterling-Bridge, which is of hewen Stone, fortified with an Iron Gate, and consists of four stately Arches; Ships come up to the Bridge at a full Tide, but the Haven is a little below the same.

The Earl of *Mar*, Chief of the Ancient and Noble Family of *Areskin*, is Hereditary Governour of the Castle, which is well stor'd with Ordnance for defending the Bridge, and has a competent Garison for its security. The King's Park lies at the Foot of the Castle, and the City on the Ridge of a Hill towards the South, very much resembling *Edinburgh* in its Situation; 'tis enclos'd by a Wall, and on the North side has the River *Forth* for its security. The Church stands in the upper part of the Town, towards the East, is of very good Architecture, and adorn'd with a very lofty Tower. Near the Church lie the Houses of the Duke of *Argile*, and Earl of *Mar*, both very large, and of excellent Workmanship; it was anciently called *Binabara*, which in the Old *Scots* Language signifies the same with *Sterlin* in the *Saxon*, whence *Ptolemy* is suppos'd to have given it the Name of *Vindovora*: This was one of the Boundaries of the Roman Empire in *Britain*, as appears by the Inscription of a Stone below the Castle, towards the Bridge, which imports, That one of the Wings of their Army kept Guard there. On the Right Hand of the Town stood the noble Abby of *Cambuskenneth*. This Country is fruitful in Corn and Grass, and abounds with Flocks of Sheep and Black Cattel; it is well stor'd with Fish, especially Salmon, from *Forth* and its other Rivers, and for Fuel abounds with Coal and Peat.

The principal Rivers are the *Forth*, *Aven*, *Carron* and *Bannockburn*. *Carron* is famous for some Roman Monuments, particularly two little Hills, call'd by the Vulgar *Dunnipace*, i. e. the Hills of Peace; and two Miles lower there is a round Edifice of Stone, which, by the Description, resembles that which the *Romans* call the Temple of *Terminus*; but *Buchanan* is of Opinion, that they were rather Monuments erected as Trophies for some great Actions perform'd here. *Cambden* thinks the Roman Wall, which begun near this Place, commonly thought to be *Severus's* Wall, was built by *Antonius Pius*, who, being adopted by *Adrian*, assum'd his Name. We have not time to examine whether *Buchanan*, who calls it *Severus's* Wall, or *Cambden*, be in the right; but 'tis certain that in all the *Scots* Histories 'tis call'd *Graham's* Dyke, and that *Grayham* in the Old *Scots* Language signifies the same that *Severus* does in *Latin*. *Bannockburn*, famous for the noble Victory the *Scots* obtain'd over *Edward II.* there, under the Conduct of King *Robert Bruce*, the greatest Defeat that ever the *English* receiv'd; it is also memorable for the Defeat and Death of King *James III.* of *Scotland* by the Nobility, who, finding him incurably addicted to Arbitrary Government, arm'd his Son against him, and set him up in his stead. The chief Families of this Country are the

Le.

Livingstons, of whom the Earl of *Calendar*, a Branch of the Family of *Lithgow*, has a Seat here at *Calendar Castle*, and is Hereditary Sheriff of the County. The *Bruces*, the *Flemmings*, who have their Seat at *Cumbernald*, which they had from King *Robert Bruce*, for their noble Service in Defence of, their Country; the Lord *Elphinston*, who has his Seat at *Elphinston Castle*; the *Murrays*, *Seatons*, *Grahams*, *Napers* and *Buchanans*.

Other Seats here are, *Hoaston*, *Sharps*, *Dundasse*, *Dundasses*, *Abercorn*, Earl of *Hopson's*; *Barnboughe*, Earl of *Roseberry's*; *Craigghall*, Marquis of *Annandale's*; *Cogar*, Sir *Andrew Morton's*; *Bannockburn*, Sir *Hugh Paterson's*; *Cardross*, Earl of *Buchan's*; *New Liston*, Earl of *Stairs*; *Bins*, Sir *Thomas Dalzeil's*; *Carriedden*, Earl of *Dalbush's*; *Blacknes*, Castle the *Queens*; *Kennel*, Duke *Hamilton's*.

Lennox, is bounded by the River *Clyde* on the South, by *Argyleshire* on the North and West, and by *Menteith* and *Sterlingshire* on the East. *Pont* makes it twenty six Miles and a half long, and about eighteen where broadest. This Country is call'd the Shire of *Dumbarton*, its head Town, corruptly call'd *Britannodunum* by Latin Writers, since *Dun* in the Old *Scots* Language signifies a Hill or a Rock, and *Bar*, a Tower or Castle, from whence 'tis evident the Town took its Name; it was anciently call'd, according to *Bede*, *Alquith*, which signifies the same thing. The Country, especially upon the Rivers, is very fruitful in Corn, the other part is Mountainous, but fit for Pasturage, and numerous Flocks, from whence the Inhabitants reap great Gain. The ancient Inhabitants were by *Ptolomy* call'd *Waccomagi*, i. e. such as inhabit Desarts. This Country is remarkable for its noble Herring-Fishing, in two Bays which break into it from the mouth of *Clyde*, call'd *Lochlong* and *Lochfin*. It is suppos'd to take its Name from the River *Levin*, quasi *Levenax*, which runs from *Lochlomond* into *Clyde*; it is by *Ptolomy* call'd *Lelalonius*, and abounds with excellent Salmon. It is also remarkable because of *Lochlomond*, which is twenty four Miles in length from South to North, and where it is broadest eight Miles, and narrowest two; it contains thirty Islands, three of which have Churches, and many of the rest are inhabited, the chief of 'em is *Inchmurin*, about twenty Furlongs in length, is fruitful in Corn and Grass, well inhabited and abounds with Deer, which the Kings of *Scotland* were accustomed to hunt there. The other remarkable Isles here are Island *Nachastel*, so called from an old Castle in it. *Inchdavanan*, noted for Broom, abundance of wild Berries, pleasant Habitations, Gardens and Fruit-trees. *Inchconnangan*, noted for Birch-trees and Corn-fields. *Inchnolaig*, noted for its Ew-trees, which grows no where else in these Islands; and *Raughlask*, where the Laird of *Mackfarlan* has a handsome Seat on the East side of that Lake; *Kilmarnock*, a fine Seat formerly belonging to the Earls of *Cossils*, *Buchanan Castle*, and several others.

others. This Lake abounds with Fish of several sorts, and with one sort call'd *Poans*, and by some *Pollacks*, which is peculiar to this Lake, and very delicious to eat, being a kind of Eel; it gave occasion to the Mistake of some Authors, who said this Lake bred Fish without Fins, as the Beams fasten'd together in some places of the Lake by the Inhabitants, and cover'd with Turf, for them to have recourse to in time of War, and to move from part to part, gave occasion to the Fable of floating Islands here. The famous *Grampian Mountains* begin at this Lake, and run Northward near *Aberdeen*. This County gave Title of Earl, and afterwards of Duke, to a Branch of the Family of *Stuarts*, descended from *Walter*, the Great Steward of Scotland; and *Matthew* Earl of *Lennox* was Father to *Henry* Lord *Darnley*, Father to King *James VI.* by Queen *Mary*, which brought this Earldom into the Royal Family; and it was given afterwards by King *James VI.* to *Esme*, Son to the Lord of *Aubigny* in France, a Branch of the Family of *Lennox*, whose Posterity fail'd in the Dutchess of *Richmond* and *Lennox* lately deceas'd. This Family had very Great Men, particularly that Branch which was made Lords of *Aubigny* in France in the time of *Charles VI.* *Bernard* one of them in the Reign of *Charles VIII.* and *Lewis XII.* commanded six thousand Scots in the French Service, who, for their extraordinary Valour, were call'd six thousand Devils. By their Assistance chiefly he subdu'd the Kingdom of *Naples* for the King of France, and was made Viceroy of that Kingdom. He was also an inseparable Companion to *Henry VII.* of England, and attended him thither from France when he came to claim the Crown of England, which he obtain'd. The Title is now enjoy'd by the Duke of *Richmond*, one of King *Charles II.* Natural Sons by the Dutchess of *Portsmouth*. Other Families of Note in this Country are the *Campbells*, *Colclounis*, *Napers*, of which Family was the famous Mathematician the Lord *Merchiston*; the *Mardalans*, *Macalans*, *Haldens*, some of the *Hamiltons* and *Semples*, and the *Buchanans*, who are originally of this Country, which is famous for the Birth of *George Buchanan*, one of the great Ornaments of his Age for all Polite Learning, and not hitherto equal'd by any Poet or Historian since his time. *Dumbarton*, the County Town, was once considerable for its Trade, which is now much decay'd, but is still remarkable for its Castle, one of the strongest by Nature in Europe. *Buchanan* gives an elegant Description of it in the 2.nd Book of his History, in substance thus. Betwixt the Conflux of *Clyde* and *Levin*, there's a Plain about a Mile long, at the end of which, where the Rivers joyn, there's a Rock with two Summits; on the Westermost there's a Watch Tower with a large Prospect into the Neighbouring Country. The Eastern Summit is lower, and betwixt them there are Steps cut out of the Rock passable only by one Man at a time. When any part is cut or falls off from the Rock, it sends forth

a sulphur
a great
sides, l
betwix
by Ar
Harbour
Passage
middle
rated f
West,
the East
a Green
ing wit
The To
Levin
this Co
Other
of Mon
of Lust
Heredit

The S
which
but is f
which
says 'tis
ten Mil
Corn an
with an
pos'd to
thought
Scots hi
the Prin
them w
about th
Kens, an
the Prin
was the
fer'd th
This Isla
lies in t
Arran, w
six Mile
which to
in the M
teen bro
Island is
Deer. I
excellent
it has fo

a sulphurous Smell: At the upper part of the Castle there's a great Rock of Loadstone. The Rock is very steep on all sides, but towards the *Clyde*, where the ascent is more easy, and betwixt the two Rocks, there's a space of Ground inclosed by Art and Nature, which contains many Houses, makes a safe Harbour for Ships, under Protection of the Castle, and opens a Passage for Boats to the very Gate. On the Ascent in the middle there are Houses which look like another Castle separated from the former; the same serves for a Ditch on the West, and the *Clyde* on the South; and the Tide comes up to the East side, and on the North, where the Rock is steep, there's a Green Plain. There are three Wells in the Castle always flowing with Water, besides many Springs, so that 'tis impregnable. The Town lies about half a Mile from it on the Bank of the *Levin*. The Roman Wall, which begins at *Abercorn*, runs thro' this Country, and ends at *Kilpatrick* on *Clyde*.

Other Seats in this Shire are the Castle of *Mugdock*, the Duke of *Montrose's*; *Roseneath*, Duke of *Argyle's*; *Rosedale*, *Calbourns of Luss*; *Ardincaple*, *Macalans*. The Duke of *Montrose* is now Hereditary Sheriff.

The Shire of *Bute* contains the Isles of *Bute* and *Arran*, of which *Stewart* of *Bute*, now Earl of *Mount Stuart*, is Sheriff; but is suppos'd to derive its Name from a Cell or Monastery, which the Word signifies in the Old *Scots* Language. *Buchanan* says 'tis eight Miles long and four broad. *Bishop Lesley* says 'tis ten Miles in length. Both of them agree that it is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage. It has a Royal Borough call'd *Rothsay*, with an ancient Castle. The Royal Family of *Stewart* is suppos'd to derive its Original from this Island; and this Castle is thought to derive its Name from *Rothsay*, who first brought the *Scots* hither from *Ireland*. It gave Title of Earl of *Rothsay* to the Princes of *Scotland*, of the Family of *Stewart*; the first of them who had that Title was *David*, Son to King *Robert III.* about the Year 1390. It has another Castle call'd the Castle of *Kems*, and four Churches. It afterwards gave Title of Duke to the Prince of *Scotland*; and some say, *David* above mention'd, was the first who had that Title in *Scotland*. Queen *Mary* confer'd this Title upon the Lord *Dernly*, before she marry'd him. This Island is also remarkable for its noble Herring-Fishing; it lies in the Mouth of *Clyde*, eight Miles East from the Isle of *Arran*, within half a Mile of *Argile* on the West, and about six Miles from *Cunningham* on the East. The Isles of *Arran*, which together with *Bute*, makes up the Sheriffdom, lies also in the Mouth of *Clyde*, twenty four Miles in length, and sixteen broad, fruitful in Corn and Pasturage. The middle of the Island is mountainous, the highest, call'd *Capra*, abounds with Deer. It is very well inhabited upon the Coast, and it's an excellent safe Harbour, cover'd by *Lamlash*, or *The Holy Isle*. It has four Churches, and several Castles, of which that of *Brodich*

Brodick is the strongest, and most remarkable, and is the Residence of the Family of *Hamilton*, when any of 'em come there, to whom this Island gives the Titles of Earl. The oldest Family here is that of *Macklowis*, but by the Lowlanders call'd *Fullerton*; their Residence is at *Kirkmichal*, and are said to be of seven hundred Years standing; they are Hereditary Coroners of the Island, which they held formerly of the Kings, but now of the Family of *Hamilton*, the Superiors and Proprietors of the Island. There are several Rivers in it which abound with Salmon, and the Sea about it abounds with Herrings, Cod and Whittings.

The Shire of *Argile* contains the Country of that Name, *Knapdale*, *Cowal*, *Kintyre*, and *Lorn*, with most part of the Western Isles. It is commonly call'd the Shire of *Innerara*, from the principal Town, where the Duke of *Argile*, Chief of the Ancient and Great Family of *Campbel*, has his Residence. It is bounded by *Lennox* on the East, by the *Deucaledonian* Ocean on the West, by the *Irish* Sea and the *Firth* of *Clyde* on the South, and by *Lochaber* on the North. *Kintyre* is a *Peninsula*, which runs thirty Miles out into the *Irish* Sea, and is about thirteen, or, as some say, sixteen Miles distant from *Ireland*. The chief Family here is that of *Maccowel*, to whom the Duke of *Argile* is Superiour. *Campbel* Town, a Royal Borough, with a safe Harbour for Ships, lies in this County. *Campden* says, they formerly made Excursions into *Ireland*, and possess'd themselves of the Provinces of *Gline* and *Rowle*.

Knapdale is join'd to *Kintyre* on the North by a narrow Neck of Sand, scarce about a Mile broad, thro' which the People of the Country draw their small Vessels, to prevent their sailing round to *Kintyre*. This Country has *Rochfin* on the East, and the *Irish* Sea on the West and South, and *Lorn* on the North. It abounds with Lakes and Bays, several of which contain Islands and Castles, and in general is fitter for Pasturage than Cultivation.

Argile, properly so call'd, has *Knapdale* and *Cowal* on the South, *Lochaber* on the North, *Lennox* and the *Grampian* Hills on the East, and *Lorn* on the West. The whole Shire of *Argile*, taking in the constituent Parts above mention'd, has seven Bays of the Sea that enter it, which by the Inhabitants are call'd *Lochs*; the chief of 'em *Loch-fyn*, which is about sixty Miles in length, and at the narrowest place above four Miles in breadth, famous for the Number and Goodness of its Herrings. It has another Lake call'd *Lochow*, from whence the Family of *Argile* deriv'd their ancient Title of *Lairds*. *Bishop Lesly* says, this Island is almost as large as *Lochlomond*, contains twelve Islands, in two of which there are Castles, viz. *Enconel* and *Glenurquhart*; and where it enters the Sea it abounds with Salmon. The Coast of *Argile* on the Sea, or as far as *Loch-fyn*, abounds with high Rocks and black Mountains, cover'd with Heath, which afford Pasturage for Black Cattel and Deer. Their Black Cat-

tel

tel run
Fat, w
kind, l
make g
Knap
ful in

Lorn
Argile
Family
of a B
The C

merly
buried
reditar
made

Lords
Office
on of

King's
Campde
ancient

This C
Ireland
chief C

downgal
gile, th
lla, wi

Campbe
County
Marry

tion, a
their C

Oth
of *Que*

Peri
Town
by *Bad*

South
Serlin
and *For*

Svatbe
Mentain
Atbol,

Murray
of *Atbol*
being r

King g
Earl of
nissalty

Cap. X. Scotland, now North Britain.

77

tel run for most part wild, but are excellent Meat, and their Fat, when boyl'd, does not congeal like that of others of their kind, but continues for some Days like Oyl. The Inhabitants make great Profit of them by selling them to the Lowlanders. *Knapdale*, formerly mention'd, which lies upon *Lochlow*, is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage.

Lorn is the pleasantest and most fruitful part of the Shire of *Argile*; it formerly gave Title of Lord to the Eldest Son of the Family of *Argile*, and came to them by Marriage with an Heiress of a Branch of the Family of *Stewart*, anciently Lords of it. The Castle of *Dunstaffage* lies in this Country, which was formerly a Seat belonging to the Kings, where many of them are buried. 'Tis now the Duke of *Argile's*, and govern'd by an Hereditary Captain under his Grace. The Family of *Argile* was made Earls by King *James II.* They were for a long time Lords Justices General of the Kingdom, but surrendred that Office to King *Charles I.* on Condition of having the Jurisdiction of *Argile* and the Isles, and are still great Masters of the King's Household. They derive their Sirname, according to *Cambden*, from the Castle *Campbel*; and their Pedigree from the ancient Petty Kings of *Argile* by a long Series of Ancestors. This Country was the first in which the *Scots* landed from *Ireland*, it abounds with Castles and Gentlemens Seats; the chief Clan is that of the *Campbels*, and in *Lorn* there is the *Mackdowgals* a very ancient Family. There are besides the Duke of *Argile*, the Earl of *Lowdon*, the Earl of *Braid Albin*, and the Earl of *lla*, with a great many Gentlemen of Note of the Family of *Campbel*. The Duke of *Argyle* is Hereditary Sheriff of this County; 'tis a peculiar right of this Family, that when they Marry any Daughter, their Vassals are oblig'd to pay their Portion, and are taxed in order to it according to the Number of their Cattel.

Other Seats in this Country are *Lochgar*, Sir *James Campbels* of *Ouehinbrek*; *Kilchurn*, the Earl of *Braid Albins*.

Perthshire, so denominated from the City of *Perth*, the chief Town of the County, is bounded on the North and North West by *Badenock* and *Lochaber*, on the East by *Mar*, on the West and South West by *Argile* and *Lennox*, on the South by *Clackmanan*, *Sterlingshire* and *Forth*; this Shire is Twenty Five Miles in length, and Forty Eight in breadth. It contains *Arhol*, *Gowry*, *Glenbee*, *Strathbardel*, *Braidalbin*, *Ramath*, *Balwhidder*, *Glenurch*, *Stormoud*, *Mentaitb* and *Strathern*; the Hereditary Sheriff is the Duke of *Arhol*, chief of the Noble, Ancient and Numerous Family of *Murray*, descended by Marriage from the *Stewarts* formerly Earls of *Arhol*; *Dorothy*, Daughter to *John Stewart*, the fifth Earl of *Arhol*, being married to *William Murray* of *Tullybardin*, who for rescuing King *James VI.* from a Tumult of the Citizens of *Perth*, when *John* Earl of *Gowry* their Provost was killed, had the Hereditary Sheriffalty of this County confer'd upon him and his Heirs. This Country

Country is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, especially that place of it called *Gowry*, which is very remarkable for its noble Corn Fields; this Shire had formerly two Bishops Sees, one at *Dunkel*, and another at *Dumblane*. It had also three Monastries and one Nunnery, it has now four Presbyteries. The principal Towns are *Perth*, commonly call'd *St. Johnstoun*, pleasantly situated upon the South Bank of the River *Tay*, the second Town of the Nation for Dignity, and Parliaments have several times been kept there; Vessels come up to the Town at full Tide. Near this Town stood anciently the Town of *Berth*, which was overflowed by an Inundation of the River, which occasion'd King *William* to build this Town in a more commodious place. This Town gives Title of Earl to the Chief of the ancient Family of *Drummond*. *Dunkel* lies on the North side of *Tay*, at the Foot of the *Grampian* Hills, surrounded with pleasant Woods; it had once a very stately Cathedral, but its chief Ornament now is a noble House belonging to the Duke of *Arbol*; it is the chief Market Town of the *Highlands*, and supposed to have been formerly the chief Town of old *Caledonia*. *Dumblane*, situated on the Bank of the River *Allan*, where there was also a Church of excellent Wormanhip. *Scoon* near *Perth*, remarkable for being the Place where the Kings of *Scotland* were formerly Crown'd, upon that called the fatal Marble Chair, which *Fergus* is said to have brought from *Ireland*; but upon the extermination of the *Picts* it was brought hither, where it continued till *Edward I.* brought it to *Westminster*, where it now is; it had this Distich upon it:

*Ni fallas fatum, Scoti quocunque locatum,
Inveniunt lapidem regnare tenentur ibidem.*

Importing that the *Scots* should Reign wherever this Stone was found, which some think to have been accomplished by the Union of the Crowns. Upon the River *Tay* lies also *Arrol*, the Mansion of the Earl of that Name, chief of the ancient and noble Family of *Hay*, who derive their Original from a famous Country-man, who in the Reign of *Kianeth III.* being at Plow with his two Sons, and perceiving the *Scots* flying before the *Danes*, he and his two Sons stopped their Flight, renewed the Battle, and obtained the Victory; for which they had the Lands of *Arrol* bestowed upon them. The present Earl of *Arrol* is descended from them, and bears three bloody Yokes for his Coat of Arms, in remembrance of this Famous Victory, which his Ancestors purchased without any other Weapons but the Yokes they took from their Plows. They have been Hereditary Constables of *Scotland* since the time of King *Robert Bruce*; of this Family are the Marquis of *Tweeddale*, the Viscount of *Duplin*, besides many Gentlemen of Note. That part of the Country called *Strathern*, takes its denomination from the River *Ern* which

Cap. Y
which
to be th
as the C
try lies
to the
chief
mein, th
Duplin
Hay;
Scots rec
the Eng
score of
many,
the Chie
Ment
from th
the prin
Tay, wh
one bro
Germán
fall into
noble S
which
the Roc
consider
we have
Country
Campbel
berfons.
Roffes.
the Gra
Family
the hig
signifies
been th
dence o
from th
They ar
cient Pa
try it w
Dukes
Title w
upon h
joy'd it
At
Camp;
where
of Anti
editary

which runs through it, and falls into the *Tay*; this is supposed to be the *Ferna* mention'd by the *Roman* Historians and Poets, as the Country of the Ancient *Caledonians* or *Scots*. In this Country lies the Castle of *Tullybardin*, which gives Title of Marquis to the Duke of *Arhol's* Eldest Son, being the ancient Seat of the chief of the *Murrays*. On the same River lies the Castle of *Drimmein*, the ancient Seat of the Family of *Drummond*. The Castle of *Duplin*, which gives Title of Earl to a Branch of the Family of *Hay*; it is remarkable for the greatest Defeat that ever the *Scots* received from the *English*, in *Edward Baliol's* Reign, whom the *English* came to assist. In this Battle there perished Four-score of the Family of *Lindsay*, and of the Family of *Hay* so many, that the Name would have been extinguished, had not the Chief left his Lady with Child.

Menteith, another part of this Country, derives its Name from the River *Teith*, upon which lies the Town of *Dumblane*; the principal River in *Perthshire*, and indeed of the Nation, is *Tay*, which flows from a Lake of that Name ten Miles long and one broad, and after a Course of Forty six Miles, falls into the German Ocean below *Dundee*. There are many lesser Rivers fall into it; one of which called *Keith*, is remarkable for its noble Salmon-Fishing, and a *Cataract* near *Blair Drummond*, which makes so great a noise by the fall of the Water among the Rocks, that it stuns those who are near it. There are many considerable Lakes and Gentlemens Seats in this Country, which we have not room to mention. The principal Families in this Country are the *Murrays*, the *Hays*, the *Stewarts*, *Drummonds*, *Campbells*, *Grahams*, *Oliphants*, *Ruthvens*, *Ogilvys*, *Haldens*, *Robertsons*, *Rollos*, *Kinnairds*, *Blairs*, *Toschachs*, *Mainies*, *Fullartons*, *Rosses*. That part of the Country called *Braidalbin* lies among the *Grapian Hills*; it gives Title of Earl to a Branch of the Family of *Campbell*. The Word in the old Language signifies the highest part of *Scotland*, and part of it called *Drumalbin*, signifies the Ridge or Back of *Scotland*; this appears to have been the Country anciently called *Albany*, and part of the Residence of the ancient *Scots*, who still call themselves *Albinnich* from the Country, and retain the ancient Language and Habit. They are a hardy Warlike People, and follow much of the ancient Parsimony in their Way of Living; and from this Country it was, that the Sons of the Royal Family had the Title of Dukes of *Albany*. The first that we Read of who enjoy'd this Title was *Robert* Earl of *Fyfe*, who had that Honour conferred upon him by his Brother King *Robert III*. The last who enjoy'd it was the late King *James*.

At *Ardoch* in this Country there's the Remains of a *Roman* Camp, and near *Perth* there's a *Roman* Way, or, *Via Militaris*, where several Medals, Sepulchral Urns, and other Monuments of Antiquity have been found. The Earls of *Perth* are Hereditary Stewards of *Strathorne* and *Menteith*, where the Earls of

of *Menteith* of the Family of *Graham* have their principal Seat. Other Seats in this Country are *Blair Castle*, and *Hunting Tower* belonging to the Duke of *Athol*. *Taymouth*, the Earl of *Braidalbins*; *Nephan*, Mr. *Smith's*. The Viscount *Duplin's*. *Kincraig*, the Duke of *Montross's*.

Clackmannan, part of *Fyfe*, a small County, has *Fyfe*, on the East, *Perthshire* on the West and North, and *Sterlinshire* on the South; the Sheriff of this Country is *Bruce* of *Clackmannan*, a Branch of that ancient and noble Family. This Shire is about eight Miles long, and five broad, has good Corn, Pasturage, store of Coal and Salt. The chief Seats here are *Alloway*, the Earl of *Marrs*; *Kennet*, Colonel *Bruce's*; *Mensfri*, Sir *James Holburns*; *Tillibody*, *Abercromby's*; *Tillicutry Stuart*, a Lord of the Sessions; *Sanchie*, Sir *John Shaw* of *Greenock's*; *Forth*, *Gordon's*.

Next to this lies another part of *Fyfe*, called the Shire of *Kinross*, which lies between *Lochlevin* and the *Ochel Hills*. The Sheriff of this Country is the Earl of *Kincardin*. In this Shire lies *Culross*, noted for a Trade in Salt and Coals; and for a stately House belonging to the Earl of *Kincardin*, with fine Gardens and Terras Walks. *Kinross*, which gives Name to the County, lies about the middle of it, near a Lake four Miles long, and four broad, abounding with Pikes, Trouts, and all sorts of Water Fowl. From this Lake springs the River of *Levin*; and the Castle is noted for the Imprisonment of *Queen Mary*, by order of the States, for the Murder of her Husband and other Crimes, as appears by Act of Parliament.

Between the Town of *Kinross* and the Lake, there's a pleasant Plain, where Sir *William Bruce* has built a stately House, which for the goodness of the Stone, the curiouness of the Architecture, Gardens and Inclosures, and the pleasantness of the Prospects, yields to few Seats in *Britain*.

East from this lies the Country properly called *Fyfe*, having the *German Sea* on the East, the River *Forth* on the South, and the Mouth of *Tay* on the North; it is thirty two Miles in length, from *Fyness* to the Town of *Culross*, and is but seventeen Miles in breadth. The Air of this Country is good both for preserving and recovering Health; the Soil is unequal and various, on the West it is high; but the Skirts of the Country are very fruitful in all sorts of Corn and Grass, and are frequently cut with clear Rivers. The chief of which are *Levin*, which rises from the Lake of that Name, noted among other things for its Island and Castle, where *Queen Mary* was imprison'd, and falls into the *Forth*; the other call'd *Edin*, which rises in *Falkland Wood*, and running through the middle of the Country by *Couper*, &c. falls into the *German Sea*, both of them abound with Fish, and have several Stone Bridges over them. The Commodities of this Country are Corn, Fish, especially Salmon and Herring, Coals, Salt, and Hides of Black Cattel,

Cattle,
Harbour
Island, a
good M
The S
these f
nerkith
ween, A
draws, c
try and
ment th
here w
Aberdon
burg on
Loch-le
Andrew
a Plain
man Sea
Harbour
had form
suffer'd
Queen
was kill
and oth
of sever
of these
of the
Prince,
still by
it of fir
This T
founded
ample P
cellors
ought r
here ca
Salvator
erected
dowed
Licenti
poor Sc
Professo
Founde
by Joh
Reform
fessors
Philob
a libera
conside

Cattle, with Skins of Deer, Goats and Sheep; it has many safe Harbours, of which the chief are reckoned, *Inerkithing, Burnt-Island, and Ely*, from whence it happens that it abounds with good Mariners, and did formerly flourish very much in Trade. The South Coast of this Country abounds with Towns, and these following send Members to Parliament, viz. *Culross, Inerkithing, Burnt-Island, Kinghorn, Kirchaldy, Dysart, Pittenween, Anstruther Wester, Anstruther Easter, Kilrinny, Crail, St. Andrews*, on the Eastern Shoar, *Couper* in the middle of the Country and *Dumferling*; so that it sent more Members to Parliament than any County of the Country. Other Towns of Note here which do not send Members to Parliament, are *Toryburn, Aberdour*; the two *Weems's, Levenmouth, Ely, St. Monans, Newburg* on the *Tay* over against *Gowry* and *Kinross*, on the West of *Loch-levin*. The chief and most remarkable Town of *Fyfe* is *St. Andrews*, formerly an Archbishop's Seat, is pleasantly situated in a Plain, lies East and West, has a pleasant Prospect into the German Sea, which supplies it with all manner of Fish; it has an Harbour on the East part, but capable only of small Ships; it had formerly a very strong Castle which is now demolished; it suffer'd much by the *French*, who attack'd it by consent of the Queen Regent, to revenge the Death of Cardinal *Beaton*, who was kill'd there by *Norman Lesley*, a Son of the House of *Rothesse* and others; the Town was formerly very considerable; consists of several broad Streets which cross one another; there are two of them that lie from the West to East, to the famous Monastery of the *Augustines*, which was liker the Magnificent Palace of a Prince, than a Convent of Monks professing Poverty, as appears still by its Ruins, and particularly by the Wall that encompassed it of fine hewen Stone, with many Battlements and Turrets. This Town is particularly famous for its University; it was founded by Bishop *Wardlaw* in 1412. and is endowed with very ample Priviledges; during Episcopacy the Archbishops were Chancellors of it. The Rector is chosen Yearly, and by the Statutes ought to be one of the three Principles of the three Colleges here called *St. Salvators, St. Leonards*, and the *New College*. *St. Salvators* College was founded by Bishop *James Kennedy*, who erected the Edifice, furnish'd it with costly Ornaments, and endowed it with sufficient Revenues for a Doctor, a Bachelor, and Licentiate of Divinity, four Professors of Philosophy, and eight poor Schollars. The Earl of *Cassels* settled a maintenance for a Professor of Philology. It has a good Library which was Founded by Doctor *Sheen*. *St. Leonard's* College was founded by *John Hepburn*, Prior of *St. Andrews* in 1431 — before the Reformation; with Salaries for a Principal or Warden, Four Professors of Philosophy, and eight poor Schollars. A Professor of Philology was added by *Sir John Scot*, of *Scots Tarvett*, with a liberal Salary. He also augmented the Library with several considerable Volumes; and *Sir John Wedderburn* at his Death left

left also a great Collection of Books to it. *Forston's* Manuscript of the *Scottish History* is in this Library. The new College was founded by Archbishop *James Beaton* in 153—before the Reformation, also with Endowments for a Principal and Professor of Divinity, with some Students in the same Family, for no Philosophy is taught in this College; a Professor of Mathematicks was of later Years added to this University.

The Learned Men of most Note bred in this University were *John Major* Provost of *St. Salvators*, a Learned Man according to the then times; he wrote a History of *Scotland*, and also on the Master of Sentences: He flourished about the Year 1520. Mr. *Andrew Melvil*, Professor of Divinity in the New College, a very Learned Man, well versed in the *Hebrew* and *Rabinnical* Writings. Doctor *John Baron*, Professor of Divinity in the New College, Sir *John Wedderburn* formerly a Professor of Philosophy in this University, and afterwards a Physician of great Fame and Eminence. Mr. *Samuel Rutherford* Professor of Divinity in the New College, a Person well known for his extraordinary Piety and Learning, but we have not room to mention his Works. *Alexander Colvill*, formerly a Professor at *Sedan* in *France*, and afterwards Professor of Divinity in the New College. Mr. *James Wood*, Mr. *John Johnston*, famous for their Latin Poems. Mr. *David Calderwood*, well known for his Learned Book against Episcopacy, called *Altare Demasceum*. Mr. *James Durham*, famous for his Commentary on the *Revelations*, and Song of *Solomon*; his Book on Scandal, and his Exposition of the Ten Commandments. Mr. *George Gilesgy*, noted for his Learned Books against *Erastianism*, and the *English Ceremonies*. Mr. *James Gregory*, Professor of Mathematicks in this University, a Person of extraordinary Learning in that Faculty, who erected a commodious Observatory for Mathematical Observations in the College-Garden, and furnished it with good Mathematical Instruments. The Lord *Naper* of *Merchiston*, fam'd also for his Skill in the Mathematicks. The late Duke of *Lauderdale*, remarkable for his great Learning, as well as for his Family and Poets. Sir *Robert Murray*, a great Promoter and Fellow of the Royal-Society, a Person of Universal Learning. The Cathedral Church was reckoned to be the largest in Christendom, being Seven Foot longer, and Two broader than *St. Peter's* at *Rome*; and for the height, the Beauty of its Pillars, and the Symmetry, and Proportion of the whole, was one of the best *Gothick* Structures in the World.

The chief Church in the Town now is that called the *New Church*. Near the *New Church*, there are two other Churches, viz. that called *St. Leonards*, adjacent to the College of the same Name; and the Church of *St. Salvator*, which has a lofty Steeple of hewn Stone. This City takes its Name from *St. Andrew* the Apostle, whose Relicks are said to have been brought hither from *Pattar* in *Peloponnesus*, by one *Regulus* a

Grecian

Cap

Grecian
Piety
called
The

fur,
his V
called

1057.
of the
mous

Croft,
withi
chief

recurr
ing a f
those l

Terms,
now un
Weems,

Title o
Book

to Dun
vour of

feited,
Earl of
sely is l

bytries
one at S
ling.

The K
at Dum
It is not

of Earl
was at P
to which

Heredita
Viscount

There
bility an
at Castle

Chief of
sidence at
and Nob

Castle of
and Nobl
of Kelly,
Castle of
and Nobl

now Sir

Cap. X. Scotland, now North Britain.

83

Grecian Monk about 368. He was a Person much esteemed for Piety in those times, and from him this Town was anciently called *Fanum Reguli*.

The Shire of *Fyfe* takes its Name from *Fifus*, Sirnamed *Duffus*, to whom it was granted by *Kinneith II.* King of *Scots*, for his Valour against the *Picts* about 846. His Posterity were first called *Thanes of Fyfe*, and afterwards Earls by *Malcolm II.* about 1057. and endowed with greater Privileges than any other Earls of the Kingdom, because of their extraordinary Service; a famous Monument of which was that called *Clan Mac Duff's Cross*, upoh the publick Road near *Abernethy*, to which if any within the Ninth Degree to the great *Mac Duff*, who was the chief Instrument of subduing the Tyrant *Macbeth*, should have recourse in case of Manlaughter, he was to be pardoned on paying a small number of Cattle; it had an Inscription importing those Privileges now worn out, and was in such antiquated Terms, mix'd with half Latin Words, that no Man alive could now understand it. From this *Mac Duff* the Families of *Douglas*, *Weems*, and the *Clan Chattan*, are said to be descended; the Title of Earl of *Fyfe*, was according to *Sir John Skene*, in his Book *de Verborum significatione*, parted with by *Isabel*, Heiress to *Duncan* Earl of *Fife*, to *Robert III.* King of *Scotland*, in Favour of *Robert Stewart*, Earl of *Menteith*, whose Son being forfeited, the Title was afterwards annexed to the Crown. The Earl of *Rorhessie*, chief of the noble and ancient Family of *Lefely* is Hereditary Sheriff of this County. There are four Presbyteries in this County, viz. one at *Cowper*, the County Town, one at *St. Andrews*, one at *Kickcaldy*, and another at *Dumferling*.

The Kings of *Scotland* have two Pallaces in this County, one at *Dumferling*, near which are the Ruins of a stately Monastery: It is noted as the Birth-place of King *Charles I.* and gives Title of Earl to a Branch of the Family of *Seaton*. The next was at *Falkland*, a very stately and sumptuous Pallace, adjacent to which the King has a noble Park. The Duke of *Arbol* is Hereditary Keeper of this Pallace. The Town gives Title of Viscount to a Branch of the *English* Family of *Cary*.

There is no County of the Kingdom better inhabited by Nobility and Gentry; the Earl of *Rorhessie* has his Residence here at Castle *Lefey*, on the Water of *Levin*; the Earl of *Crawford*, Chief of the Ancient and Noble Family of *Lindsey*, has his Residence at *Struthers*; the Earl of *Weems*, Chief of the Ancient and Noble Family of that Name, has his Residence at the Castle of *Weems*; the Earl of *Kinghorn*, Chief of the Ancient and Noble Family of *Lyon*, had his Seat at *Kinghorn*; the Earl of *Kelly*, Chief of the Family of *Fenton*, has his House at the Castle of *Kelly*; the Earl of *Dalhousie*, Chief of the Ancient and Noble Family of *Ramsay*, has a Seat here at *Abbotts-Hall*, now *Sir Andrew Ramsay's*; the Earl of *Melvil*, Chief of the An-

cient and Noble Family of that Name, had his Seat at *Melvin*. The Earl of *Levin*, a Branch of the Family of *Lesley*, has his Houſe at *Balgony*; the Earl of *Dumferling*, already mention'd, has his Houſe at *Dumferling*; the Earl of *Balcarras*, a Branch of the Family of *Lindſey*, has his Seat in this Country; the Earl of *Murray*, a Branch of the Family of *Stewart*, has a noble Seat here at *Dunniberſel*; the Earl of *Morton* has his Seat at *Aberdour*. Other Noblemen who have their Seats in this Country are the Lord *Sinclair* of *Sinclair*, accounted the Chief of that Great and Ancient Family, whoſe Predeceſſors had the Title of Prince of *Orkney*: He has a Seat here at *Ravenſheugh*; the Lord *Burleigh*, Chief of the Family of *Balfour*; the Lord *Lindores*, a Branch of the Family of *Lesley*; and the Lord *Balmavinock*, a Branch of the Ancient Family of *Elphinkton*. Other Families of Note here, are the *Arnots*, *Anſtruthers*, *Erſkins*, *Beatons*, *Kinneers*, *Barclays*, *Balcagnals*, *Bruces*, *Browns*, *Boswells*, *Colvils*, *Caſtairs*, *Crichtons*, *Cunninghams*, *Clepan*s, *Forbeſſes*, *Gibſons*, *Hamiltons*, *Hendersons*, *Hockats*, *Hays*, *Hops*, *Herriots*, *Inglis's*, *Kilcaldies*, *Kinninmonts*, *Lundies*, *Lumbſdales*, *Monnypennys*, *Moncrieffs*, *Mirtons*, *Macgils*, *Orocks*, *Pitcarns*, *Preſtons*, *Scots*, *Sybbalds*, *Wardlaw*s and *Woods*.

Other Seats in the Country are *Burnt-Iſland*, *Colin Mackenzie's*, *Raeth*, the Family of *Melvils*. *Dury*, *Sir Alexander Gibſon's*; *Belcarras*, the Earl of *Belcarras's*; *Balkasky*, *Sir John Anſtruther's*; *Cambo*, *Sir Alexander Arſkins*, who is *Lion King* at Arms.

Angus is bounded by the River *Tay* on the South, *Merns* and *Gowry* on the North, and the German Ocean on the Eaſt. This Country is fruitful in Corn and Paſtorage, has many Lakes and Hills. The County Town is *Forfar*, from whence the Shire takes its Denomination. The firſt we read of who had the Title of the Earl of *Angus* was *Gilchriſt*, a Great Man in *Malcolm IVth's* Time; the *Cummins* had afterwards that Title, then the *Stewards*; and ſince the Time of *Robert III.* this Title has been in the Family of *Douglafs*, who ſtill enjoy it. Since *George Douglafs* Earl of *Angus* married King *Robert III's* Daughter, they were reckoned the firſt Earls of *Scotland*, and had the Honour to carry the Crown at Publick Solemnities: *Forfar*, the County Town, gives Title of Earl to a Son of the Family, who, for a long time, as was mention'd before, have carried the Title of the Family of *Douglafs*. *Dundee* is the moſt noted Town of this County for Strength, Situation and Trade: It has been famous upon many Accounts in the *Scots* Hiſtory; and the Conſtable of this Town, of the Family of *Scringer*, was the King's Hereditary Standard-bearer. It held out a Siege in the Time of *Oliver*, and being taken by Storm, felt the ſevere Effects of his Fury and Rage. It was the Birth place of *Heſtor Boethius*, the *Scots* Hiſtorian, a Man Famous in his Time. It has Two Churches, and a good Harbour, is adorn'd with excellent Buildings, and has a large Hoſpital for decay'd Townſmen. It

gave

gave Title of Viscount to *Graham of Clavers*, who commanded the Troops that appeared for the late King *James* at the Revolution, and was kill'd at the Battle of *Gillicranky*. Near to this, in the Mouth of the River, lies *Brochty Craig*, formerly very well fortified: There is a noble Salmon-Fishing near this Place. *Brechin*, formerly a Bishops See, lies upon the River South *Esk* in this County, has a stately Bridge of Two Arches over that River, is considerable for its Market of Salmon and Cattel, and gives Title of Lord to the noble Family of *Maule*, Earl of *Pannure*. This Place is also memorable for a great Victory obtain'd over the *Danes*. Near it, at the Mouth of the same River, lies the the Town of *Montross*, a Town of good Trade, with a Harbour for Ships of considerable Burthen: It is adorn'd with fine Buildings, and has an Hospital for the poorer Inhabitants, It gives the Title of Duke, as it did formerly of Earl and Marquis, to the Chief of the Ancient and Noble Family of *Graham*. There are many Noblemen and Gentlemens Seats in this Country, that we have not room to mention. The Chief Families here are the *Erskins*, *Ogilvies*, *Carnagies*, *Lyons*, *Grahams*, *Lindsays*, *Maules*, *Scrimgers*, *Arbruthnotts*, *Grays*, *Neavoyes*, *Fullertons*, *Durhams*, *Hunturs*. The Sherifffdom of the County is in the Queen's Disposal. This County is about Twenty Eight Miles long, and about 20 broad, has Quarries of Free-stone and Slate, Mines of Lead and Iron, and abounds with Deer, Fowl, Salmon and other Fish. Near *Brechin*, a considerable Market Town in this County, the *Danes* were defeated; and the chief of the Family of *Keith* having kill'd their General, he was advanc'd to great Honours by King *Malcolm II.* There was a high Stone erected over the *Danish* General's Grave, which is still call'd *Canus's* Cross from his Name, and at ten Miles distance there's another Cross over the Grave of a *Dane* of Note, and both of them have antique Letters and Pictures upon them. *Aberbroth* or *Arbroth*, a Royal Borough in this County has a Harbour for Ships, and had a Noble Abby formerly endow'd with large Revenues by King *William I.* who lies buried here under a stately Monument.

Other Seats of this County are *Dun Areskin* of *Areskins*; *Inglismady*, *Falconer* of *Newtons*; *Hetherwick*, *Mr. Scots*; *Burrowfield*, *Mr. Taylor's*; *Fullerton*, *Mr. Fullerton's*; *Pittarow*, *Sir David Carnagy's*; *Newmans Walls*, *Mr. Scot of Logy's*; *Galro*, *Mr. Falconer's*; *Brime*; *Turnballs* of *Stricathro*; *Edgehill*, *Mr. Lindsay's*; *Old Barr*, *Mr. Robert Young's*; *Corse*, *Lyons's*; *Morplie*, *Mr. Graham's*; *Logge*, *Mr. Wisbart's*; *Balmiquien*, *Barklay's*; *Kirktownhill*, *Ferguson's*; *Grangi*, *Mr. James Martins*; *Achter House*, *Mr. Patrick Lyons*; *Maine*, *David Graham of Fintri*; *Castle Pouri*, *Mr. Pouri's*; *Lethem*, *Sir James Woods* of *Bonitoun*; *Bonitoun*, *Mr. Ferguson's*; *Montrosse*, *Earl of Middleton's*; *Craig and Rossie*, *Scots of Rossie*; *Dunwald*, *Mr. Robert Scot's*; *Ulfess Haven*, *Mr. Patrick Renny's*; *Glamis*, *Earl of Strathmore's*, *Pannure*

and Brechin, Earl of Rannmore's; Kinard, Earl of South Esks; Ethire, Earl of North Esks; Carriston, Stuarts of Garntully; Fotheringham, Thomas Fotheringham of Pouris; Inverchartie, Mr. John Ogilvy's; Blacknefs, Mr. Wedderburn; Cragy, Mr. Keeds.

The Merns has Angus on the South, Mar on the North, Goury on the West, and the German Ocean on the East: It is called the Shire of Kincardin, the County Town, which gives Title of Earl to a Branch of the Ancient and Noble Family of Bruce. The County is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage; is about twenty six Miles long, and twenty broad. The Place of chief Note in this Country is the strong Castle of *Dunnoter*, the Residence of the Hereditary Earl of Scotland, Chief of the noble and ancient Family of *Keith*, who have enjoy'd this Honour a long time, for their Gallantry in the War against the Danes. *Fordon* lies also in this Country, famous in the Popish Times for the Relicks of *Palladius*, first Bishop of the Scots, which were suppos'd to be kept there. 'Tis also noted for being the Sirname of *John Fordon*, the Scottish Historian, Author of the Book call'd the *Scotti Chronicum*, to whom the succeeding Scots Historians have been very much obliged. *Patdykirk* in this Country, which takes its Name from *Palladius*, is remarkable for its Yearly Fair, which continues Three Days; and the principal Commodity bought there is course Cloth, which is commonly transported to the Netherlands. The chief Families of this Country are the *Keiths*, *Arbruthnerts*, *Grahams*, *Stratons*, *Strauchans*, *Burners*, *Barclays*, *Falconers*, *Ramseys*, *Allereds*, *Carnaiges*, *Bannermans*, *Woods*. The Earl Marthal is Hereditary Sheriff of this County.

Mar, or the Shire of *Aberdeen*, has *Goury* and *Merns* on the South, *Buchan* on the North, *Padenoch* and part of *Penthsire* on the West, and the German Ocean on the East, and is about sixty Miles in length. The chief Places of this County are Old and New *Aberdeen*; Old *Aberdeen* lies a Mile North from the Town, called otherwise *Bon-accord*; it is situated at the Mouth of the River *Don*, which some Criticks would derive from the *Danube*, by the Germans call'd *Donaw*, by the Poles *Dunaum*, and by the Latins *Danubium*, from whence they would infer, That the *Picts*, who inhabited this Country, were of *Scythian* Extract, and gave it this Name in remembrance of the *Donaw*, which was one of the Boundaries of their ancient Country; however that is, the Town derives its Name from this River; *Aber* in the old Scots Language signifying a Bay, or the Mouth of a River. The *Don* is remarkable for the Multitude of Salmon and Perches taken in it. About half a Mile from the Town there is a stately Bridge, of one large Arch over it. This Town was formerly a Bishops Seat, and hath a Cathedral, commonly call'd *St. Machars*, a large and stately Structure; it was formerly much more magnificent, but suffer'd much at the time of the Reformation. The Chief Ornament of this

Town

Cap. X. Scotland, *now* North Britain.

87

Town is the King's College, on the South side of it, a neat and stately Structure. The Church and Steeple are built of hewn Stone, and the Summit of the Steeple resembles an Imperial Crown. Close to the Church there is a Library, well furnish'd with Books. This College was Founded by Bishop *Elphinston* in 1500, and the greatest part built by him; but King *James IV.* taking the Patronage upon him, it was call'd the King's College; the Bull, for it was procur'd from Pope *Alexander VI.* in 1490, endowing it with as ample Privileges as those of *Paris* and *Bologna*. There is in this College a Principal, a Sub-principal, who is also one of the Regents, three other Regents, or Professors of Philosophy, a Professor of Humanity or Philology, a Professor of Divinity, a Doctor of Physick, a Professor of the Oriental Tongues, a Professor of the Civil Law, and they are about adding a Professor of the Mathematicks.

New *Aberdeen* is about a Mile distant, situated on the Mouth of the River *Dee*, is the Country Town, and by Consequence is the Seat of the Sheriffs Courts. It exceeds all the other Cities in the North of *Scotland* for Largeness, Trade and Beauty. It stands in a wholsome Air, has a great Revenue from its Salmon-Fishing, and the Inhabitants are generally very well bred. It stands upon three Hills, the main part of the Town upon the highest of 'em, and the skirts of it extend into the Plain. The Houses are neatly built, are generally four Stories high or more, and have for the most part Gardens or Orchards belonging to them, which makes the City pleasant and healthful, and the Prospect of it beautiful at a distance. From a round Hill at the West-end of the City, there flows two Springs, one of clear Water, and another with Water which in Taste and Quality comes very near the Spaw in *Germany*; Dr. *William Barclay* wrote a Treatise concerning it. In the high Street there is a Church built of free Stone, and good Architecture. In this City lies the Marshal College, which was Founded by *George Earl-Marshal*, in 1593, to which the City has added many Buildings at their own Charge. In this College there is a Principal, four Professors of Philosophy, a Professor of Divinity, and a Professor of Mathematicks; and there was lately added a Professor of Physick. It has a very good Library, which was Founded by the City, enlarged by the Gifts of several Learned Men, and furnish'd with Mathematical Instruments. We have not room to mention the Benefactors, nor the Statutes of this University. The Learned Men of most note of the King's College, were *Hector Boethius*, and Bishop *Lesley*, both Historians, Dr. *John Forbes*, Author of the *Instrukiones Historico Theologicae*, and *Irenicum*; Dr. *William Gild*, Author of Commentaries on several Books of the Scripture, of a System of Divinity, and of several Treatises against the *Papists*; *Arthur Johnston*, Doctor of Physick, and Rector of the University, noted for his excellent *Latin Poems*; *William Douglass*, Professor of Divinity

nity, Dr. Gilbert Burnet, who was a Professor of Philosophy at *Basil* and *Mountauban*, where he was in such Esteem, that a National Synod of the French Protestants order'd his Philosophical Works to be Printed, at the Charge of the Clergy; but he dying before his Manuscripts were put in order, his Ethicks were only Publish'd: Dr. George Middleton, Dr. William Gordon, both Physicians; and Dr. James Sandilands, Professor of the Laws. Of the Marshal College, Dr. William Forbes, afterwards Bishop of *Edinburgh*, whose Writings seem too much to favour the Papists; Dr. Robert Baron, Professor of Divinity, Author of the Book *De Objecto formali fidei*, and other Treatises; Dr. Alexander Reed, Dr. Duncan Liddel, both Physicians, the latter much esteem'd for his Book *de sedibus*, &c. and Dr. Alexander Frazer, Physician to King Charles II. In this City there is also a Grammar School, founded by Dr. Dune, having one Master and three Ushers. There is also a Musick School. The Cathedral Church, call'd that of St. Nicholas, is a handsom Edifice of Free Stone, with a lofty Steeple, resembling a Pyramid; it was formerly divided into three Churches. The Body of this Church is adorn'd with a Tower and Steeple with Pinacles. Here is also a Prison and a Workhouse. Belonging to the Town there is an Alms-house and 3 Hospitals; and near the Harbour stands the Custom-house. About a Mile from the City there is a stately Stone Bridge of Seven Arches, over the *Dee*, built by Bishop Gavin Dunbar. The Air of this Country, to those who are born in a hotter, seems cold, but is in it self healthful and temperate. The Winter is milder than can be expected from such a Climate, which seems a Wonder to *Danes*, *Poles*, and *Prussians*, when they come into this Country, and consider that with them, during the Winter, there is nothing but perpetual Frost and Snow. The Soil in general is not unfruitful, if duly cultivat'd; it produces Wheat, Rye, Barley. Oats in abundance, Peas and Beans; nor do they want Roots and Herbs for Food and Physick, and Foreign Plants grow very well there, as daily Experience testifies. The Mountainous part of the Country affords very good Pastorage, and the other very good Corn; the adjoining Sea not only furnishes them with plenty of Fish, but reproaches them with their Negligence, when they see the Dutch Fleet continually Fishing on their Coasts, from whence they reap great Gain; but 'tis the humour of the Inhabitants to apply themselves to the Salmon-Fishing, and to neglect that of other sorts. The Natives of this Country are generally reckon'd to be of as mild a Temper, of as sharp Wit, and of as good a Judgment, as their Neighbours, especially those who lie West and North from them; which is ascrib'd to their Education at Schools and Universities, and to their Commerce with Foreign Nations. The Rivers of this Country abound with Fish of several sorts, but especially Salmon and Trouts, of the latter of which, there are reckon'd

fix

fix S
there
danc
tain
This
Bir
Mar
and
water
Earl
and
Mar
Past
the V
most
has a
the C
the D
Years
ved h
alread
ble B
in the
Duke
of Ke
parts
upon
by the
James
of the
Gift.

In t
and th
fine C
by leve
the Cl
Kintor
to a B
burgh
bour.

Other
cient S
hall Ear
Buchan
wall, L
Mr. Wo
besser;
Forbes;
Hendra

Cap. X. Scotland, now North Britain.

89

six Sorts, all very grateful to the Palate; and in those Rivers there is many times found Shells with Pearl. There is abundance of Wild-fowl of several sorts in the Rivers and Mountains, and great quantity of Deer in the Woods and Forests. This Shire contains in it *Mar* with its Appurtenances, viz. *Birse*, *Glentaner*, *Glenmuick*, *Strath-dee*, *Strath-clon*, *Brays* of *Mar* and *Cromar*, most part of *Buchan*, *Formartin*, *Garioch*, and *Strathbogy*. The latter is a large and ancient Barony water'd by the Rivers *Dovern* and *Bogy*, it was erected into an Earldom by King *James VI.* in favour of the chief of the noble and ancient Family of *Gordon*, whom he afterwards created Marquis of *Huntly*. This Country is very Fruitful of Corn and Pasturage, and is remarkable for the fine Linnen Yarn spun by the Women there, and sold to the Merchant. This Country is mostly inhabited by *Gordon's*, Vassals to the Duke of *Gordon*, who has a magnificent Castle here call'd *Strathbogy* from the name of the Country. The superiority of this Country was given to the Duke's Ancestor; upon the fall of the *Cummins* about 400 Years ago, by King *Robert Bruce*, who upon that occasion removed hither from the *Mers*, their Original Country, as has been already mention'd, where the Family possessed many considerable Baronies, by themselves and their Branches, as they do now in the North and West. There are of this Name, besides the Duke, the Earls of *Sutherland*, *Aboyn*, *Aberdeen*, and Wiscount of *Kenmure*, besides a great many Gentlemen of Note in other parts of the Kingdom. This Family had many Lands bestow'd upon them for their Fidelity to their Princes, and suffer'd much by their adhering to Queen *Mary*, King *Charles I.* and King *James II.* The Country of *Mar* gives Title of Earl to the Chief of the Family of *Erskine*. The Sherifdom is in the Queen's Gift.

In this Country there are Quarries of spotted Marble and Slate, and there are Pearls found in their Rivers of a large Size and fine Colour. There was formerly a Mint at *Aberdeen*, as appears by several Pieces of Coin with the *Aberdae* upon them, kept in the Closets of the Curious. Other Towns in this County are, *Kintore* at Royal Burgh on the *Don*, which gives Title of Earl to a Branch of the Family of *Keith*. 2. *Inverury*, made a Royal Burgh by King *Robert Bruce*. 3. *Peterhead*, with a good Harbour.

Other Seats in this Country are *Kildrummy*, formerly the Ancient Seat of the Earl of *Mar*. *Inverury*, Earl Marshals; *Kerthall* Earl of *Kintores*; *Bisligo*, Lord *Pittligo's*; *Kalnburg*, Col. *Buchan's*; *Dalgery*, Earl of *Errol's*; *Aboyn*, Earl of *Aboyn's*; *Muckwall*, Lord *Frazers*; *Pitmedden*, Sir *Alexander Seasons*; *Knockhall*, Mr. *Woodnys*; *Drum*, Mr. *Irwin's*; *Cragievar*, Sir *William Forbes*; *Forquhan*, Mr. *Forbes*; *Monemusk*, Sir *Forbes*; *Castle-Forbes*, Lord *Forbes*; *Crathes*, Sir *Thomas Burnet* of *Leyt*; *Frendraught*, Lord *Frendraughts*; *Philarts*, Lord *Saltons*; *Fet-*

terneer

terneer belongs to *Cheffy* in Germany; *Fyrio* Earl of *Dumferling*; *Tyri*, Mr. *Frazers*.

Bamf contains part of *Bucan*, *Strathdobern*, *Boyne*, *Enzy*, *Strathawin* and *Balveny*; it is bounded by the Shire of *Aberdeen* on the South, by the Bay of *Cromarty* on the North, *Murray* on the West, and the German Ocean on the East; 'tis 32 Miles long, and 30 broad; the Climate and Soil is much the same with that of the Shire of *Aberdeen*. *Strathawin* is the paternal Inheritance of the Family of *Gordon*, it lies upon the River of *Awin*, one of the clearest of the Kingdom; this part of the Country is fitter for Pasturage than Corn. *Balveny* is of a better Soil, yet Mountainous; the River of *Fiddich* runs through this Land, and *Glendfich*, which abounds with Wood and Grass, with the Castle of *Agbindown*, belongs to the Family of *Gordon*. In this Country there is a Rock sufficient to afford very good Whetstones and Hones to the whole Island. They are so plentiful, that the Neighbours cover their Houses with them instead of Slates. *Strathyla* is fruitful in Corn and Grass, and abounds so with Limestone, that they build their Houses with it, and make great profit by selling their Lime, as also their Fat Cattle, and fine Linnen Yarn in their Weekly Markets, at the Village of *Keath*. *Ainze* lies North from *Strathyla*, and is very fruitful in Corn; upon the Banks of *Spey*, which runs through this Country, lies the Bog of *Gicht*, now call'd *Gordon* Castle, the Duke of *Gordon*'s chief Seat, the noblest Pallace in the North, where he has pleasant Gardens and a large Park; he is Proprietor of this part of the Country. *Boyne* a small Country, fruitful on the Coast, but Mountainous elsewhere; in this stands the Town of *Cullen*, an ancient Royal Borough, but has no Port for Trade, and is chiefly noted for its fruitful Land, and the Earl of *Finlater*'s House in the Neighbourhood. *Bamf*, the chief Town of the Country, lies at the Mouth of the *Dovern*, but has no Port, and by consequence little Trade, except from its Corn and the Salmon fishing of the River; most of this Country is possess'd by the *Ogilvies* and their Vassals; the chief of them here is the Earl of *Finlater*, whose Ancestors came hither from *Angus*; from this Family are descended those of *Boyne* and *Bamf*. This is a very ancient and noble Name, who is their chief must be left to the Heralds; but the Earl of *Aerley* is placed in the Lists of Parliament before the Earl of *Finlater*. *Buchan*, the principal Town of this place is *Frazerburgh* a Sea Port, and *Peter-head* another. Near the Ruins of the Castle of *Slains*, there are several Springs of petrifying Water, about some Hundreds of Paces from the Sea, which make very white and excellent Lime; the Village of *Turref* is the pleasantest of all this Country, is a place noted for Hunting and Hawking, and has many Gentlemens Seats about it. *Formartin* lies betwixt *Itban* and *Don*, is a fruitful pleasant Country, and well inhabited. *Buchan* has been noted for its Earls, both

both of the Ration themselves of the young ry VII his Co ever w of Clav for th France Oth of Sea Boyne don's; a Lord Oliphan Grants Abercro Torisken Skieith, Mapen, Merisfor Gari bert Br Cammin dom un first Vic of the ction in art, Ea Battle o bounds is reman ly. Th are the Meldrum man, Fu pal Rive Grampian Country good. Sheep, I of a deli whitene whollom Water of cellenr.

Cap. X. Scotland, now North Britain.

91

Both of the *Cummins* and *Stuarts*, the former were great Men in the Reigns of *Alexander II.* and *III.* and whilst the *English* Usurpation lasted in the Reign of *Edward I. &c.* but ruin'd themselves by adhering to that Interest; there were very great Men of the Family of *Stewart* of this Title, particularly *John Stewart*, youngest Son to *John Duke of Albany*, who in the Reign of *Henry VII. of France*, contributed chiefly with the 7000 *Scots* under his Command, to the famous Victory of *Baugy*, the greatest that ever was obtain'd over the *English* in *France*, wherein the Duke of *Clarence*, Brother to King *Henry V. of England* was kill'd; for this Service the Earl of *Buchan* was made Constable of *France*.

Other Seats in this Country, are *Cullen* and *Deskford*, the Earl of *Seafield's*. *Innerury Lord Bamfs*; *Craig*, of *Boyne*, *Ogilvy of Boyns*; *Birkenboye*, *Sir James Abercromby's Park*, *Sir John Gordon's*; *Dum*, *Sir James Dumbars Fotherghen*; *Sir Alexander Ogilvy* a Lord of the Session; *Rotbemay*, *Mr. Gordon's*; *Pittendriß*, *Lord Oliphants*; *Kinardie*, *Mr. Donaldson's*; *Castleggrant*, the Laird of *Grants*; *Crombie*, and *Brarro*, *Duff of Duff's*; *Glasshaugh*, *Mr. Abercromby's*; *Balendaleß*, and *Carron*, the Laird of *Grants*; *Toricken*, *Glengervask*, *Buskie*, and *Achentoul*, *Gordon of Gordon's*; *Skierth*, *Mr. Abercromby's*; *Kimminity*, *Sutherland of Sutherlands*; *Mapen*, *Mr. Abernethies*; *Rannes*, *Mr. Hays*; *Bognie*, *Morison of Morisons*.

Garioch, the principal place here is *Innerury*, near which *Robert Bruce*, tho' Sick, and carry'd in a Horse-litter, defeated *John Cummins*, and those who adhered to him, for keeping the Kingdom under subjection to *Edward I. of England*. This was the first Victory which King *Robert* gain'd, and laid the Foundation of the overthrow of the *English* Government, and of their Faction in *Scotland*. Near this place also in 1411. *Alexander Stewart*, Earl of *Mar*, defeated *Donald* of the *Isles*, in the Bloody Battle of the *Harlaw*; this Valley is well inhabited, and abounds with Gentlemens Seats and Villages, among which *Lesley* is remarkable for giving name to that ancient and great Family. The principal Families in the Shires of *Aberdeen* and *Bamf*, are the *Gordons*, *Keiths*, *Hays*, *Erskines*, *Ogilvies*, *Forbesses*, *Lesleys*, *Meldrums*, *Udnys*, *Seatons*, *Skeens*, *Strauchans*, *Fergusons*, *Bannermans*, *Fullertons*, *Urquharts*, *Innesses*, *Abercrommeys*. The principal Rivers of this Country are *Dee*, which runs through the *Grampian Hills* from its source to the Mouth; that part of the Country is not very fit for Corn, but what they have is very good. Those Mountains abound with Flocks of Black Cattle, Sheep, Horses and Goats: The Beef and Mutton of these Parts is of a delicious Taste, and the Wooll is very much valued for its whiteness and softness. The Air of the Country is in general wholsom. The Inhabitants strong, healthful and frugal; the Water of this River is very clear, which makes its Salmon excellent. It has many Seats of Persons of Quality upon it. The

Traff

Tract of Land on this River called *Cromar*, abounds so with Corn, that its called the *Granary* of the Neighbouring Country. Near to this lies *Aboyne*, which gives Title of Earl to a Branch of the Family of *Gordon*; and upon the River lies *Kincardin*, noted for its yearly Fair at *Midsummer*. *Don*, tho' much less than the *Dee*, runs through a much better Country; it takes its rise in the Mountains, betwixt *Mar* and *Strathawin*; it runs through the Valley called *Strathdon*, fruitful in Corn and Grass. Upon this River lie several Castles and Houses belonging to the *Gordons*, *Erskins*, *Strauchans* and *Forbesses*, which noble and ancient Family derives their Name and Origin from the Parish of *Forbes* in this Country. The *Frazers* have also Seats upon this River. The Country about *Kintore*, which gives Title of Earl to a Son of the Family of *Keith*, is very fruitful in Corn; the other lesser Rivers in those Countries we have not room to mention.

Murray has *Badenoch* and the Shire of *Inverness* on the West, *Banff*, on the East, the Bay of *Cromarty* on the North, and part of *Badenoch* and *Mar* on the South. The Climate and Soil of this Country is the best in all the North of *Scotland*; so that when the neighbouring Countries suffer much by the extremity of the Winter, this Country suffers no great Damage either by the Rigour of Frosts, or continuance of Snows; whence the Inhabitants boast, and not without Truth, that they have 40 or more clear Days in a Year than any of their Neighbours. This Country is productive of every thing that grows in any other part of the Kingdom, and abounds particularly with Corn and Fruit, and all in very good Season, so that their Harvest is done here while their Neighbours are scarcely begun; it is fitter for Corn than Pasturage, tho' they have enough of the latter in the upper Places of the Country, and no Country is better provided with Bread and Meat; the Inhabitants on the Coasts apply themselves to Fishing, wherein they excel their Neighbours. This Country from the Mouth of *Nesse*, to the Mouth of *Spey*, according to the Roads from Town to Town, is 34 *Scotts* Miles, which are a fifth part larger than *English* Miles, but it is of an unequal breadth, and the fruitfulest Soil seldom exceeds 7 Miles in breadth. The Country in general is Champian, and low, but sometimes rises into pleasant Hills, and the Soil most part Sandy, but always mix'd with Clay, and is very fruitful when manur'd. Besides those two Rivers, it has the *Nairn*, *Pindorne* and *Loffie*. The River *Nesse* takes its rise from Lake *Coich*, not far from the *Irish* Sea, and is called *Coich* for some Miles. When running North-east it falls into *Loch-Garrif*, and is called by that name; then falls into a small Lake called *Eawich*, then running South-east for two Miles it falls into *Lochnesse*, which extends it self into 24 Miles in length, and is of an unknown Depth. The River *Nairn* rises in the Mountains which separate *Strathberme* from *Glentarf*, and dividing the Valley to which it gives the name of *Strathnairn*, runs South-east, and falls into *Murray Firth*

at the
and b
berin
dorn,
Abbi
a ver
Elgin
most
Don,
for th
Lasts,
and w
It abo
used
Triden
with
the N
in the
into t
lesser
are In
Nesse.
has a
forme
Hill,
Neigh
Gordon
The c
and th
prefer
the ric
liberal
furnish
will u
out an
Stuart
the M
many
upon t
of Co
Seats
and Se
side sta
the No
now ru
Kinlos
Stone,
colm A
the In

at the Town of *Nairn*. *Pindorn* rises in the Hills near *Badenoch*, and being called *Herin* for a long way, gives the name of *Strath-herin* to the Valley it runs through. It takes the name of *Pindorn*, and running by *Tarnaway*, the Town of *Forrest*, and the Abby of *Kinlofs*, falls also into *Murray Firth*, where it forms a very safe Harbour. *Loffie* rises a few Miles above the Town of *Elgin*, and falls into the Sea a few Miles below it. It abounds most with Salmon of any River in the Island, except *Dee* and *Don*, to which it is also equal taking one Year with another; for there is annually pick'd and exported Eighty or a Hundred Lasts, and all these taken in a few Months of the Summer, and within the space of one Mile, at a Village called *Germab*. It abounds with Fish to the very Head, but most of these are used for Home Consumption, and taken either with Hooked Tridents by Day, or in Wicker Baskets, or little Boats cover'd with Hides by Night; none dare venture into those Boats but the Natives who are accustomed to them, and pass this River in them for most part without Danger. This Country is divided into two Shires; the greater called the Shire of *Elgin*, and the lesser the Shire of *Nairn*. The principal Towns in this Country are *Innerness*, where there's a Timber Bridge over the River *Nesse*. This Town is very conveniently situated for Trade, and has a Harbour for Ships of a lesser size. The Kings of *Scotland* formerly lived here in the Castle, situated on a pleasant Hill, from whence there's a fine Prospect into the Town and Neighbouring Country, which is very fruitful. The Duke of *Gordon* is Hereditary Constable of the Castle and its Superiorities. The common Drink in those Parts is Ale, and sometimes Beer, and they used to have good *French* Wine very cheap; but they prefer *Aquavita* of their own extracting from Ale and Spice, to the richest Wines, drink plentiful of it themselves, and are very liberal to their Friends. The Natives of this Country being furnish'd with a Bottle of this Liquor and some Cheese, they will undertake the greatest Journeys in the Winter on foot without any other Provision. Further East on the Coast lies Castle *Stuart*, a Seat beonging to the Earls of *Murray*. *Nairn* lies on the Mouth of the River of that Name, upon which there are many Seats of Persons of Quality. Near the Castle of *Caddel*, upon that River, there's a Vein of Firestone, and many signs of Copper. Upon *Findorn* River there are many Gentlemens Seats pleasantly situated, particularly *Tarnway*, the old Castle and Seat of the Earls of *Murray*. A little lower on the other side stands the Town of *Forres*, as pleasantly situated as any in the North; the Kings formerly resided here in a Castle that is now ruinous; and lower stood formerly the Noble Abby of *Kinlos*. On the Road to *Forres* there's a large Pillar of one Stone, being a Monument of a Victory obtain'd by King *Malcolm Mac Kenneth* against the Forces of *Sueno* King of *Denmark*; the Inscription is now worn off. Betwixt this Place and *Elgin* there's

there's a vast many Villages and Gentlemens Seats, that we have not room to mention. *Elgin*, formerly a Bishops See, lies on the River *Loffie*, which washes it on the East and North. It is situated in a very fruitful Soil, tho' somewhat sandy. There's the Ruins of a Castle on the East of the Town, which was demolish'd during the Wars with the *Danes*. There was a noble Cathedral here, which for Largeness, Splendor, Magnificence and Workmanship, had scarce its Equal in the Kingdom. The Bishop's usual Place of Residence was at the Castle of *Spyrie*, within a Mile of the Town, a very noble Seat, with fine Gardens and Woods. Above *Elgin*, *Forresse* and *Nairn*, lies that part of the Country call'd the *Brae of Murray*, no way comparable to the lower part in Fruitfulness; and beyond this there are Mountains, Woods and Green Valleys. *Straith-berin*, which lies upon the River so call'd, abounds with Lakes, Mountains, and Streams. It belongs to the Lord *Frazer* of *Locat* and his Vassals. *Straith-Nairn*, upon the River of that Name, is a better Soil, and possess'd by several Gentlemen. *Straith-berin* is very well inhabited, and abounds with little Towns and Villages. In this Country lies *Lochmoy*, with an Island, where the Laird of *Makumtoish*, the Chief of that Clan has his Seat. This Tribe is call'd *Clanchattan*; they abound not only in this Tract, but in other parts of *Murray*; the *Macphersons* of *Badenoch*, and the *Ferchardsons* of upper *Murray*, are their Offspring. The Family of *Dunbar* is Hereditary Sheriffs of the Shire of *Elgin*. This Country of *Murray* gives Title of Earl to a Branch of the Family of *Stuart*, descended from the famous Earl of *Murray*, who was Regent in King *James VIth's* Minority. The other remarkable Families in this Country are the *Sutherlandes*, *Grants*, *Inneses*, *Brodies*, *Dumbars*, *Mackenzie*, *Mackumtoishes*, *Frazers*, *Campbells*, *Rosses*, *Urquharts*.

The Shire of *Inverness* contains part of *Murray* Land which lies near the Town, *Badenoch*, *Lochaber*, and the South part of *Rosse*. In this Shire there are Iron Mines, and large Woods of Fir and Oak; *Badenoch* abounds with Deer, and *Lochaber* with Fish. The Sheriffdom is in the Queen's Gift. That part of it which lies in *Murray*, together with the Town it self, is already describ'd. *Lochaber*, which in the old *Scots* Tongue signifies the Mouth of Lakes, lies West from *Inverness*; it abounds with Pasturage and Woods, and its Lakes and Rivers are full of Fish. The Place of chief Note here is *Inverlochty*, anciently a Place of great Strength and Trade, but was destroy'd by the *Danes* and *Norwegians*; it was new fortify'd at the Time of the Revolution by King *William's* Order, and has a good Garrison in it commanded by Major General *Maitland*. *Lochaber* is noted in History for *Banquo*, its famous Thane, about the Year 1050, who was murder'd by *Macbeth* the Tyrant, because of a Prophecy, That his Posterity should enjoy the Crown for a long Series of Years, which accordingly happen'd, for his Son flying into *Wales*, married

ried
Walter
Royal
Count
zies,
Macle
Loch-
the V
Sheriff
urchar
vegan,
cross,
Comers
Crom
derive
on a B
merly
Cromar
Cromar
from v
Portus
heads
Miles,
Pearls
The ch
Castled
Rosse
tory or
many R
which
Woods
is made
first Tra
isle of
call'd C
Chief o
whose
Island o
into thi
with th
formerly
the Cou
every Ye
pretty m
and on
much be
The Pen
Murray,
the Tow

Cap. X. Scotland, now North Britain.

95

ried the Prince of North Wales's Daughter, by whom he had Walter, afterwards Stewart of Scotland, from whom the present Royal Family is descended. The Families of Note in this County, are the *Stewarts, Sutherlands, Grants, Inneses, Mackenzies, Mackintoshes, Frazers, Forbesses, Dumbars, Macphersons, and Maccleods*. This Shire did formerly contain all the Country from *Loch-leven* to the *Orkney Isles* along the Western Coast, besides the Western Isles, and the Eamily of *Gordon* was Hereditary Sheriffs of it, but now 'tis divided into several Shires. *Castle-urhart, Sir Lodowick Grants; Glengary Castle, Mackdonalds; Dunvegan, Macleods; Duntulm, Sir Donald Macdonald of Slates; Dalcross, Mackintoshes; Done, Lord Lovets; Hercules, Chrisbolm of Comers; Glenmoriston, the Laird of Grants.*

Cromarty lies North from *Inverness*, is a small Country, and derives its Name from the little Town of *Cromarty*, which lies on a Bay of the same Name. The Hereditary Sheriff was formerly *Urquhart* of *Cromarty*. The present Sheriff is Earl of *Cromarty*, a Branch of the Family of *Mackenzie*. The Bay of *Cromarty* is one of the largest and safest Harbours that can be, from whence Geographers and Mariners gave it the Name of *Portus Salutis*, i. e. the Harbour of Safety. This Shire comprehends part of *Rosse*, it is in length, according to some, Fifty Miles, and Thirty broad. The Waters of *Connel* are noted for Pearls found in them. The Country abounds with Fir, and Game. The chief Seats are *Cromarty Castle, Sir Kenneth, Mackenzies; Castleod, New Tarbat, and Castlehaven, the Earl of Cromarties.*

Rosse, which in the ancient Scots Language signifies a Promontory or Peninsula, lies betwixt the East and West Sea, and has many Bays or Inlets of the Sea, especially on the Western Coast, which abound with Fish, particularly Herring; abounds with Woods and Pasturage, but has little Corn; the want of which is made up by their numerous Flocks of Cattle, Deer, &c. The first Tract towards the South West is *Kintail*, separated from the Isle of *Sky* by a narrow Firth. Next to this lies a little Tract call'd *Glenelcheq*, the Paternal Estate of the Earl of *Seaforth*, Chief of the Ancient and Noble Family of the *Mackenzies*, whose chief Seat is call'd *Castle Mendenen*, which lies in an Island of the above mention'd Firth; several small Rivers run into this Firth. Further North on the same Coast lies *Loch-en*, with thick Woods on all sides, where a great deal of Iron was formerly made. A little further North, *Loch-brien* runs into the Country, and is remarkable for its noble Herring Fishing every Year. That part of *Rosse*, next to *Murray Firth*, though pretty mountainous, is very fruitful in Corn, towards the Shore, and on the Banks of the Rivers. Fruit-Trees and Herbs are much better here than could be expected from the Climate. The Peninsula which lies betwixt the Bay of *Cromarty* and *Murray*, is call'd *Ardrmeanach*, upon the Shoar of which stands the Town, call'd the *Gbanrie* of *Rosse*, formerly a Bishops See.

It

It is pleasantly situated on a Valley, betwixt pleasant and fruitful Hills. It had a stately Cathedral, and a Castle, where the Bishop dwelt. The Earl of *Seaforth* has a noble House here, *Beaulieu*, formerly a pleasant and rich Abbey, lies near the Mouth of the River *Farrar*, and is now possess'd by the Lord *Lovat*, on the River of *Connel*, which falls into the Bay of *Cromarty*, the Earl of *Seaforth* has a Castle call'd *Kildun*. This River is remarkable for curious Pearl, which are frequently found in it, as they are also in other Rivers of this Country, and in the Shire of *Aberdeem*. About a Mile from the Mouth of this River lies *Dingwal*, a small Town in a fruitful Soil. On the North of the Firth lies the Castle of *Fowlis*, the Seat of the Chief of the Ancient Family of *Monro*. A little lower on the same Shoar lies the Castle of *Balnagowan*, the Seat of the Chief of the Ancient Name of *Rosse* in this Country; and a little lower lies *Milton*, the Seat of the Ancient Family of *Innes*. The next is Bay call'd the Firth of *Tayn*, from a Town of that Name which lies upon it, and is the head Town of the Shire of *Tayn*, which, with the Shire of *Cromarty*, and part of the Shire of *Innerness*, comprehends the whole Country call'd *Rosse*; it is situated in a fruitful Country, and was noted in the Times of Popery for a Church dedicated to *St. Duthus*, to which the People went in Pilgrimage. This Bay is unsafe for Ships, runs a great way up into the Country, divides *Ross* from *Sutherland*, and ends at the Promontory of *Tarbit*; here the Country is very fruitful. *Strathcarron*, so call'd from the River which divides it, is a woody Country, abounds with tall Fir Trees, Horses, and black Cattle. This Country *Ross* formerly had its own Earls, but in the Time of King *James III.* was annex'd to the Crown. This Sherifdom is in her Majesty's Gift, the present Sheriff is *Ross* of *Kilraick*. Other Seats are *Brachan* and *Fortrose* Castles, belonging to the Earl of *Seaforth*, Chief of the *Mackenzys*; *Red Castle*, Mr. *Mackenzys*; *Craighorse*, *Ross* of *Kilravocks*; *Men Donnen Castle*, the Queens. It has a Garrison, and the Earl of *Seaforth* is Hereditary Constable of the Castle; *Innerbrochy*, Sir *William Gordons*; *Pittonarchy*, *Mackenzie* of *Scatwell*.

Southerland has *Ross* on the South, *Caithnes* on the North East, *Affynt* on the West, and *Stranquer*, which is part of it, on the North; the whole is call'd the Shire of *Dornoch*, from the chief Town of the Province, noted for a Castle belonging to the Earl of *Southerland*, for its Cathedral Church, and for its four annual Fairs. The Shire is fifty five Miles long, and twenty two broad. *Southerland* in general is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, and abounds with Fish, Fowl, Sheep, Black Cattle, and Deer. *Caithnes* was formerly reckon'd part of this Country, but is now a distinct Shire by it self. The Valleys are very pleasant, and well inhabited; and what proves the Climate and Soil to be much better than cou'd be expected from its Northerly Situation, Saffron grows very well, and comes to Maturity in

he Earl of *Southerland's* Gardens at *Dunrobbin*. It has Three remarkable Forreſts, beſides abundance of other Woods, which afford pleaſant Hunting and Fowling. Thoſe Forreſts and Woods abound with Deer, and wild Fowls of many ſorts. There is one ſort of Bird peculiar to this Country, which the Inhabitants call *Knag*, it much reſembles a Parrot, and digs its Neſt with its Beak in Trunks of Oak. There are many Rivers here, which, tho' but ſmall, are full of Fiſh, and they make the Valleys very fruitful. There are about ſixty Lakes in this Country, which abound with Fiſh, and various ſorts of Fowl, as Swans, Ducks and Geefe, of many Kinds. The greateſt Lake is *Lochskin*, which is fourteen Miles in Length. In many of thoſe Lakes there are Iſlands very pleaſant for Habitation in the Summer. In the Iſle of *Brora* the Earl of *Southerland* has a Houſe, that he makes uſe of when he comes to hunt Deer, which abound there: And in ſome of thoſe Lakes and Rivers there is found many times Pearls of great value. There are Silver Mines alſo in this Country, and excellent Iron Mines, Coal Mines, and Quarries of Freeſtone. *Southerland* abounds ſo with Bays, Rivers and Lakes, that there is ſcarce a Farm in the whole Country but what's waſh'd with freſh or ſalt Water; ſo that the Inhabitants have ſtore of Fiſh and Fowl. The Barley of this Country is reckon'd excellent. It has many commodious Harbours for Ships to export its Commodities, which are Corn, Salt, Coal, Salmon, Beef, Wool, Skins, Hides, Butter, Cheeſe, Tallow, &c. The Bays and Coaſts abound with Seals, Whales ſometimes, and Shell Fiſh of all ſorts. *Southerland* is from Eaſt to Weſt about fifty five Miles in Length, and from South to North twenty two Miles broad. *Strathnaver* is ſeparated from this Country by Mountains, and bounded on the North by the Ocean. It derives its Name from the River *Naver* which runs through it. The Country abounds with high Mountains, upon which the Snow lies long. There are many Lakes in the Valleys. It abounds with Woods, and has good Harbours. It has little Corn, but abounds with Cattel. There are great Herds of Black Cattel, Goats, Sheep, and Horſes, and plenty of Deer; but the Woods are infeſted with ravenous Wolves, which are more frequent here than in any other part of the Iſland. The Bays and Rivers are full of Fiſh, from whence the Natives reap great Profit, eſpecially from their Salmon. They have Iron Works alſo in this Country. Their Commodities are Fat Black Cattel, and young Horſes, which they carry to the neighbouring Fairs. They export Salt Beef, Hides, Deer ſkins, Sheep ſkins, Tallow, Butter and Cheeſe. There are ſeveral Monuments of Victories here obtain'd againſt the *Danes*. The Inhabitants delight much in Hunting, and deſpiſe them that do not; ſo that they have Veniſon always in plenty. The People of this and the neighbouring Countries are ſtrong, couragious, frugal, capable of enduring Fatigue, civil to Strangers, chearful and plain-hearted;

hearted ; they live in Villages, the Situation not being proper for Towns. The Two Places of most Note in it are *Borwe* and *Young*, the Latter is the Principal Seat of the Lord *Rea*, Chief of the ancient Sirname of *Mackay*, who is the chief Proprietor of this Country, but holds it of the Earl of *Southerland*, to whose Eldest Son it gives Title of Lord. From East to West it is thirty four Miles in Length, and from South to North in some Places twelve Miles broad, and in others only six. There are many Lakes here, the chief of which are *Loch-navern* and *Loch-lyol*; there is an Island in the latter, which is inhabited in the Summer-time. There are several Islands on the Northern Coast of this Country. The Earls of *Southerland* were formerly of the Name of *Southerland*, a very ancient and honourable Family, to the Heirefs of whom a Son of the House of *Gordon* was married, from whom the present Earl is descended. They have claimed a long time Precedency in the Parliament of *Scotland*, as the first Earl of the Kingdom. It has always been accounted a Warlike Family. They have great Royalties, as being Admiral of that and some of the neighbouring Countries, and all the Gentlemen of that Country hold of them. The Lord *Duffus* is descended of this Family. The chief Names here are the *Gordons*, *Southerlands*, *Murrays*, *Mackays*, *Crays*, *Clangunnins*, *Seit-thomas's*, *Seil-john's*, and *Seil-phaleys*. Not far from *Enbo* there is a Stone Cross, which was erected as a Monument for a King of the *Danes* who was kill'd and buried there. The Earl of *Southerland* is Hereditary Sheriff, the Country has several Mountains of white Marble.

Cathnes is divided from *Southerland* by the Mountain *Ork* and a Tract of Mountains running from it as far as *Knockf*. On the East it is bounded by the *German Ocean*, and on the North by *Pentland Firth*. The Soil on the Coast is low, and fruitful in Corn. The Coasts and Rivers abound with Fish and the Mountains with Black Cattel, Sheep, &c. The Soil is moist and claye, which makes their Harvest late. There are many little Towns and Villages in this Country, which are very well inhabited, and there are many Gentlemens Seats; but the People in general are more addicted to good Chear than to build good Houses. The best House in this Country is *Castle Sinclair*, anciently call'd *Gernigo*, the Seat of the Earls of *Cathnes*, who have since call'd it *Castle Sinclair*, from their own Sirname. They have several other Castles in this Country, and were the Hereditary Sheriffs of it, as the Earl of *Braidalbin* now, who has a great Estate in this Country.

The chief Names here are the *Sinclairs*, the chief of who is the Lord *Sinclair* of *Revensburgh* in *Fife*; his Ancestors possess'd *Orkney* and *Shetland*, and were allied with the Royal Family of *Denmark*; but by the ill Husbandry of one of the Family upon that account, call'd *William the Waster*, they lost the Countries; but there are many Gentlemens Families of the

C
Na
Kei
abo
from
from
ven
East
also
Cou
Sir
Earl
T
bur
that
othe
the I

T
and by
em w
time f
which
of Boo
Clyde,
Mouth
Pass, a
great F
with V
titudes
call'd C
Length
which a
other I
the larg
Near th
bits. S
and half
the Prom
hour. T
Masters

Name in those Isles, and in other parts of the Kingdom. The *Keiths* and *Mowats* have also Possessions in this Country. It is about twenty one Miles from East to West, and about thirty from South to North. The chief Town of this Country is *Weik*, from whence it is call'd the Shire of *Weik*. This Town lies conveniently for Trade, and has a good Harbour for Ships on the Eastern Coast. *Thurso*, another Town with a good Harbour, lies also on the Northern Coast, in a little Bay. Other Seats in this Country are *Thurso* Castle, the Earl of *Caithness's*; *Dunbeath*, Sir *William Sinclair* of *May*; *Skelbo*, Lord *Duffus's*; *Mucklo*, the Earl of *Caithness's*.

The Shire of *Orkney* contains the Isles of *Orkney* and *Sketland*, but we refer the Description of them to its proper place, among that of the Islands, thinking it best to follow the Method of other *Scots* Historians and Geographers, who all of them describe the Isles apart, and begun with the Western Isles.

C H A P. XI.

Of the Western Isles of Scotland.

THOSE Islands lie in the *Deucalidon* Sea; they were by ancient Geographers call'd *Ætuda*, *Æmoda*, *Hemoda* and *Acmoda*, and by later Writers they have been call'd *Hebrides*, the first of 'em was reckon'd, *The Isle of Man*, which having been for a long time subject to *England* we pass it by, as we do *Boot* and *Arran*, which have been already describ'd in our Account of the Shire of *Boot*. The first we take notice of is *Alisa*, in the Mouth of *Clyde*, a steep Rock, something resembling the *Bass*, in the Mouth of *Forth*, being inaccessible in all Places, but only by one Pass, and not inhabited, except at one time of the Year, when a great Fleet of Vessels comes thither to fish for Cod. It abounds with Variety of Sea-Fowl, especially *Solan* Geese, and has Multitudes of Rabbits. Near the Isle of *Boot* there lies two Islands call'd *Cumbra* the greater and lesser, the first is about a Mile in Length, has a Chappel upon it, and a Well, the Waters of which are reckon'd by the Natives good against all Diseases; the other Island is less, and both belong to *Montgomery* of *Skelmerly*; the larger is fruitful in Corn, and the lesser abounds with Deer. Near the Isle of *Arran*, *Flada* a small Island, abounds with Rabbits. South West from *Boot* lies *Mernock*, about a Mile long, and half a Mile broad, fruitful in Corn. About a Mile from the Promontory of *Kintyre* lies *Avona*, which signifies a good Harbour. The *Dones* came hither with their Fleets when they were Masters of the Isles. The next remarkable Island is *Gigaita*, four

Miles from *Kintire*, six Miles in Length, and a Mile and a half in Breadth.

There is a Church in this Island, and a Sepulchre for the *Mackneils*, the Proprietors of it. *Corkir*, which dies a Crimson Colour, and *Croftil* which dies a Philamote, grow upon the Stones here; they have also a Medicinal Well, which they reckon good against all Diseases. A Quarter of a Mile South lies *Cary*, about a Mile in Compass, has good Pasturage, and abounds with Rabbits. *Jura* lies twelve Miles from *Gigaita*, is twenty four Miles long, and six or seven broad; it belongs to the Duke of *Argyle*, and makes part of the Shire of that Name. This is reckon'd one of the whollomest places in *Scotland*; it abounds with Deer, has good Pasturage for other Cattel, has many good Springs, and one against Naueousness of the Stomach and Stone: There are very good Salmon in the Rivers of this Island. We instanced in the Longevity of the Inhabitants in the second Chapter of Trade; they have one Church here called *Killearn*; two Miles from *Jura* lies *Scarba*, four Miles long, and one broad. We have mention'd the extraordinary Tides here before.

Near to these lie many Islands of less Note, which we have not room to name. *Lismore*, formerly the Seat of the Bishop of *Argyle*, lies betwixt *Ila* and *Jura*, is eight Miles long and two broad, and besides the Commodities common to the rest of the Islands, has Minerals in it. *Bernera*, formerly a Sanctuary in Popish times, has a noble Wood of *Ew*. West from *Jura* lies *Ila* twenty four Miles long, in some places eight, and in others sixteen broad; it abounds with Corn and Cattel, has store of Deer and Lead-Mines, with Lime-stone in vast quantities. It has several Rivers that abounds with Salmon, and other Fish of several sorts. *Lochfinlagan* is three Miles in Circumference, abounds with Salmon, Trouts and Eels, and has an Island in it, where *Mackdonald* King of the Isles had his Residence, and made it the Seat of his Government. The Ruins of this Court are still to be seen here. There are several fresh water Lakes in this Island with Forts upon them; it has also a Medicinal Well, much frequented by the Natives for all Diseases. There are several Caves here, one of them capable of two hundred Men. There are four Churches and a Chappel in this Island, the most remarkable of which is *St. Columbus's* Church, it gives Title of Earl to a Son of the Family of *Argyle*, but *Campbel* of *Caddel* is the chief Proprietor, and is the Steward of the Crown here; there are many small Islands about this which we cannot mention. Two Leagues North from *Ila* lies *Colonsa*, separated from *Oransa* only by Tide of Flood. *Oransa* is four Miles in Circumference, and fruitful in Corn and Grass. It has also a Church and a Chappel, and had formerly a Monasttry dedicated to *St. Columbus*. The chief Inhabitants here are the *Mackduffies*. *Colonsa* is four Miles in length, and a Mile broad, not so fruitful

ful as the other; there is one Church and two ruinous Chappels in this Isle, some fresh Water Lakes abounding with Trouts, and several Forts. The Natives have a Tradition that *Pigmies* once lived here. The Duke of *Argyle* is Proprietor. Twelve Miles from *Isle* lies the Isle of *Mull*, twenty four Miles in length, and as much in breadth; it lies in the Shire of *Argyle*. The Air is temperate, cold and moist, but qualified by fresh Breezes from the Mountains. The Natives, when the Season is moist, take a large Dole of *Aqua Vita* for a Corrective, and chew a piece of Charmel Root when they intend to be merry, to prevent Drunkenness. This Island in general affords good Pasturage for Cattel of all sorts. They have a great many Deer, and abound with wild Fowl and very fine Hawks; their Horses are little, but very sprightly; their Black Cattel excellent Meat; their Corn is Barley and Oats; it formerly abounded with Wood, but most of it is now cut; the Heaths, besides Pasturage for Cattel, affords good Fuel for the Natives. The Bay of *Duart*, on the West side, is a good Anchoring place; upon this stands the Castle of *Duart*, the Seat of the Chief of the Ancient Family of *Macklean*, of whom Sir *John Macklean* is the present Representative; they were the chief Proprietors of this Island, but Sir *John* being forfeited, 'tis possess'd by the Duke of *Argyle*. There are two other Castles, and several other Anchoring places about this Island. It has several Rivers, which afford Salmon, and abound with black Muscles, which breed Pearl. There are also some fresh Water Lakes in it, which afford Trouts, Eels, &c. There are several lesser Isles which lie about it, and in its Bays; some of which are very fruitful, and some are impregnable. The Bay call'd *Loch Leffan*, abounds with Herrings and Shell-fish; there are two Parish Churches in this Island. Near this lies the Island of *St. Columbus*, two Miles in length, and above a Mile broad; it abounds with all things produced in this Climate, was noted for ancient Monuments, and particularly as being the Residence of *St. Columbus*, famous for his Discipline and Sanctity. It had two Monastries, one for Men and another for Women, besides several Chappels endowed by the Kings of *Scotland* and of the Isles; it is call'd in the *Irish* Language, *J. Colmkil*, some call it *Fona*.

The Bishops of the Isles had formerly their Seat here; among the Ruins there are still to be seen a Burial place, in which the Kings of *Scotland*, and the Chiefs of the Tribes of the Western Isles were buried, the Inscriptions of most of them are worn off, but three remarkable Inscriptions still remain. The Inscription in the middle is *Tumultus Regum Scotiae*, i. e. the Tomb of the Kings of *Scotland*, wherein forty of them are said to have been buried; That on the right Hand has an Inscription importing it to be the Tomb of the Kings of *Ireland*, wherein 'tis said four of them are buried. That on the left has an Inscription importing it to be the Tomb of the Kings of *Norway*, where-

in 'tis said four of them were buried. Next to the Tomb of the Kings was the Tomb of *Mackdonald* of *Ila*. In the West-end of the Burying-place were the Tombs of two ancient Tribes of the *Macdonalds*, and of the chief of the *Mackleans*, whose Statues lies in Armour as big as the Life. *St. Maries* Church in this Island is built in Form of a Cross; the Choir twenty Yards long, and the Cupulo one and twenty Foot square; the Body of the Church twenty Yards long, and the two cross Isles ten Yards each. There are two Chappels on each side the Choir, the Entry to which opens with large Pillars neatly carv'd in Bas-relief. The Steeple is large, and the Doors and Windows, &c. curiously carv'd.

There is a large Altar of very fine Marble. Several of the Abbots are buried within the Church. There is another Church South from this call'd *St. Owran*, where they alledge a Saint of that Name was buried. This Island is famous in History for being a Seminary of Ecclesiasticks, and in a manner the Mother Church of all the Dominions of the *Scots*; and *Bish*; and though the Abbot was only a Presbyter, yet all the Clergy of the Province, and Bishops themselves, were subject to him, as is mention'd by *Bede*. Six Miles West from this Island lies *Tire-ty*, eight Miles long and three broad; it is reckon'd to be the most plentiful of all the Islands in Necessaries of Human Life; it abounds with Corn, Cattel, Fish and Fowl, has a fresh Water Lake, with an Island and an old Castle in it, and has an Harbour for long Boats, which are us'd in that Country: It formerly belong'd to the Family of *Macklean*, but now to the Duke of *Argyle*. There is one Church in this Island call'd *Sorobi*. Near this lie two Islands call'd *Kerniberg*, so strong by Nature, that a little Art makes them impregnable. About half a League to the North East lies the Isle of *Coll*, twelve Miles long and two broad, and is very fruitful; it has several Rivers which afford Salmon, and a fresh Water Lake that has Trouts and Eels. The Proprietor is a Branch of the Family of *Macklean*. The Coasts of this Island abound with larger Cod and Ling than are to be found on the Coasts of the Neighbouring Isles and Continent. North from this lies the Isle of *Rum*, sixteen Miles long and six broad, it is mountainous and heathy, but the Coast is arable and fruitful; it is but thinly inhabited; and the Sea-Fowl lay their Eggs in such Quantities, that in the Spring any one may gather what Number he pleases. The Rivers of this Island afford Salmon, and there is plenty of Land and Sea-Fowl, especially those call'd Puffins. There are also abundance of Deer in the Mountains. The Proprietor is *Macklean* of *Coll*. Half a Mile from *Rum* lies *Canney*, two Miles long and one Mile broad, surrounded with a high Rock, but plentiful in Corn and Grass, and the Coasts abound with Cod and Ling. In the North-end there is a Rock of Loadstone, as some think, because it disorders the Needle of the Compass when any Ships comes near it;

it; has one Church, and good Anchorage on the North East. The Proprietor is one of the *Mackdonalds*. *Muck* lies South West of *Rum*, is about four Miles in Circumference, fruitful in Corn and Grass, surrounded with Rocks, and noted for good Hawks. *Egg* lies not far from *Colla*, is three Miles in length, and a Mile and a half in breadth, and the whole pretty good for Pasturage and Cultivation. On the South-end of it there is a Mountain, and on the Top of that high Rock, of about a hundred and fifty Paces in Circumference, with a fresh Water Pool in the middle of it, there is only one Pass up to it, so that it is a Natural Fort. On the South-West side of the Isle there is a Cave capable of containing some hundred of People, and there are several Medicinal Wells in this Island. The Proprietors are some of the *Mackdonalds*.

North from this lies *Sky*, forty two Miles long, and in some places twenty, and in others thirty Miles broad; it is separated from the Shire of *Innerness*, to which it belongs, by a narrow Firth, where a Man may easily call from one side to t'other. It is very high Land, as well on the Coast as up in the Country, where there are seven high Mountains that lie near one another, almost in the Center of the Island. It has a great deal of arable Ground, which yields a good Increase; so that they supply the neighbouring Continent with Barley and Oats. We have already in the second Chapter given an Account of the various Product of this Island with Relation to Trade, which we shall not repeat. It has many excellent Bays and Harbours for the Conveniency of Fishing and other Trade, and about thirty Rivers, which afford Salmon. *St. Columbus's* Lake has an Island and a Chappel in it. Most of the Bays abound with Herrings all the Summer; the Natives dry and preserve them without Salt for eight Months, without any other Art then taking out their Guts, tying a Rush about their Necks, and hanging 'em up by Pairs upon a Rope of Heath a-cro'ss the House. Cod, Ling, Mackrel, Haddock, Whiting, Turbat, &c. abound on this Coast, as do Oysters, and all other sort of Shell-fish. There are many large Caves in this Island, from the Roofs of some of which there drops a Water that petrifies into a white limey Substance; one of 'em in Slate, call'd the Golden Cave, is said to be seven Miles long. Here are many Monuments, some of single Stones, erected, others of Heaps laid together; the true History of which seems to be lost, and succeeded by meer Fables. There are abundance of old Forts on the Coast that seem to have been erected by the *Danes*; they stand on rising Grounds, and so near one another, that by a Beacon fir'd on any one of them, the Notice of any approaching Danger by Invasion was immediately spread thro' the whole Island. There are also several little Houses of Stone built under Ground, for hiding People and their Goods in time of War; and others above Ground capable only of one Person, which seem to have been design'd

for Contemplation. The Cattel here are Horses, Cows, Sheep, Goats and Hogs; the Cows frequently feed on the *Alga Marina*, and observe the Tide of Ebb for that End as exactly as any Man can do. This Island abounds with Land and Water Fowl of many sorts, and among others they have Hawks and Eagles.

Sota Britil lies a quarter of a Mile South of *Skye*, is five Miles in Circumference, full of Bogs, and fitter for Pasturage than Cultivation. On the West-side it is cover'd with Wood. The Coasts of this Island abound with Cod and Ling. Not far from this lies *Oransfa*, a small Island, but fruitful in Corn and Grass, and in the latter is said to excel any other of the Isles. On the North-side of *Skye* lies *Scalpa*, five Miles in Circumference; it has Wood in several parts of it, and is fruitful in Corn and Grass. A little further North lies *Rafay*, seven Miles long and three broad; it has much Wood, but is fitter for Pasturage than Cultivation. On the East-side of it there is a Spring, which runs down from a Rock, and petrifies into a fine white Lime, of which it yields great Quantities. Here is also a Quarry of good Stone. On the West-side there is abundance of Caves, where the People lodge who go thither in the Summer upon the Account of Fishing, or Grazing of Cattel. There are several Forts in this Island, some of which are naturally very strong. The Proprietor is a Cadet of the Family of *Macleod*, and is as much respected by the Inhabitants as if he were a Prince. A quarter of a Mile further North lies *Rona*, three Miles in length; 'tis fruitful in Pasturage, and the Rocks about it are of Hectick Stone. *Alvig* lies on the South-West Corner of *Skye*, is two Miles in Circumference, fruitful in Corn and Grass, and noted for the vast Shoals of Herring about it, which sometimes entangle the Fishing-Boats. *Fladda*, two Leagues distant, is but two Miles in Compass, but much noted for its Fishing of all sorts, and for big Whales, which pursue the Fish on the Coast of it. The Sea Fowl, called *Coulternebrs*, are very numerous here, and a great Flock of Plovers comes hither from *Skye* in the beginning of *September*, and return again in *April*. There are several Rocks about this Island, particularly one, called *The round Table*, about half a Mile in Circumference, with a fresh Water Spring, and makes an impregnable Fort, there being only one way to climb up to it, by one Man at a time. The Natives of *Skye*, and the Neighbouring Islands, have a peculiar way of curing the Disempers they are incident to by Simples of their own Product, in which they are successful to a Miracle; they have also several Medicinal Wells, but we have not room to insist upon these things. Eighty Miles West from *Skye* there lies Nine Islands, the chief of which is *Vatersfa*, that beside many other Conveniences has a large Harbour, capable of the greatest Ships, where, at stated Times, great Numbers of Fishermen meet from the Neighbouring Countries. Two Miles from *Vatersfa* lies *Barra*, seven Miles long, it is fruitful in Corn, and noted for its

Cod-

Cod-fishing, The Sea enters this Island at a small Channel, and afterwards enlarges it self into a round Bay, in which there is an Island with a very strong Castle. It has a good Harbour on the North-east side, where there is Plenty of Fish; and the Rivers on the East side abound with Salmon. About a quarter of a Mile South from *Barra* lies *Kisnail*, the Seat of *Mackneil* of *Barra*, which is encompassed with a Stone Wall two Stories high; within which there is a Tower, a Hall, a Magazine, and other Houses. They have a Church in this Island and a Chapel, where the *Mackneils* are buried. The Natives are Papists, very ignorant and superstitious. There are several other lesser Islands here belonging to *Mackneil*, some of 'em fruitful enough in Corn and Grass, others left for Pasturage, and some of 'em remarkable for fishing of Ling and Cod. The Inhabitants are very healthful and hospitable. They have abundance of Sea Fowl, and when they kill any of 'em for Use, they Salt them with the Ashes of burnt Sea Ware, which preserves them from Putrefaction. *Mackneil* of *Barra* is very much respected by the Inhabitants, who apply to him in all their Wants, and particularly when any of either Sex want a suitable Match, with which he takes care to provide them. He holds his Lands of Sir *Donald Mackdonald* of *Slate*, to whom he pays forty Pound *per Annum*, and a Hawk, if required, and is oblig'd to furnish him a certain number of Men on extraordinary Occasions. Betwixt *Barra* and *Vist*, there lies 14 small Islands, which we have not room to describe. A little North of *Barra* lies *North Vist* 21 Miles long, in some Places, three, and in others four Miles broad; the East-side is Mountainous, but the West plain, and arable. The Island abounds with fresh Water Lakes which have plenty of Fish and Fowl. In several of them there are Islands with Forts. There is one Lake three Miles long, into which the Sea has made its way, tho' the Inhabitants did all they could to hinder it. The Soil is generally sandy, but yields a good produce of Barley, Oats and Rye; Ambergrise is sometimes found upon the Coast. Betwixt this Island and *North Vist*, two Miles North, lies *Benbucula*, the Ground is all plain and sandy betwixt them, except two little Channels, about Knee deep at a Tide of Ebb, but the whole is Navigable by Boats at the Tide of Flood, and there lies several small Islands on the East of these Channels. *Benbucula* is three Miles long and three broad; it has a Bay on the East-side for small Vessels, where Herring are sometimes taken. The East part of this Island is arable; it has several fresh Water Lakes well stor'd with Fish and Fowl, and some small Forts upon the Islands in those Lakes. The Natives are Papists, and the Proprietor is one of the *Mackdonalds*. A little North of this Island lies *North Vist* nine Miles long, and about thirty in Circumference; it is fitter for Pasturage than Cultivation on the East part, where it is Mountainous, but the West side is plain and arable; and where it is not

not plough'd is cover'd with Clover, Daisie, and variety of other Plats, very pleasant to the Sight, and of a very fragrant Smell, and affords good Pasturage. The Grain here is Barley, Oats and Rye, which yields from ten to thirty Fold; and there is no doubt but Wheat would grow here very well. This Island has several Bays on the East side where Ships may ride; the chief of which are *Loch-eport*, *Loch-rona*, and *Loch-madeies*, the latter is capable of Hundreds of Vessels of the greatest size. Four hundred Vessels have been loaded with Herring there in a Season. Cod, Ling, and all other sorts of Fish that frequent the Western Seas, are also found here. There is a small Island in this Bay, upon which a Magazine was erected for carrying on a Fishery, in the Reign of King *Charles I.* There is such a Number of fresh Water Lakes in this Island as can hardly be believ'd; they are generally well stor'd with Trouts and Eels, and which is more strange, with Cod, Ling, and other Sea Fish, brought into them by the Spring-Tides. These Lakes have many small Islands, which abound with variety of Land and Sea Fowl; and some of them have Islands with Forts. It has also several Rivers, which afford Salmon, and some of them speckled, with large Scales. There are several other lesser Islands which lie on both sides of *North Vist*, the most remarkable of which are *Eoufnil*, on the West, a Rock about a quarter of a Mile in Circumference, noted for its Seal-fishing about the end of *October*, whete three hundred and twenty are sometimes taken at once. Three Leagues and a half further West lie nine or ten more Rocks, which abound with Sea Fowl, and great numbers of Seals. A little further North lies *Borera*, four Miles round; it has a fresh Water Lake well stor'd with large Eels. This Island affords the largest and best sort of Dulse. Half a League South from this lies *Lingay*, which furnishes the Neighbouring Islands with Peat for Fuel. It has abundance of Black Cattel, that make excellent Meat; the Natives salt it in the Hides, which, they say, preserves it, and makes it taste better than when salted in Cask. This Island abounds also with Deer, Sea and Land Fowl of all sorts, among the rest with Hawks, Eagles and Swans. The Inhabitants of South and North *Vist* are generally well proportion'd and healthful, and many of them live to a great Age; they are very hospitable and kind to Strangers.

The Isle of *Lewis* derives its Name from the *Irish* Word *Leog*, signifying a Lake, with which this Island abounds; it is by the Islanders commonly call'd the long Island, it is a hundred Miles from East to West, and from thirteen to fourteen in breadth, it is reckon'd part of the shire of *Rosse*; but the Isle of *Lewis*, properly so call'd, is but thirty six Miles in length, the rest of it being call'd *Harries*. The Air is temperately cold and moist, and the Natives use commonly a Dole of *Uisquebaugh* for a Corrective. The Island is healthful, especially in the

the middle, from South to North; it is arable on the West-side for about sixteen Miles on the Coast, and is likewise plain and arable in several places on the East; it is fruitful in Corn, and yields a good Increase; their common Grain is Barley, Oats and Rye; and they have also, Flax and Hemp. There are several convenient Bays and Harbours here, particularly *Lochstornway*; on the East side, in the middle of the Island, the *Birkin* Islands, seven Miles Southward, *Lochcolmkill*, three Miles further South *Lochsefort* and *Lochcarvay*, twenty four Miles South-West; this Bay is remarkable for great Numbers of Cod, Ling and Whales, which frequent it; and all the Bays and Coasts abound with Cod, Ling, Herring, and all other sorts of Fish taken in the Western Seas, besides plenty of Shell-fish of all sorts, in such vast numbers, that the Inhabitants are not able to consume them; Coral and Pearl Shells are also found in the Bays and Coasts. There are several extraordinary Springs and Fountains in this Island, and abundance of Caves on the Coast, where Otters, Seals and Fowl frequent in great numbers. There are several natural and artificial Forts on the Coasts, and many Monuments of Persons of Note kill'd in Battle, as the Inhabitants give out. At the Village of *Clasfer-nis* there are thirty nine Stones erected, about six or seven Foot high, and two Foot broad each; they are placed in form of an Avenue, eight Foot broad, and the distance betwixt each Stone six; there is one place in the Entrance, and at the South end there is a Circle of twelve Stones of equal distance and height with the other thirty nine; there stands one in the Center thirteen Foot high, form'd like the Rudder of a Ship, and without this Circle there are four Stones erected, in the same manner and distance as the former on the East, West and South sides; the Inhabitants say it was an Heathen Temple, and that the chief Druid stood by the Stone in the Center, and spoke to the People round him. There is another Circle of high Stones about a quarter of a Mile from this on the same Coast. This Island abounds with Cows, Horses, Sheep, Goats, Hogs; the Black Cattle are small, but very prolifick, and make excellent Meats; the Horses are likewise smaller than on the Continent, but as serviceable for all Domestick Uses, and live very hard, having little to feed upon in the Spring but Sea Ware. The Inhabitants are well proportion'd, and in general healthful and strong, and of a sanguine Complexion; they are very quick of Apprehension, and Lovers of Poessie and Musick; they are dextrous at Swimming, Vaulting and Archery, and make stout able Seamen. There are many lesser Islands which lie round this, the chief of which are *Garve*, in the Mouth of *Lochcarvay*, a high Rock, half a Mile in compass, affords good Pasturage, and is naturally a strong Fort; the two *Bernera's*, one two Miles, and the other four Miles long, and four Miles broad, both fruitful in Corn and Grass. Near *Carlvay Bay* there

there lie four small Islands, which belong to the Inhabitants of *Lewis*, who go thither every Summer, and bring from thence great store of Fowls, Eggs, Down, Feathers and Quills; one of 'em is call'd the Island of *Pigmies*, because many little Bones, resembling those of Men, are digg'd out of the Ground there. Twenty Leagues from the point of *Nesse* in *Lewis* lies *Rona*, a Mile long, and half a Mile broad; it has a Hill on the West part, which makes it visible from *Lewis* in the Summer time: It was Inhabited by about five Families, who had the Island and the Fishery about it divided among 'em, and were very exact and nice in their Properties; and when their number increased, the Supernumeraries were sent to their Landlord in *Lewis*, who once a Year sends the Minister of his Parish, and a Servant, to visit them and bring his Rents, which are paid in Barley-Meal sew'd up in Skins, Sea-Fowl, and some Fish, &c. They have a Chappel dedicated to St. *Ronan*, in which they repeat the Lord's Prayer, Creed and Ten Commandments, every Lord's Day. *Buchanan* says, that the Inhabitants were, in his Opinion, the only People in the World, who never wanted any thing, and were satisfied with their Condition, having plenty of all that they desire, being equally ignorant of Luxury and Avarice, and who possess, through their Ignorance of Vices, that Innocence and Tranquillity of Mind, which others can scarcely attain unto by great Labour, and with the help of the best Instructions. Mr. *Martin* says, in his Description of the Western Islands, that ancient Race of poor People was all destroy'd about fourteen Years ago in the following manner; first a swarm of Rats, none knows how, came into the Island and eat up all their Corn; in the next place some Seamen landed and robb'd them of what Provisions they had left; by this means they all died before the usual time of the Arrival of the Boat from *Lewis*, upon which another Colony was sent thither. Four Leagues East from *Rona* lies *Soullisker*, a Rock, a quarter of a Mile in Circumference, which abounds with vast Numbers of Sea Fowl, and particularly *Solan* Geese. On this Rock there builds one Fowl, not found elsewhere, call'd *Colk*, it is less than a Goose, and all covered with Down, but of different Colours, which it casts when it hatches; it has a Tuft on its Head resembling that of a Peacock, and a Train longer than that of a House Cock. There are Twenty four Churches in *Lewis* and *Harries*, and the Islands belonging to them. That part which is call'd *Harries* produces the same sorts of Corn, but with a greater Increase than *Lewis*. The West-side is for the most part arable on the Coast. It has a noble Harbour call'd *Scalpa*, a Mile and a half long, and a Mile broad, and there are two other Harbours within three Leagues of it, which abound with Oysters, and other Shell-fish. They have excellent Springs here, some of which are Medicinal, one particularly near *Marvag* is excellent for restoring a lost Appetite,

tite, and one near *Borve* good against the Cholick and Gravel. There are several Caves on the Mountains and on each side the Coast, and one in the middle of a high Rock capable of holding fifty Men, has two Wells, and but a narrow Pass to it by climbing up the Rock; so that in time of War it is an impregnable Fort. There are likewise several ancient Forts in this Island. The Hills and Mountains abound with Deer, which none are allow'd to hunt without Leave from *Macleod*, the Proprietor. *Mertricks*, a four footed Creature, about the size of a large Cat, are pretty numerous here; their Skins are very fine, of a brown Colour, and make good Furr; and 'tis said the Dung of this Animal yields a Scent like Musk. There is abundance of Otters and Seals here, great Plenty of Land and Sea Fowl, and among others, Eagles and very good Hawks. There are other Islands of small Extent belonging to *Harries*, the chief of which are *Bernera*, two Leagues to the South; it is five Miles in Circumference, very fruitful in Barley and Rye, and yields sometimes from twenty to thirty Fold. There are two Chappels in this Island. Half a League from thence to the Westward lies *Pabbay*, three Miles in Circumference, and fruitful in Corn and Grass; it has also two Chappels. Half a League to the North lies *Sellay*, a Mile in Circumference; it yields extraordinary Pasture for Sheep, which it fattens very soon, and those bred there have very large Horns. *Taransay*, a League further North, is three Miles round, fruitful in Corn and Grass, and yields much yellow Talc. There are several other Islands in the Neighbourhood of two or three Miles in Circumference each, all tolerably fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, particularly *Hermatra*, where a Magazine for Fishery was erected in the Reign of King *Charles I.* Eighteen Leagues West from *North Visk*, and twenty from *Harries*, lie the Islands called *St. Kilda*, or *Hirt*; these are the most remote of all the *Scots* Isles to the North-west: The first, properly call'd *St. Kilda*, is two Miles long and one broad, fac'd round with a steep Rock, except at the Bay on the South-East, where Vessels arrive. The Land rises high in the middle, and there are several Fountains of good Water on each side the Island. Their Grain is Oats and Barley, the latter accounted the largest in the Western-Isles. The Inhabitants are about Two Hundred in Number, very well proportion'd, and comely. They are Protestants, and very zealous, according to their Knowledge, which is but small, for want of Instruction. They are very regular, and just in their Conversation, and Strangers to Luxury and Excess. They have a Chappel, where they assemble on the Lord's Day to hear the Lord's Prayer, Creed and Ten Commandments, and neither work themselves, nor will allow any Stranger to work on that Day. It belongs to the Laird of *Macleod*, the chief of that ancient Clan, who commonly makes some Cadet of his Family Steward of this Island, to receive his Rents, which are paid in Fish, Fowl, Feathers,

thers, Wooll, Butter, Cheefe, Cattel and Corn; and the Steward's Deputy is, in his Absence, the chief Man of the Island, and generally, except when a Minister is sent thither from *Harries*, baptizes and marries. They have an Altar and Crucifix in their Chappel, which have continued there since the Time of Popery; and tho' they pay no Worship to the Crucifix, yet they swear decisive Oaths, by laying their Hand upon it, and take the Marriage Oath in the same manner. Not long ago the Devil stirr'd up an illiterate Fellow, one of the Natives, to impose upon their Ignorance, by pretending that St. *John the Baptist* and the Virgin *Mary* had appeared to him, and taught him Sermons, Prayers and Hymns; the latter he alledg'd was effectual to secure Women against Miscarriage; and his Price for teaching it was a Sheep. He told them of a little Hill where St. *John* and the Virgin appear'd to him, and made them believe, that if any of their Black Cattel or Sheep came near to taste the Grass of that Hill, they must immediately be kill'd and eaten, and it was necessary that he himself should always partake of the Treat. He was discover'd at last by his lewd Attempts upon several Women, and being, by *Macleod's* Order, transported from thence to *Harries*, he own'd the Devil to be Author of the Imposture, made publick Confession of it in several Churches, and seem'd to be very penitent, but is not allow'd to return any more. Their Houses are, low, built of Stone, and a Cement of dry Earth, and cover'd with Turf, thatch'd over with Straw. They make their Beds in the Walls of their Houses, and lie commonly on Straw, tho' they have great plenty of Feathers and Down. They live altogether in a little Village on the East-side of the Island in good Harmony, are very exact and nice in their several Properties, and allow no Incroachment upon one another, nor will they admit of it from their Landlord, or his Steward, but pay exactly what they agree on. The Island is naturally strong, and with a little Art might be made impregnable. There is an old Fort at the South-end of the Bay. They have two other Islands which belong to them, one call'd *Soa*, about half a Mile from the West-side of *St. Kilda*, a Mile in Circumference, and very high and steep all round; the other is call'd *Borera*, lies about two Leagues North of *St. Kilda*, is about a Mile in Circumference, and most of it surrounded with a high Rock; all three afford good Pasturage, and abound with prodigious Numbers of Sea Fowl from *March* till *September*: They have *Solan* Geese in such Numbers, that they keep about twenty thousand annually in little stone Houses built on purpose, and for preserving their other Fowl, Eggs, &c. the latter they preserve some Months in the Ashes of Peat, and they preserve their Fowl without Salt; they eat the *Solan* Goose Eggs raw, and say they are good Pectorals. They have another Bird here call'd *Fulmar*, about the Size of a Moor-Hen, it picks its Food out of live Whales and other Fishes; when

any

any one approaches them, they spout out pure Oil from their Bills, which the Natives have a way to catch when they surprize the Fowl, and make use of it for their Lamps, and likewise as a Catholicon against Rheumatick Pains, Aches, and other Distempers, it serves them also for Vomits and Purges, for Swellings or Strains, and discussing of Tumors; in all which Cases they lay it is very successful. Both Sexes have a Genius for Poësie, are very hospitable to Strangers, and Charitable to their own Poor, for whose Maintenance they all contribute in Proportion. They have but one Boat belonging to the Island, in which every Man has a Share proportionable to the Rent he pays. The Men are generally strong, are stout Rowers, and will tug along time at the Oar without Intermission. They use no Compass, but take their Measures from the Sun Moon or Stars, and chiefly from the Courses of the Flocks of the Sea-Fowl, because they know very well to what Rocks or Islands they resort. They are excellent at climbing of Rocks, being accusom'd to it from their Infancy, in order to catch the Fowl that build on them. They have two Ropes which belong to them in common for climbing the Rocks, they are twenty four Fathoms in length each, and covered with Cows Hides salted for the use, to prevent their being cut by the Rocks; the Men climb by Turns, and bring home some thousands of Eggs and Fowls at a time: They also make Gins of Horse hair for catching the Fowls, and sometimes they lose their Lives by climbing. The richest Man in the Isle has not above eight Cows, eighty Sheep, and two or three Horses. They have no Money, but barter with one another for what they want.

Mr. Martin in his Description of the Islands gives an Account of that call'd the *Second Sight*, which, he says, is a Representation by way of Vision of something to come, and makes such a strong Impression upon the Seer, that they cannot see or think of any thing else while the Vision lasts, and they appear chearful, or otherwise, according to the Nature of the Object represented; they use no previous Means to attain it, and to most of 'em 'tis very troublesome. The Instances of the Truth of this *Second Sight*, as 'tis call'd, are so many and so frequent, that it can scarcely be disputed: And tho' it were uncharitable to conclude that all those Representations are made by the Ministry of bad Spirits, especially since some of 'em have been made for good Ends, and to People against whose Morals or Religion there was no known Objection; yet from so many Instances of those Visions being for trifling or ludicrous Objects, and from the general Decay of this Faculty, as Christian Knowledge increaseth among 'em, it can be no Breach of Charity to think that those Representations at least are made by the Ministry of evil Spirits. Some of the People to whom those Visions have been frequent, have learn'd by Experience to determine the Time when the Things represented shall come to pass.

C H A P. XII.

Of the Northern Isles of Scotland.

WE come now to the Isles of *Orkney* and *Shetland*: The *Orkneys* call'd by the *Latins*, *Orcades*, have the *Caledonian* Ocean on the West, the *German* Ocean on the East, the Sea that divides them from *Shetland* on the North, and *Pentland Firth*, twenty four Miles long and twelve Miles broad, which divides them from the main Land of *Scotland* on the South. Ancient Authors differ about their Number, *Pliny* reckon'd them forty, *Orosius* thirty three; but it appears by later Discoveries that they are only twenty eight. *Stroma* lies so near the Coast of *Caithness*, that it was always possess'd by the Earls of that Country, and therefore not reckon'd amongst the *Orcades*. This is a small Island, but not unfruitful. Authors are not agreed as to the Reason of giving the Name of *Pentland-Firth* to that Streight which lies between the *Orcades* and the main Land; some say it is a Corruption of the Word *Pickland Firth*, which was so call'd because the *Picts* formerly inhabited those Islands, and part of the neighbouring Continent, and that many of them perish'd here when repuls'd by the ancient Inhabitants of *Orkney*: Others think *Pentland Firth* the proper Name; and that it was so denominated from the Highlands or Hills in the North of *Scotland*, by which it is bounded on one side, for the same Reason that the high Hills, which take their Rise some Miles West of *Edinburgh*, are call'd *Pentland Hills*. This Firth is remarkable for its swift, violent and contrary Tides, occasion'd by the Multitude of the Isles, and the Narrowness of the Passage, which makes it very dangerous, especially to Strangers; and what's remarkable, the Whirlpools with which this Firth abounds, occasion'd as is thought, by some Hiatus's in the Earth below, are most dangerous in a Calm, and whirl the Boats or Ships round till they be swallowed up; but if there be any Wind, and the Boat under Sail, they are pass'd without Danger. The Mariners who use to carry Passengers between the main Land and the Isles, if at any time they be drove near those Whirlpools by the Tide, they throw a Barrel, Oar, Bundle of Straw, or any other bulky thing that comes to hand, into the Whirlpools, which makes them smooch enough till the Vessel pass over them; and what is thus cast in is generally found floating again a Mile or two distant. The different Tides in this Firth are reckon'd twenty four, and run with such impetuous Force, that no Ship under Sail with the fairest Wind is able to make way against them; yet the Natives on both sides,

who

who know the proper Seasons, pass this Firth every Day safely, except when the Weather is tempestuous.

The first of the *Orkney* Islands is *South Ronaldsa*, six Miles long and five broad, fruitful in Corn, and well inhabited; it has a safe Harbour on the North-side, but on the South-East has the dangerous Rocks call'd *Pentland Skerries*; it abounds with Cattel, and has two Parish Churches. A little to the South-West lies *Swinna*, a small Island, fruitful in Corn, capable of maintaining a few Husbandmen and their Families, has a good Fishing on its Coasts, and is noted for a good Slate Quarry. The Whirlpools near this Island are call'd the Wells of *Swinna*. Beyond *Swinna* lies *Wayer* and *Hoy*, which are, but one Isle, twelve Miles long, and full of high Mountains; that part call'd *Wayer* is fruitful, and very well inhabited. This Island has several good Harbours, particularly that call'd *North-Hope*, one of the best in the World, and properest for those who design a Fishing Trade. That part call'd *Hoy*, from which 'tis only separated by a Spring-Tide, has the highest Mountains in *Orkney*, and the deepest Valleys, which strike a Terror into Strangers that have Occasion to Travel that way; on these Mountains there are many Sheep which run wild, and are scarcely to be caught by any Art. On *Rora-head*, a high and rugged Promontory in this Island, an extraordinary Fowl, which the Inhabitants call *Lyer*, builds its Nest, it is about the Size of a Duck, and so fat, that it seems to be nothing else; the Inhabitants admire it much, and venture their Lives to climb for it by Ropes, &c. 'tis reckon'd delicious Food eat with Vinegar and Pepper. In a Valley betwixt two Mountains here, lies a Stone call'd the *Dwarfy-Stone*, it is thirty six Foot long, eight Foot broad, nine Foot thick, hallowed within by Art, it has a square Hole of two Foot high for an Entrance, and a Stone by it of the same Dimensions for a Door; within at one end there is a Bed artfully cut out of the Stone, with a Pillow, large enough for two Men to lie at full length; at the other end there is a Couch, in the middle there is a Hearth for a Fire, and a Hole cut out above it for a Chimney; it lies a Mile from any House, and the Ground about it is all covered with Heath; is suppos'd to have been a Hermet's Cell. In the top of one of the high Mountains here there is a Fountain of excellent clear sweet Water, so light, that let a Man drink what Quantity he pleases, he never finds himself the heavier; from the top of these Mountains the Sun is to be seen all Night about the Summer Solstice. On the North part of this Island there is a Church, a Gentleman's Seat, and several Farm-Houses; and there are divers Lakes here, which abound with Fishes, especially Trouts. Three Miles from *South Ronaldsa* lies *Burra*, three Miles long, and one broad, fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, and affords excellent Fuel: *Stewart* of *May* built a noble and sumptuous Stone House here. This Isle abounds with Rabbits, and has a Chap-

pel, but belongs to the Parish of *South Ranaſſa*. West from this lies *Flotta*, five Miles long, and three and a half broad, moſt of it encompass'd with high Rocks; it has a Church and a Gentleman's Seat, and abounds with excellent Land Fowl in its Heaths, but has little Corn Ground, and not many Inhabitants. Near this lie *Faira*, *Cava* and *Gramſey*, fruitful and pleaſant, though ſmall Iſlands.

We paſs by ſeveral Holms, as they call them, which are left for Paſturage, and come to *Pomona*, the largeſt of the *Orkney* Iſlands, and for that Reaſon call'd the Main land; it is twenty four Miles long, in ſome places nine, and in others ſix Miles broad; it is very fruitful and well inhabited. In this Iſland lies *Kirkwall*, the only Town in *Orkney*, a Royal Borough, pleaſantly ſituated upon a Bay near the middle of the Iſland; it is about a Mile in length, and is the Seat of Juſtice, where the Sheriff, &c. keep their Courts; it conſiſts of one Street, the Houſes are well built, and moſt of 'em covered with Slate; the Crown had formerly a very ſtrong Cattle here, which is now in Ruins. Near the Caſtle ſtands a ſtately Houſe, formerly the Biſhop's Seat, and near to that a Pallace, which was begun by *Patrick Stewart*, Earl of *Orkney*, in 1574, but not finiſh'd, becauſe of his untimely Death; ſeveral Rooms have been curiouſly painted with Scripture Stories. There is a ſtately Church here, formerly call'd by the Name of *St. Magnus*, who, the Natives ſay, was their firſt Apoſtle; it is very magnificent for this part of the World, is built of hewen Stone, excellently poliſh'd, has fourteen Pillars on each ſide, and a Steeple erected on four large Pillars in the middle, with very fine Bells in the Steeple; there are ſo many Turnings that 'tis hard for a Stranger to find his way out or in. There is a Publick Grammar School here; they have two Weekly Markets, and an Annual Fair, which holds Three Days. The Town is govern'd by a Provost, four Bailiffs, and a Common-Council. This Iſland has nine Pariſh Churches many Promontories and Bays, and ſeveral Mines of good White and Black Lead; it has alſo ſeveral Gentlemen's Seats, and divers Lakes and Rivulets, which abound with Salmon and other Fiſh. It has four very good Harbours, viz. one at *Kirkwall*, both large and ſafe, another at *Deerſound*, very large, with good Anchorage, and capable of receiving the greateſt Fleets; the third is at *Graham's Hall*, and the fourth at *Kerſton*, which is very commodious, and well fenced againſt all Winds. Eaſt from the main Land lies *Coppinſha*, a ſmall Iſland, but fruitful in Corn and Graſs, has a good Fiſhing, and abounds with Fowl; it is very conſpicuous to Seamen, as is the Holm to the North-Eaſt of it call'd the Horſe of *Coppinſha*. North from the main Land lies *Shapinſha*, five or ſix Miles long, and three broad; it has a very ſafe Harbour, and a Pariſh Church. To the South-Eaſt lies *Sironſa*, ſix Miles long and three broad, well known becauſe of its good Harbours to thoſe who frequent this Country and

and *Shetland* for Fishing; it is very fruitful, and well inhabited, and has a Rock belonging to it call'd *Ouskerrie*, remarkable for its good Fishery. A little North of it lies a little pleasant Isle call'd *Papa-Stronfa*, very fruitful and well inhabited. Further North lies *Sanda*, about twelve Miles long, and eight Miles broad, well inhabited, and has two Harbours; it abounds with Cattel, Hay and Fish, but the Inhabitants are oblig'd to bring their Fuel from *Eda*, which lies East of it, it is ten Miles long, and in some places five Miles broad; there is good Salt made here, and it abounds with Fish and Fowl, but not with Corn and Grass. Three Miles West from *Kirkwal* lies *Damsey*, a small, but fruitful Island, and abounds with Fish. To the North-West lies *Roufa*, eight Miles long and six broad; it has many Promontories and high Hills, but on the Coast is fruitful and well inhabited; it abounds also with Fowl, Fish and Rabbits: There are several other Islands in the Neighbourhood, which are fruitful enough for their Extent. Eight Miles North from *Kirkwal* lies *Eaglish*, three Miles long and two broad; it has a safe Road for Ships, is very pleasant and fruitful, and has a Parish Church. Five Miles North-East lies *North Fara*, three Miles long, 'tis but thinly inhabited, but affords the common Commodities of the Country. *South Fara*, which lies near *Burra*, is much of the same Extent and Nature. North from *Eaglish* lies *Westra*, eight Miles long, in some places five, and in others three Miles broad; it is well inhabited, abounds with Corn, Cattel, Fish and Rabbits, has a strong Castle, with a convenient Harbour. Two Miles North-East lies *Papa Westra*, three Miles long, a Mile and a half broad, is well inhabited, has a good Harbour, and, together with the other *Westra*, makes up a Parish. The People of this Country are generally healthful, stout, and well proportion'd; they are more numerous than can reasonably be imagin'd: *Bleau* in his *Atlas*, says, they muster'd 10000 Men at once near *Kirkwal*, fit to carry Arms, besides those that were left to cultivate the Ground. The Commodities which they export yearly are Butter, Tallow, Hides, Barley, Malt, Oatmeal, Fish, salted Beef, Pork, Rabbit skins, Otter-skins, White Salt, Stuffs, Stockings, Wooll, Hams, Quills, Down, Feathers, &c. *Molucca* Beans, figur'd Stones, and peculiar sorts of Fish and Fowls are found here. The *Clauk* Geese, or *Barnacles*, which were reckon'd to breed in Trunks of Trees, or in the Timber of old Ships, and have been so frequently seen about those and the Neighbouring Islands, have occasion'd abundance of Wrangling among the Learned; some of 'em have deny'd the Matter of Fact, and boldly asserted there could be no such thing in Nature as Birds to proceed from Trees: Others, who could not resist the Evidence of so many Persons of Credit, who had seen and attested the hanging of Birds of that sort to the Trunks of Trees, &c. have had recourse to such strange Philosophical No-

tions for explaining this Phenomenon, as still made the thing more ridiculous and incredible: But there is two ways to solve this Difficulty, found out by modern Authors, both of which seem very probable; the first is the *Concha anatifera*, mention'd by Sir Robert Sibbald in the Third Book of the Second Part of his Natural History of Scotland, Cap. 12. wherein he says, that those Shells stick to Sea Ware, or Logs of Fir, and suck Nourishment from them; that the Animal contain'd in those Shells is a Fish, but unshapely, and sends out such a Multitude of Feet as resemble Hair, which the unwary Observer takes for Feathers; and of this Animal Sir Robert has given us a Cut in the End of his Book: Dr. Wallis in his Description of Orkney has done the like, and tells us he has seen some Thousands of those *Concha* sticking to Logs of Wood drove ashore in that Country. But the Solution given by a later Author in his *Curiosties of Nature and Art in Husbandry and Gardening*, lately printed at London, pag. 311. seems still to be more plain, if the Fact be true, viz. That the *Barnacles* lay their Eggs as Fish do theirs, and leave them at the Mercy of the Waves, and that as they float they stick to what they meet, especially rotten Wood, Sea Ware, and other Maritime Plants, upon which we may observe a glutinous Substance, and that they are hatch'd there by the Heat of the Sun.

This Country had anciently its own Kings, and after it was reduc'd by the Scots upon the Ruin of the *Pictish* Kingdom, it was for some Time possess'd by the Danes and Norwegians; but recover'd again by the Scots, and given by King Alexander to a Nobleman, Sirnamed *Speire*, an Heiress of whose Family brought it to the *Siinclairs*, of whom one carry'd the Title of Prince of Orkney, Duke of Oldenburgh, &c. and married a Daughter of the King of Denmark; but that Family having lost it, the Title was annex'd to the Crown, and enjoy'd by *Hepburn*, Earl of *Bothel*, afterwards by a Natural Son of King James V. and now gives Title of Earl to Lord George, Son of the Family of *Hamilton*, well known for his Valour and Conduct, and particularly for the large Share he had in the famous Victory of *Blenheim*.

The Earl of *Morton* names the Steward of Orkney and *Shetland*, who has the Power of a Sheriff, and enjoys the Crown Rents possess'd by his Ancestors, but redeemable by the Crown, to which he pays annually 600 Pound. The Queen has the Rents that formerly belong'd to the Bishop.

Eighty Miles further North lie the Isles of *Shetland*, betwixt 'em lies the *Fair Isle*, which rises up in three high Promontories, and is seen both in Orkney and *Shetland*. The Erymology is not agreed upon among Authors, some of whom call them *Herb-landia*, others *Zelandia*, and some call them *Schetlandia*. There are some who think the Name *Herblandia* signifies High and, because the Mountains rise high up from the Sea; others think they

Cap. XII. Scotland, now North Britain.

117.

they are call'd *Zelandia* because they lie in the Sea; and the Name of *Schetlandia*, some think comes from *Scatlandia*, i. e. a Tributary Land, because formerly they paid Tribute both to the Crown of *Scotland* and *Norway*. They lie in the 61 and 62 Degrees of Northern Latitude, and have *Norway* on the East, which is the nearest part of the Continent of *Europe*. There are in all 46 Islands, 40 Holms, or lesser Islands, left for Pasturage, and 30 Rocks frequented only by Fowl. The first of these Islands is call'd the main Land, being 60 Miles long, and in some places 16 broad, it runs into the Sea with abundance of Promontories; it is best inhabited and cultivated on the Shore, but the inner part is mountainous, and full of Lakes or Bogs, which makes travelling there to Strangers dangerous. The Air is cold and piercing, yet many of the Inhabitants live to a great Age. About the Summer Solstice they have so much Light all Night, that they can see to read by it. The Sun sets between ten and eleven, and rises between one and two in the Morning; and on the other hand the Day is so much shorter, and the Night longer in the Winter, which, with the Violence of the Tides, and the Tempestuousness of the Seas, deprives 'em of all Forreign Correspondence from *October* till *April*, during which Time they know nothing of what passes in the other Parts of the World; a known Instance of this was, that though the late Revolution happen'd in *November*, they knew nothing of it till the *May* following, that a Fisherman who arriv'd there, told them of it, and then they imprison'd him, in order to try him for High Treason spreading such News. They are much subject to the Scurvy, by eating too much Fish; but Nature has furnish'd them with great Quantities of Scurvygrafs for an Antidote. They have little Corn of their own Growth, and therefore import great Quantities from *Orkney*. Their common Drink is Whey, which they barrel up and keep in cold Cellars; this makes it very strong, so that it quickly turns their Heads. Some of them keep for their Drink Butter-milk mix'd with Water, and this they call Bland. The better sort have good Beer and Ale, of which they are very liberal to Strangers. They have abundance of Fish of all sorts on their Coasts for most part of the Year; those which abound most are Cod, Ling and Herring. They have also Shell-fish of all sorts, with Whales, Seals, Sea-Calves, Otters; and in the Winter time they burn Oil of Fish instead of Candle. They abound with all sorts of Fowl, except Heathcocks, and other Fowls, which frequent Heaths, will not live there when brought thither, tho' they have abundance of Heath. They have store of Geese, and many sorts of Ducks. They have plenty of little Horses, which they call *Schelties*, very fit for the Husbandman's Use, and pace naturally. They make coarse Cloth, Stockings, and Knit Gloves for their own Use, and also for Sale to the *Norwegians*. Their Grain is Oats and Barley, but most of the latter. They have abundance of black Cattle and Sheep. Their Ewes are very prollick, and for most part bring forth 2, and some-

times 3 Lambs at once. Their Fuel is Turf, Peat, and Heath. Their Chief Trade of Export consists in Fish, by the Product of which they pay their Rent, and purchase Necessaries. Their Native Language is old *Gothick*, or *German*, as was also that of *Orkney*; but they generally now speak *English*. In their Customs and Habit they much resemble the *Germans*, but the better sort imitate the *Scotts* Lowlanders. Their Religion is Protestant, and they are generally, as well as the *Orkney* Men, very devout. They make no use of Physicians, and if at any time they receive Wounds they cure themselves. There are two little Towns in this Island, the first and oldest is *Scalloway*, on the West side of the Island, where there is a Castle 4 Stories high. The Inhabitants are about 100 in Number. The second, and largest, is *Lerwick*, which by their Fishing Trade is increas'd now to about 300 Families. There are several ancient Monuments in these Islands, and particularly those cay'd *Pits-Houses*, which we have not room to insist upon. The *Dutch*, *Hamburgers*, &c. come hither to fish in *June*, and go away again in *August* or *September*; and sometimes there are 2000 Busses fishing in *Brassa's* Sound at once. The most remarkable of the other Islands here are *Zetland*, commonly call'd *Yell*, 18 Miles long, and 9 broad, has 3 Churches, and several Chappels. Further North lies *Psalt*, much of the same Dimensions, plain, pleasant to the Eye, fruitful, and well inhabited. *Trondra* lies over against *Scalloway*, is 3 Miles long, and 2 broad. A little North-East lies *Walsay*, 3 Miles long, and 3 broad. On the East of *Brassa's* Sound lies *Great Rube*, 8 Miles long, 2 broad, and has a good Harbour. Six Leagues West from the main Land lies *Foula*, three Miles in length. More to the East lies *Brassa*, 5 Miles long, and 2 broad; it has some arable Ground, and 2 Churches. *Burray* is 3 Miles long, has good Pasturage, abounds with Fish on the Coast, and has a Church in it; no Mice will live here, and they forsake the place where ever the Earth of it is brought. *Unst* is 8 Miles long, is the pleasantest of the *Shetland* Isles, has 3 Churches, and as many Harbours; the Inhabitants say no Cats will live in it. *Schetland* is divided into 12 Parishes, but there are many more Churches and Chappels in it. This Country, like *Orkney*, has no Wood in it; and they have some Fish and Fowl peculiar to themselves. The Inhabitants are very bold in venturing to Sea at all Seasons for Fish, and in climbing the Rocks for Fowl. It has been debated among the Learned whether these Islands, the *Orcades*, or the North-East Coast of *Scotland*, was the *Thule* of the Ancients; but we have not room to give an Account of the Arguments for the several Hypotheses, nor to consider which of them are most conclusive. The chief Families in the Shire of *Orkney* and *Shetland* are the *Bruces*, *Sinclairs*, *Monats*, *Nivets*, *Chyneys*, *Stuarts*; *Grahams*.

In the Mouth of the River *Firth* there lye several Islands, the most considerable of which are the *Moy*, it was formerly dedicated

to St. *Adrian*, and had a Monastery and Chappel. The Monk gave out, That barren Women, who come to worship St. *Adrian* there annually, would thereby be cured of their Barrenness, it was frequented upon that Account by Women in the Popish Times; but whether St. *Adrian*, or the Monks had the most Influence in curing their Barrenness the Readers may judge; yet this Cheat obtain'd so much Credit, that *Wood of Largo*, who was a noted Sea Captain, had a Charter of several Lands from King *James IV.* to be in readiness upon Call to attend his Majesty and the Queen while they visited S. *Adrian*. This Island is a Mile long from North to South, and about a quarter of a Mile broad, it lies 7 Miles from the Coast of *Fife*, has a fresh Water Spring, and a small Lake; there grows no Corn here, but in the Summer-time, it affords Pasturage for 100 Sheep and 20 Black Cattel; the West side is inaccessible, because of high Rocks, but the East side is plain, and has 4 places where Boats may arrive, one of them a very safe Harbour for Ships during a strong West Wind. Fish of all sorts are numerous on the Coast of this Island, and it abounds with Fowl, particularly those call'd Skarts, Dunters, Gulls, Scouts, and Kittiwax, the latter is about the size of a Dove, and in July is prefer'd to a Partridge; the Scouts are somewhat less than a Duck, but their Eggs are larger than those of a Goose, and being boyl'd hard eat very well with Vinegar and Parsly. This Island formerly belong'd to the Priory of *Pittenween*, but was granted in Fee by K. Ch. I. to *Cunningham of Barns*, with Liberty to build a Light-House there for the benefit of Ships, for the Maintenance of which they were to allow 2 Pence per Tun; a Tower of 40 Foot high is built there for that End, with a Fire every Night, and the first Builder was cast away as returning from thence to his House in *Fife*, by a Tempest, which some Witches, afterwards executed, own'd they rais'd by the Help of the Devil. The *Bass* lies next, but we have given an Account of it already in the Description of *Lothian*. Higher up in the *Firth* lies *Inchkeith*, betwixt *Fife* and *Lothian*, a Mile and a half long, and about half a Mile broad; the Soil is fat, and produces good Grass, and abundance of Physical Herbs; it has 4 fresh Water Springs, and has many Harbours, one towards each Quarter; it rises in the middle, and has a strong Stone Fort rais'd upon it by Queen *Mary*. There is a Stone Quarry here, which sends forth a sulphurous Smell when any of 'em are broke off, but very fit for Building. There are great Shoals of Fish round the Coasts of this Island, and abundance of Oysters during the Winter. This Island had its Name from the Noble Family of *Keith*, whose Founder had this Island, with the Barony of *Keith-Mareschal* in *Lothian*, and the Hereditary Dignity of Earl Mareschal of *Scotland*, conferr'd upon him by King *Malcom XI.* in 1190. for his Gallantry in the Battel against the *Danes* at *Bar in Agnus*; it came afterwards to the Crown, and was given

by King Robert II. to John Lord Lyon of Glames, the Chief of that Family, with the Barony of Kinghorn, upon his marrying that Prince's Daughter; it is since come into other Hands. 'Tis observ'd that Horses grow fat here in a litle time. Higher up within two Miles of *Aberdour*, lies an Island call'd *St. Cobus-Inch*; it had formerly a famous Abbey, with large Endowments, but it is now ruin'd, and upon the Alienation of Abbey-Lands was given to a Branch of the Family of *Stewart*. Higher up lies *Inch garry*, betwixt 2 Promontories, near the *Queen's-Ferry*; it was alio fortify'd, and the Guns of the Forts could reach the Shore on both sides, so that no Ships could safely pass it without Leave.

C H A P. XIII.

Of the Civil Government of Scotland.

THE Government of *Scotland*, as that of *England*, is by King and Parliament. The *Scotts* Monarchy is justly reckon'd the oldest of the known World. Her present Majesty being the 113th Sovereign, according to the following Catalogue.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 <i>Fergusus.</i> | 23 <i>Moggaldus.</i> |
| 2 <i>Feritharis.</i> | 24 <i>Conarus.</i> |
| 3 <i>Mrimis.</i> | 25 <i>Ethodius I.</i> |
| 4 <i>Dornadilla.</i> | 26 <i>Satrael.</i> |
| 5 <i>Nothatus.</i> | 27 <i>Donaldus I.</i> |
| 6 <i>Rutberus.</i> | 28 <i>Ethodius II.</i> |
| 7 <i>Reutha.</i> | 29 <i>Atbirco.</i> |
| 8 <i>Thereus.</i> | 30 <i>Natholocus.</i> |
| 9 <i>Josina.</i> | 31 <i>Findochus.</i> |
| 10 <i>Finnemus.</i> | 32 <i>Donaldus II.</i> |
| 11 <i>Dursus.</i> | 33 <i>Donaldus III.</i> |
| 12 <i>Evenus I.</i> | 34 <i>Crathilintus.</i> |
| 13 <i>Gillus Nothus.</i> | 35 <i>Fincormachus.</i> |
| 14 <i>Evenus II.</i> | 36 <i>Romachus.</i> |
| 15 <i>Ederus.</i> | 37 <i>Angusianus.</i> |
| 16 <i>Evenus III.</i> | 38 <i>Fethelmachus.</i> |
| 17 <i>Metellanus.</i> | 39 <i>Eugenius I.</i> |
| 18 <i>Caratacus.</i> | 40 <i>Fergusus II.</i> |
| 19 <i>Corbredus I.</i> | 41 <i>Eugenius II.</i> |
| 20 <i>Dardanus.</i> | 42 <i>Dongardus.</i> |
| 21 <i>Corbredus II. Galdus</i> | 43 <i>Constantinus I.</i> |
| <i>Cog.</i> | 44 <i>Congallus I.</i> |
| 22 <i>LuZacus.</i> | 45 <i>Goranus.</i> |

Cap. XII. Scotland, now North Britain.

121

47 Eugenius III.	81 Constantinus IV. Cog.
48 Congallus II.	Calvus.
48 Kinnatellus.	82 Grimus.
49 Aidanus.	83 Milcolumbus II.
50 Kennetbus.	84 Duncanus I.
51 Eugenius IV.	85 Macbethus.
52 Ferchardus I.	86 Milcolumbus III.
53 Donaldus IV.	87 Donaldus Banus.
54 Ferchardus II.	88 Duncanus II.
55 Malduimis.	89 Edgarus.
56 Eugenius V.	90 Alexander I. Cog. Acer.
57 Eugenius VI.	91 David I.
58 Amberkelethus.	92 Milcolumbus IV.
59 Eugenius VII.	93 Gulielmus.
60 Mordacus.	94 Alexander II.
61 Etfmus.	95 Alexander III.
62 Eugenius VIII.	96 Joannes Balliolus.
63 Fergusus III.	97 Robertus Brusius.
64 Solvathius.	98 David II.
65 Acajus.	99 Edwardus Balliolus.
66 Congallus.	100 Robertus II.
67 Dongallus.	101 Robertus III.
68 Alpinus.	102 Jacobus I.
69 Kennetbus II.	103 Jacobus II.
70 Donaldus V.	104 Jacobus III.
71 Constantinus II.	105 Jacobus IV.
72 Eribus.	106 Jacobus V.
73 Gregorius.	107 Henricus Stuartus, cum Maria Stuarto.
74 Donaldus VI.	108 Jacobus VI.
75 Constantinus III.	109 Carolus I.
76 Milcolumbus I.	110 Carolus II.
77 Indulphus.	111 Jacobus VII.
78 Duffus.	112 Gulielmus & Maria.
79 Culenus.	113 Anna.
80 Kennethus III.	

If there be other Nations who pretend to as numerous and as ancient a Catalogue, there is none who can pretend to such a Catalogue all of one Race, and who possess'd the Sovereignty of a Nation so many Years without being conquer'd. The Original of the Scots Monarchy is by Buchanan, Lesley, and other Historians, ascrib'd to the Choice of the Chieftains, or Heads of Tribes, who govern'd the People in an Aristocratical manner, after their first Arrival in *Albion*, till being attack'd by the *Picts* and *Britains*; and none of those Chieftains being willing to submit to any of their own Number, they sent to *Ireland* for Fergus, Son to King *Ferquhard*, to come to their Assistance with Troops, upon which they made him King, and the Crown has continued in his Posterity ever since. It appears however by

History

History, that those Heads of Tribes, and afterwards the Estates of Parliament, did always retain a very great Power in their own Hands, and that the King was not allow'd to do any thing of Moment without their Consent, tho' all pass'd in his Name, as being at the Head of the Administration in Peace and War, From Fergus I. till Kenneth III. they dispos'd of the Succession to the fittest of the Line, without regard to a direct Descent, from Father to Son; but since that Time it has been for most part Hereditary, till Balliol's Time, that he and his Posterity were forfeited for betraying the Sovereignty of the Nation to the English; upon which the Sovereignty was conferr'd on Robert Bruce, the next of the Line, and from him Her present Majesty is lineally descended. The Prerogative before the Union of the Crowns was much more limited than it has been since, as appears by History, and by the old Acts of Parliament, from which 'tis evident that their Consent was necessary for Peace and War, for Guards and Garrisons, for Embassies to Foreign Princes about the Marriage of our Princes, Trade, War, &c. for appointing Judges, Officers of State, and Privy Counsellors; for annexing and alienating the Revenues of the Crown, and for settling the Succession in case of its being controverted. The Curious may find Vouchers for this in a Book entituled, *An Historical Account of the Ancient Rights and Power of the Parliament of Scotland*, printed in 1703, where the Histories and Acts of Parliament which prove it, are quoted at large.

The Parliament of Scotland consists of 3 Estates, viz. Lords, Barons, and Burroughs; but this Distinction is modern, for anciently all Free-holders that held of the Crown in *Capite* had a Right to come to Parliament in Person, and in the old Acts are all call'd Lords of Parliament, but that Denomination came afterwards to be appropriated to the Peers; however, they never late in a distinct House from those other Members, whom later Ages call'd Commons. The Curious may find the Original of those now call'd Lords of Parliament in *Craig. de feudis, Lib. 1. digesti XI.* by which it appears that they appropriated this Name to themselves by Custom and the Courtesy of the Nation, not but that there was a Distinction before betwixt Peers and Commons in Title and Honour; but originally they deriv'd their Right to sit in Parliament from their Free-holds, and not from their Titles.

The lesser Nobility, call'd Barons, being very numerous, and Parliaments being annual by the Constitution, which put them to great Charge in the Reign of King James I. an Act was made, empowering them to chuse two or more Wise Men, according to the Largeness of each Shire, to represent them in Parliament, and since that time the Name of Barons has been appropriated to that State, as that of Lords has been to the State of Peers. By the ancient Constitution the Scots Peers were nam'd in Parliament, the Causes of their being advanc'd to that Dignity, was

submitted to their Cognizance, and the Patent ratify'd by Parliament did generally exprefs the Causes of their Advancement to be *great, evident and reasonable*; and when any Borough was erected with a Privilege of fending Members to Parliament, it always was with Consent of the States. It appears alfo by the old Acts, that the Parliaments were adjourn'd by their own Consent, and the Time and Place of their next Meeting appointed by an Act before they broke up; and during the intervals they appointed a Committee of their own Number to fuperintend the Administration, to affist the King with their Advice, and to be accountable to them at next Meeting; but fince the Union of the Crowns, the Prerogative of the Prince has been enlarg'd, and the Power of the Parliaments abridg'd: This laid the Foundation of that unhappy Difcord betwixt the King and the Country, which broke out into a Civil War in the Reign of King *Charles I.* but upon an Accommodation the Parliament was reftor'd to this Power by his Consent; yet in the Reign of King *Charles II.* thofe Privileges were furrendred by a Pack'd Parliament, which rais'd the Grievances of the Country fo high, as brought on the Revolution when the Convention of States refum'd a Part of it, and the Country has fince fuffer'd feverely by their not refuming the whole. The Parliament of *Scotland* had formerly a Committee to prepare Matters that came before them, call'd the Articles, they confifted of an equal Number of each State, chofen by the Advice and Consent of the whole Parliament, till the Year 1617, that King *James VI.* in order to advance his Prerogative, alter'd the Method, by getting the Bifhops to withdraw out of the Houfe, and chufe fo many Noblemen, after which the Noblemen chofe fo many of the Bifhops in like manner, and they Two chofe fuch of the Shires and Boroughs as were to be upon the Articles; by this Method nothing could be propos'd in Parliament without Consent of the Court, contrary to the old Conftitution, by which the Members of Parliament had Power by themfelves, or their Speaker, to propofe what was thought meet and neceffary for the Common-wealth, and therefore thofe Lords of the Articles were abolifh'd fince the Revolution, as an intolerable Grievance.

When the old Practice of making an Act in one Parliament, appointing the Time for the meeting of the next was laid afide, the Parliament was fummom'd by Proclamation at the Head Borough of every Shire, 40 Days before they met; and when the Free-holders, inftead of coming in Perfon, chofe Representatives, every one that held Lands of the Crown valu'd at 40 Shillings Scots, according to the old Taxation, which is now equal to 10 Pounds Sterling *per Annum*, might elect, or be elected, except they were under fome Legal Incapacity. The Representatives of Boroughs were elected by the Common Council of the faid Boroughs, and controverted Elections were determin'd by the Parliament.

Of late, especially since the Reign of King *James VI.* the Officers of State, even such of them as were Commoners, were brought into Parliament without being elected, but this was contrary to the old Constitution, as appears by the Statutes of *David II.* and *Robert II.*

When the Day came on which the first Session of each Parliament was to be held, the Members went to the House in great State and Solemnity; this Cavalcade was call'd the Riding of the Parliament, and the Order of it was thus: The Crown, Scepter, and Sword of State, were brought from the Castle of *Edenburgh* to the Palace in a Coach, carry'd by three of the ancientest Earls bare-headed, and attended by a Guard till they brought them to the King or his Commissioners, and as the *Regalia* pass'd through the Streets the People were oblig'd to uncover. When the King or Commissioner was ready, the Procession begun thus: All the Members mounted their Horses, with rich Footcloaths and Trappings, in the great Court before the Palace, the Burgesses first two and two, being each allow'd a Lackey a piece, two Trumpeters and two Pursevants all in their Coats bare-headed ushering the Way, and they were followed by four Door-keepers of the Session, or Courts of Justice, on Horseback; next come the Commissioners of Shires, two by two, each having two Lackeys, and the said Commissioners and the Burgesses are allow'd to wear Cloaks; next to them come such of the Officers of State as are not Noblemen, and two of the Door-keepers of the Council bring up their Rear; next to them ride the Lords by two and two in their Robes, according to their several Degrees; next to them come four Trumpeters bare-headed two and two, four Pursevants in their Coats, two and two, six Heralds in that same manner; then the Gentleman-Usher bare-headed; next *Lyon King* at Arms bare-headed, with his Coat and Robes, and Foot-Mantle, and his Barroon in his Hand; then comes the Sword of State, the Scepter, and the Crown, carried by three of the ancientest Nobility, who are present bare-headed. On each side the *Regalia* there are three Mace-bearers with their Maces, bare-headed; after them comes a Nobleman bare-headed with a Purse, containing the Lord High Commissioner's Commission; last of all comes the Lord High Commissioner, with the Dukes on his Right Hand, and the Marquisses on his Left; when the King is present the Master of the Horse rides near, but a little aside; every Duke has 8 Lackeys, every Marquis 6, every Earl 4, every Viscount 3, and every Lord 3, and every Nobleman has a Gentleman to hold up his Train beside his Pages. In the time of Episcopacy, the two Archbishops were allow'd the Equipage of Dukes, and the other Bishops that of Lords. When the King is present, the Marquisses ride after the Earls, and the Dukes after the Marquisses, and the Lord Chancellor immediately before the King, bearing the Great Seal. The Noblemens Lackeys have over their

Cap. XII. Scotland, now North Britain.

125

their Liveries short Velvet Coats, with their Badges, Crests and Motto's, in Plete or Embrodery on their Backs and Breasts. The Great Officers of State ride up from the Palace about half an hour before the Cavalcade in their Robes, attended by their Friends on Horseback, and wait in the Parliament-House. When the Commissioner enters, the Lord Chancellor takes his own Purse, and ushers him from the Bar to the Throne. When the King is present, the Lord Chancellor receives his Majesty at the Door of the Parliament-House, and ushers him up to the Throne, the whole Members of Parliament wait on the High Commissioner, or the King, in the Great Hall; the Noblemen in their Scarlet Robes fac'd with Ermin according to their Degree, the Guards follow the King or Commissioner, and the Street is lin'd on both sides with the Train'd-Bands; the Throne is rais'd 6 Steps high, with a Canopy of State over it; on the first Step sits the Lord Chancellor, with other Officers of State on both sides of him, on the next Step sit the Judges; on the Right Hand of the Throne there are two Rows of Benches, upon which the Archbishops and Bishops formerly sat, but now the Chief of the Nobility; on the Left Hand there are 3 Rows of Benches for the rest of the Nobility; in the middle of the Floor there are two Tables, one for the *Regalia*, and in two great Chairs by them sit the Lord High Constable, and the Earl Marshal; at the other Table sits the Lord Clerk-Register, with his Deputies the Clerks of Parliament; on the Right side the Commissioners for Shires sit upon Forms, and on the Left the Commissioners for Boroughs; if the King be present, he speaks to them in his Robes, with the Crown on his Head, and all the Members stand up uncover'd; but the Commissioner appears only in an ordinary Suit, and stands and speaks uncover'd. The Members return in the same Order back to the Palace, only the Constable and Marechal ride on the Commissioners Right and Left with Caps of Permission; the Lord Chancellor and Lord Privy-Seal stay behind until all march away, and then return in the same State to the Palace, as they came from it to the Parliament House; and the same Order of Riding was observ'd the last Day of the Parliament. Freedom of Speech and Debate was very well secur'd to the Members of Parliament by the ancient Constitution, for by the old Acts of Parliament it appears, that the States had a commanding Power in all Matters of Government, but this Liberty was several times invaded by Arbitrary Princes, which generally ended in the Ruin of themselves, or their Favourites; it was very much abridg'd in most Reigns since the Union of the Crowns, and Protestation or Dissents, as to Publick Acts, were accounted Treasonable; but at the Revolution the States claim'd freedom of Speech and Debate as their Right, and Protests and Dissents have since that Time been frequent enough against Publick Acts. When Matters are put to the Vote, every Member answers distinctly to his Name, and gives

gives his Vote in these Words, *I approve, or I do not approve*; and those who are not satisfied, or have not a Mind to give their Vote, say, *non liquet*, which was an Ease to conscientious Members, and a Subterfuge to Politicians. When the Draught of an Act was approv'd by the Majority, the way of passing it was by the touch of the Scepter. It does not appear by the ancient Constitution that the Kings of Scotland were allow'd a Negative Voice, and even since the Union of the Crowns, till of late Years, care was generally taken that nothing should be offer'd to the Touch of the Scepter that might have a Negative put upon it from the Throne. When Acts were pass'd, they were promulgated in the Close of the Session by Proclamation.

We come next to the Members who constituted the Parliament of Scotland.

A LIST of the Nobility of SCOTLAND.

Dukes.

Duke of Rothsay, Prince of Wales.
James Hamilton, Duke of Hamilton.
Anne Scot, Dutchess of Buccleugh.
E. Charles Lenox, Duke of Lenox.
R. George Gordon, Duke of Gordon.
James Douglass, Duke of Queensberry.
Archbald Campbell, Duke of Argyle.
Archbald Douglass, Duke of Douglass.
John Murray, Duke of Athol.
James Graham, Duke of Montrose.
John Ker, Duke of Roxburgh.

Marquisses 3.

John Hay, Marquis of Tweeddale.
William Ker, Marquis of Lothian.
William Johnston, Marquis of Anandale.

Earls 72.

John Lindsay, Earl of Crawford.
John Hay, Earl of Errol.
William Keith, Earl Marischal.
George Gordon, Earl of Sutherland.
John Areskine, Earl of Marr.
John Leslie, Earl of Rosbe.
James Douglass, Earl of Morton.

David

Cap. XIII. Scotland, now North Britain.

127

David Erskine, Earl of Buchan.
 William Cunningham, Earl of Glencairn.
 Alexander Montgomery, Earl of Eglinton.
 John Kennedy, Earl of Cassils.
 John Sinclair, Earl of Caithness.
 Charles Stuart, Earl of Murray.
 P William Maxwell, Earl of Nithsdale.
 George Seton, Earl of Winton.
 George Livingston, Earl of Linlithgow.
 Charles Home, Earl of Home.
 P James Drummond, Earl of Perth.
 William Fleming, Earl of Wigton.
 John Lyon, Earl of Strathmore.
 E Thomas Hamilton, Earl of Abercorn.
 Alexander Erskine, Earl of Kellie.
 Thomas Hamilton, Earl of Haddington.
 James Stuart, Earl of Galloway.
 John Maitland, Earl of Lauderdale.
 P William Mackenzie, Earl of Seaforth.
 Hugh Campbell, Earl of Lowdon.
 Creighton, Earl of Dumfries.
 E Alexander, Earl of Stirling.
 E Thomas Bruce, Earl of Elgin. Now Earl of Alistbury.
 James Carnegie, Earl of Southesk.
 P Charles Stuart, Earl of Traquair.
 David Weems, Earl of Weems.
 William Ramsay, Earl of Dalhousie.
 James Ogilvy, Earl of Airly.
 ——— Ogilvy, Earl of Finlathor and Seafield.
 Robert Daziel, Earl of Carnarath.
 George Livingston, Earl of Callendar.
 David Lesly, Earl of Leven.
 E Lionel Talmaß, Earl of Dysart.
 James Maul, Earl of Pannure.
 Charles Hamilton, Earl of Selkirk.
 David Carnegie, Earl of North Esk.
 Sir Alexander Bruce, Earl of Kincardine.
 Col. Lindsay, Earl of Balcarras.
 Archibald Douglass, Earl of Forfar.
 Charles Gordon, Earl of Aboyn.
 E Livingston, Earl of Newburgh.
 William Boyd, Earl of Kilmarnock.
 Cochran, Earl of Dundonald.
 George Douglass, Earl of Dunbarton.
 John Keith, Earl of Kintore.
 George Campbell, Earl of Broadalbin.
 ——— Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen.
 Charles Murray, Earl of Dunmore.
 ——— Melvil, Earl of Melvil.

George

George Hamilton, Earl of Orkney.
 John Hamilton, Earl of Ruthglen.
 Douglass, Earl of March.
 Patrick Hume, Earl of Marchmont.
 John Carmichel, Earl of Hindford.
 George Mackenzie, Earl of Cromarty.
 John Dalrymple, Earl of Stair.
 Archibald Primrose, Earl of Roseberry.
 James Stuart, Earl of Bute.
 Charles Hop, Earl of Hoptoun.
 David Boyle, Earl of Glasgow.
 Lord Henry Scot, Earl of Dalaraig.
 Archibald Campbell, Earl of Ila.
 Charles Douglass, Earl of Solway.
 Thomas Levingston, Earl of Teviot.
 Thomas Hay, Viscount of Duplin.
 Thomas Hay, Earl of Kinnoull.

Viscounts 19.

E Robert Carey, Viscount of Falkland.
 E Edward Constable, Viscount of Dunbar.
 Edward Murray, Viscount of Stormont.
 William Gordon, Viscount of Kenmure.
 Arbuthnot, Viscount of Arbuthnot.
 P Chreibton, Viscount of Frendraught.
 Archibald Seaton, Viscount of Kingston.
 Robert Mackgil, Viscount of Oxenford.
 E Arthur Ingram, Viscount of Irving.
 James Levingston, Viscount of Kilsyth.
 E Thomas Osburn, Viscount of Dumblane, now Duke of Leeds.
 William Cheney, Viscount of New-haven.
 James Drummond, Viscount of Strathallan.
 Crawford, Viscount of Kilbirny.

Lords 40.

William Forbes, Lord Forbes.
 Frazer, Lord Salton.
 Patrick Gray, Lord Gray.
 Stuart, Lord Ochiltree.
 Allan Cathcart, Lord Cathcart.
 Henry Sinclair, Lord Sinclair.
 Douglass, Lord Mordington.
 Francis Semple, Lord Semple.
 John Elphinston, Lord Elphinston.
 Charles Oliphant, Lord Oliphant.
 Fraizer, Lord Lovat.

William Ross, Lord Ross.
 Walter Sandilands, Lord Torpichen.
 David Lesley, Lord Lindors.
 John Elphinstone, Lord Balmerinoch.
 Walter Stuart, Lord Blantyre.
 William Cranston, Lord Cranston.
 Balfour, Lord Burleigh.
 Napier, Lord Napier.
 E Thomas Fairfax, Lord Cameron.
 E Richardson, Lord Crumond.
 Mackay, Lord Rae.
 George Forrester, Lord Forrester.
 Alexander Forbes, Lord Pittligo.
 Charles Frazer, Lord Frazer.
 William Hamilton, Lord Bargeny.
 George Ogilvy, Lord Bamf.
 Patrick Murray, Lord Elibank.
 David Falconer, Lord Halkerton.
 John Hamilton, Lord Belhaven.
 Sandilands, Lord Abercromby.
 Kenneth Sutherland, Lord Duffus.
 Robert Rollo, Lord Rollo.
 Colvil, Lord Colvil.
 Rutherford, Lord Rutherford.
 John Bellenden, Lord Bellenden.
 Lesly, Lord Newark.
 William Nairn, Lord Nairn.
 E John Churchill, Lord Eyemouth, now Duke of Marlborough.
 David Collier, Lord Portmore.

Note, Those who have P before them are Popish, and those who have E before them are English.

Commissioners for Shires 8y.

Edinburg	4.	Bute	2.	Fife	4.
Haddington	4.	Renfrew	3.	Forfar	4.
Berwick	4.	Sterling	3.	Bamf	2.
Roxburgh	4.	Linlithgow	2.	Kircudbright	2.
Selkirk	2.	Perth	4.	Sutherland	2.
Peebles	2.	Kincardin	2.	Caithness	1.
Lanerk	4.	Aberdeen	4.	Elgin	2.
Dumfries	4.	Inverness	2.	Stewartry	of
Wigton	2.	Nairn	2.	Orkney	1.
Air	1.	Cromarty	2.	Ross	2.
Dumbarton	2.	Argile	3.	Kinross	1.

Edinburgh	2.	Elgin	1.
Perth	1.	Peebles	1.
Dundee	1.	Craik	1.
Aberdeen	1.	Tayn	1.
Sterling	1.	Culrofs	1.
Linlithgow	1.	Bamf	1.
St. Andrews	1.	Whithorn	1.
Glasgow	1.	Forfar	1.
Air	1.	Rothefay	1.
Haddington	1.	Nairn	1.
Dysert	1.	Forres	1.
Kirkaldy	1.	Rutherglen	1.
Montrofs	1.	North Berwick	1.
Couper	1.	Anstruther Wefter	1.
Anstruther Easter	1.	Cullen	1.
Dumfries	1.	Lawder	1.
Inverness	1.	Kintore	1.
Bruntifland	1.	Annan	1.
Inverkeithing	1.	Lochmaban	1.
Kinghorn	1.	Sanquhar	1.
Breechen	1.	New Galloway	1.
Irving	1.	Kilreny	1.
Fedburg	1.	Fortrofe	1.
Kircudbright	1.	Dingwal	1.
Wigton	1.	Dornoch	1.
Dumfermling	1.	Queensferry	1.
Pettenweem	1.	Inverary	1.
Selkirk	1.	Inverury	1.
Dumbrition.	1.	Wick	1.
Renfrew	1.	Kirkwal	1.
Dumbar	1.	Inverheroie	1.
Lanark	1.	Stranrawer	1.
Aberbrothcick	1.	Campbeltown	1.

This was the Constitution of the Parliament of Scotland before the Union of the Nations, but by the late Act of Union it is now as follows: The Peers of Scotland are to name 16 out of their own Number by open Election and Plurality of Voices of the Peers present, and of the Proxies for such as shall be absent, the said Proxies being Peers; and both the Constituent and Proxy being qualified according to Law. The absent Peers may also send to all such Meetings for Election Lists of the Peers whom they judge fittest, duly sign'd before Witnesses, which shall be reckon'd as good as if the Parties had been present and given in the said List; and in case of the Death or Legal Incapacity of any of the said 16 Peers, the Peers shall nominate another of their own Number.

The Election of the Commons, according to the Act of Union, is as follows.

The

Cap. XI. Scotland, now North-Britain!

131

The Shire of <i>Edinburgh</i>	1	<i>Kincardin</i>	1
<i>Haddington</i>	1	<i>Aberdeen</i>	1
<i>Berwick</i>	1	<i>Inverness</i>	1
<i>Roxburgh</i>	1	<i>Nairn and Cromarty</i>	1
<i>Selkirk</i>	1	by turns, <i>Nairn</i> to have	
<i>Peebles</i>	1	the first Election.	
<i>Lanerk</i>	1	<i>Argile</i>	1
<i>Dumfries</i>	1	<i>Fife</i>	1
<i>Wigton</i>	1	<i>Forfar</i>	1
<i>Air</i>	1	<i>Bamf</i>	1
<i>Dumbarton</i>	1	<i>Kirkcudbright</i>	1
<i>Bute & Caithness</i>	1	<i>Sutherland</i>	1
by turns	1	<i>Clackmannan & Kinross</i>	
<i>Bute</i> to have the		by turns, <i>Clackmannan</i> to	
1st Election.		have the first Elections.	
<i>Renfrew</i>	1	<i>Ross</i>	1
<i>Stirling</i>	1	<i>Elgin</i>	1
<i>Linlithgow</i>	1	<i>Orkney</i>	1
<i>Perth</i>	1	In all for the Shires	30

The Election for the Boroughs.

<i>Edinburgh</i>	1
<i>Kirkwall, Wick, Dornoch, Dingwall, and Tain,</i>	1
<i>Forreth, Inverness, Nairn and Forres,</i>	1
<i>Elgin, Cullen, Bamf, Inverury and Kintore,</i>	1
<i>Aberdeen, Bervy, Montross, Aberbrothock and Brechin,</i>	1
<i>Forfar, Perth, Dundee, Couper, and St. Andrews,</i>	1
<i>Crail, Kilrenny, Anstruther Easter, Anstruther Wester, and Pit-</i>	1
<i>tenness,</i>	1
<i>Dysern, Kirkcaldy, Kinghorn, and Brunt-Island,</i>	1
<i>Inverkeithing, Dumferling, Queensferry, Culross, and Stirling,</i>	1
<i>Glasgow, Renfrew, Rutherglen, and Dumbarton,</i>	1
<i>Haddington, Dumbarton, North Berwick, Lawder, and Jedburgh,</i>	1
<i>Selkirk, Peebles, Linlithgow, and Lanerk,</i>	1
<i>Dumfries, Sanguhar, Annan, Locknabain, and Kirkcubright,</i>	1
<i>Wigton, New Galloway, Stranrawer, and Whitehorn,</i>	1
<i>Air, Irwing, Rothsey, Campbellton, and Inverary,</i>	1

The way how they are to be elected is thus: Each of the Boroughs are to Elect a Commissioner in the same manner as they did formerly, (*Edinburgh* excepted, which is allow'd one for it self) and the Commissioners so elected are to meet at such Time and Borough within their Respective Districts as her Majesty, her Heirs or Successors shall appoint, and elect one for each of the 14 Districts above mention'd; and where the Votes of the Commissioners for the said Boroughs met to chuse Representatives from the several Districts to the Parliament of Great-Britain shall be equal, the President of the Meeting is to have a casting Vote, besides his Vote for the Borough from which he is sent; the Commissioner from the eldest Burgh is to preside in the first

Meeting, and the Commissioners from the other Boroughs in their respective Districts to preside afterwards by Turns, in the same Order as the said Burghs are now call'd in the Rolls of the Parliament of *Scotland*; and in case any of the said 15 Commissioners die, or become legally incapable to sit, then the Town of *Edinburgh*, or the District which chose the said Member, shall elect a Member in his or their Place. None are capable to elect or to be elected for any of the Three Estates, but such as are 21 Years of Age compleat, and are Protestants. Those who are suspected of Popery, and refuse, when required, to swear and subscribe the *Formula*, contain'd in the Third Act made in the 8th and 9th Sessions of *King William's* Parliament, entituled, *An Act for preventing the Growth of Popery*, are made incapable of electing or being elected, as are all those who are at present incapable by the Laws of the Kingdom.

And for the effectual and orderly Election of the *Scotts* Lords and Commons, it is enacted, That when Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, shall declare their Pleasure for holding the first or any subsequent Parliament of *Great-Britain*, and when for that Effect a Writ shall be issued out under the Great Seal of the United Crowns directed to the Privy-Council of *Scotland*, that until the Parliament of *Great-Britain* make further Provision in the Matter, the said Writ shall contain a Warrant and Command to the Privy-Council to issue out a Proclamation in Her Majesty's Name, requiring the Peers of *Scotland* to meet and assemble in such Time and Place within *Scotland* as her Majesty and Royal Successors shall think fit to elect the said 16 Peers, and requiring the Lord Clerk-Register, or two of the Clerks of Session, to attend all such Meetings, and to administer the Oaths that are or shall be by Law requir'd, and to ask the Votes; and having made up the Lists in Presence of the Meeting, to return the Names of the 16 Peers chosen (certified under the Subscription of the said Lord Clerk-Register, Clerk or Clerks of Session attending) to the Clerk of the Privy-Council of *Scotland*; and in like manner requiring and ordaining the Freeholders in the respective Shires or Stewartries, to meet and convene at the head Boroughs of their several Shires and Stewartries to elect their Commissioners, according to the Order abovemention'd, and ordaining the Clerks of the said Meetings, immediately after the said Elections are over, to return the Names of the Persons elected to the Clerks of the Privy-Council; and lastly ordains *Edinburgh* to elect their Commissioner, and the other Royal Boroughs to elect each of them a Commissioner, and to send the said Commissioners at such Times to such Burghs within their respective Districts, as her Majesty and Successors by such Proclamation shall appoint; the Common Clerk of the respective Burghs, where the Election is appointed, is to attend the said Meeting, and immediately after Election to return the Name of the person so elected, certify

under

Ca
unde
Nam
Com
cil
unde

Mon
Roxb

M
Twed
Lotbi
Annar

South
Roxb

Sir Ale
Kt.
Capt.

Hon. J

Charle

Sir Jan
king

Alex.
laugh

Geo. Ba
Shires
Sir Rob
Shires

Hon. Ja
Sh
John Ca
Sh
Sir Will
Bu
Alex. Fe

Cap. XIII. Scotland, now North Britain.

133

under his Hand, to the Clerk of the Privy-Council, that the Names of the 16 Peers, 30 Commissioners for Shires, and 15 Commissioners for Burghs, being so return'd to the Privy-Council, may be return'd to the Court from whence the Writ did issue under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom.

The present Representatives.

DUKES.

Montrose,
Roxburgh,

MARQUISESSES.

Tweddale,
Lothian, and
Annandale.

EARLS.

Southerland,
Rothes,

Orkney,
Stairs,
London,
Islay,
Bouchan,
Bute,
Delaraign.

LORDS.

Ross,
Belhaven.

Shire of Aberdeen.

Sir Alex. Cummin, of Culter,
Kt.

Burgh of Aberdeen.

Capt. Erskin.

Shire of Air.

Hon. John Montgomery, Esq;

Burgh of Air.

Charles Olyphant, Esq, M. D.

Shire of Argyle.

Sir James Campbell, of Ardkinglals, Kt.

Shire of Bamff.

Alex. Abercrombie of Glasgow, Esq;

Shire of Berwick.

Geo. Bailie, of Jeriswood, Esq;

Shires of Bute and Caithness.

Sir Robert Gordon, Kt.

Shires of Clackmannan and Kinross.

Hon. James Murrah, Esq;

Shire of Dumbarton.

John Campbell, of Mamore, Esq;

Shire of Dumfries.

Sir William Johnston

Burgh of Dumfries.

Alex. Ferguson, Esq;

Shire of Edinburgh.

John Baird, Esq;

City of Edinburgh.

Geo. Warender, Lord Provost.

Shire of Murray.

Col. Grant, of Grant.

Burgh of Elgin.

Hon. James Murrah, Esq;

Shire of Fife.

Sir John Anstruther, of Anstruther.

Burgh of Dysert.

Hon. Col. Ker.

Burgh of Anstruther-Easter.

Col. Anstruther.

Shire of Forfar.

John Carnegie, of Boyfick, Esq;

Shire of Haddington.

John Cockburn, of Ormiston, Esq;

Burgh of Haddington.

Sir David Dalrymple, of Hales,

Bar. Lord Advocate.

Shire of Inverness.

— Forbes, Esq;

Burgh of Inverness.

William Stewart, Esq;

Shire of Kincardin.
Sir Alex. Ramfay of Balmain,
Bar.

Stewartry of Kirkubright.
Alexander Murrah, Esq;

Shire of Lanerk.
John Lockhart, Esq;
Burgh of Glasgow.

Thomas Smith, Esq;
Shire of Linlithgow
Sir James Cunningham, Kt.
Burgh of Linlithgow.

Hon. Col. Geo. Douglas.
Shires of Nairn and Cromarty.
Capt. Alex. Urquhart, Esq;
Shires of Orkney and Zetland.
Capt. Moody.

Shire of Pebles.
Alexander Murray, Esq;
Shire of Perth.

Sir Henry Sterling, Bar.
Burgh of Perth.
Patrick Hadden, Esq;

Shire of Renfrew.
Sir Robert Pollock, Bar.
Shire of Ross.

Lieut. General Charles Ross,
Esq;

Burgh of Tain.
Rob. Monro, Esq;
Shire of Roxburgh.

William Douglass, Esq;
Shire of Selkirk.
John Pringle, of Haining, Esq;
Shire of Sterling.

Mungo Hadden, Esq;
Burgh of Sterling:
Henry Cunningham, Esq;
Shire of Sutherland.

Sir Wm Gordon, of Dalphol-
ly, Kt. & Bar.
Shire of Wigtoun.

Hon. Col. John Steward.
Burgh of Wigtoun:
Col. Patrick Vans, Esq;

Having mention'd the Regalia on occasion of the Riding of the Parliament, it is proper here to give a Description of them, since by the Union Act they are no more to be made use of, but to be reserv'd and deposited in Scotland for ever.

The Description of the Regalia of the Kingdom of Scotland, viz. Crown, Scepter, and Sword.

The Crown.

The Imperial Crown of Scotland is of pure Gold, enrich'd with many precious Stones, Diamonds, Pearls, and curious Enamellings; the Form of it is thus: It's compos'd of a large broad Circle, (which goes round the Head) adorn'd with Twenty Two large Precious Stones, viz. Topazes, Amethysts, Garnets, Emeralds, Rubies, Hyacinths in Collets of Gold of various Forms, with curious Enamellings; and betwixt each of these Collets and Stones are plac'd great Oriental Pearls, one of which is wanting.

Secondly, Above the great Circle there is another small one form'd with Twenty Points, adorn'd with the like Number of Diamonds and Saphirs alternately, and on each Point there's a great Pearl.

Thirdly, The upper Circle is heighten'd with Ten Crosses floree, each being adorn'd in the Center with a great Diamond betwixt four large Pearls put cross wise, but some of the Pearls

are w
high K
on the
This

since
Charles
in tha
Flower

ly with
patee
King J
by Her

Crown
Cross-
all the
and Ch

are hei
of great
close.

who to
the Ye
ward V

ried a
the up
Figures

Celesti
with a
with a
in the

Crown
Cross
Polar p
it appe

with A
The
but in
vet, ad

and en
in Dia
Cap is

Upon
Ermin
the fou

the Ar
Stones
about,
Cross-
Cushio

Taffels
are

are wanting; those Crosses-floree are interchanged with Ten high Flower-de-luces alternately betwixt the great Pearls below, on the Points of the second Circle.

This is said to have been the Form of the Crown of Scotland since the League made betwixt *Achais* King of *Scots*, and *Charles* the Great of *France*, it differs from other Imperial Crowns, in that it is heighten'd with Crosses floree alternately with Flower-de-luces, whereas the Crown of *France* is heighten'd only with Flower-de-luces, and that of *England* with Crosses-patee alternative with Flower-de-luces. The *Scots* Crown since King *James VI.* went to *England* has been ignorantly represented by Herald-Painters, Engravers, and others, after the Form of the Crown of *England*, with Crosses-patee; whereas there is not one Cross-patee (save that on the top of the Mound) or Globe, for all the rest are Crosses-floree, such as we see on our old Coins and Churches. The Crowns of *Spain*, *Sweden* and *Denmark* are heighten'd with great Flowers or Leaves, resembling those of great Smallage; those Crowns were not anciently arched or close. *Charles VIII.* of *France* is said to be the first in *France* who took a close Crown, as appears by his Medals coin'd in the Year 1494; wherein he is call'd *Imperator Orientis*. *Edward V.* of *England* in the Year 1483, is observ'd to have carried a close Crown by *Selden*. Our Crown is closed thus: From the upper Circle proceeds four Arches, (adorn'd with enamell'd Figures) which meet and close at the top, surmounted with a Celestial Globe, enamell'd Blue Semeé, or powder'd with Stars, with a large Cross-patee on the top, adorn'd in the Extremities with a great Pearl, and canton'd with other four in the Angles; in the Center of the Cross-patee, on the fore part of the Crown, there is a square Amethyst, and on the other side of the Cross there is a great Pearl, and below it, on the foot of the Polar part of the Cross, are these Letters, *J. R. V.* by which it appears King *James V.* was the first that closed the Crown with Arches, and top'd it with a Globe and Cross-patee.

The *Tiara*, or Bonnet of the Crown, was of Purple Velvet, but in the Year 1683 there was put in a Cap of Crimson Velvet, adorn'd, as before, with four Plates of Gold, richly wrought and enamell'd, and on each of them a great Pearl, half an Inch in Diameter, which appears between the four Arches, and the Cap is fac'd with Ermin.

Upon the lowest Circle of the Crown, immediately above the Ermin, there are eight small Holes, two and two together in the four Quarters of the Crown, in the middle space betwixt the Arches to which there is tied Two Diamonds and precious Stones: The Crown is Nine Inches Diameter, being 27 Inches about, and in Height, from the under Circle to the top of the Cross-patee, six Inches and an half; it always stands on a square Cushion of Crimson Velvet, adorn'd with Fringes, and four Tassels of Gold hanging down at each Corner.

The Scepter.

The Stem of the Scepter is two Foot long, of a Hexagon Form, with three Buttons or Knobs of the same; betwixt the first Button and the second is the Handle, of a Hexagon Form, furling in the middle and plain; betwixt the second Button and the third, there are three sides engraven, under the Virgin Mary, (one of the Statues on the top of the Stem) there's the Letter J; upon the second side, under St. Peter, the Letter R; and on the third, under St. Andrew, the figure 5; on the side betwixt the J and R there's engraven 14 Flower de-luces, and on the side betwixt the Figure 5 and Letter J there are 10 Thistles continued from one Stem, from the third Button to the Capital; the three sides under the Statues are plain, and on the other three there are Antick Engravings, viz. Sacramental Cups, Antick Medusa's Heads, and Rullion Foliage; upon the top of the Stem there is an Antick Capital of Leaves imboss'd, upon the Abbacus of which there arises round the Stem three Statues, first that of the Blessed Virgin, crowned with an open Crown, holding in her Right Arm our Blessed Saviour, and in her Left Hand a Globe with a Cross; next to her, on her Right Hand, stands the Statue of St. Andrew, in an Apostolical Garment, and on his Head a Scots Bonnet, holding in his Right Hand a Cross, or Saltire, (part of which is broke off) and in his Left Hand rais'd up, there's an open Book; on the Blessed Virgin's Left Hand, and St. Andrew's Right, there's another Statue, which seems to represent St. Peter, with the like Apostolical Garment, with a hanging Neck superadded, and upon his Head a little Hat, like the Roman Pileum, in his Right Hand half elevate a Book open, and in his Left a Pastoral Staff, (the Head is broke off) and above each Statue being two Inches and a half, (except the Virgin Mary's, which is a little less) the finishing of a Goshick Niche; betwixt each Statue arises a Rullion in form of a Dolphin, very distinct, in length four Inches, with Foliage along the Body, their Heads upwards, and affronted inward, and the turn of their Tails ending in a Rose or Cinquefoil outward; above these Rullions and Statues, stands another Hexagon Button or Knob, with Oak Leaves under every Corner, and above it a Chrystal Globe, of two Inches and a fourth part of an Inch Diameter, within three Bars, jointed above, where it is surmounted with six Rullions, and here again with an Oval Globe, topp'd with an Oriental Pearl of half an Inch Diameter. The whole Scepter in Length is 34 Inches.

The

The
Silver
some
of imb
Plates
is Silver
it is lik
ending
the Sw
great C
with C
cover'd
Branch
there a
the Ch
Max. 1
the Ho
ple in a
and abo
tyr Ad
ty'd w
the Ca
with t
Crosses
Pope
had for
Star, t
Plates,
had suc
a famo
Hermes
a Mon

Quer

H

Tuta

M

Of the

Next
Atchie
ions of

The Sword.

The Sword is four Foot long, the Handle and Pommel are of Silver gilt, in Length fifteen Inches; the Pommel is round and somewhat flat, on the middle of each side there is a Garland of imboss'd Work, and in the Center there have been two enamell'd Plates which are broke off; the Traverse, or Cross of the Sword, is Silver gilt, 17 Inches long and half Inch thick; the Form of it is like Two Dolphins, their Heads joyning, and their Tails ending in Acorns; the Shell hangs down towards the Point of the Sword, form'd like an Escallop flourish'd, (or rather like a great Oak Leaf) on the Blade of the Sword there's indented with Gold, *Julius I. Pope.* The Scabbard is of Crimfon Velvet, cover'd with Silver gilt, and wrought in Filagram Work into Branches of Oak with Leaves and Acorns; on the Scabbard there are four round Plates of Silver gilt, two of them near the Chape are enamell'd Blue, and these Words, *Julius XI. Pon. Max. N.* upon it; at the Mouth of the Scabbard, opposite to the Hook, there's a large square Plate of Silver enamell'd Purple in a Cartouch Azure, an Oak Tree eradicate and fructuate, Or, and above the Cartouch the Papal Ensign, viz. Two Keys in Saltire Address, (these Bowls form'd like Roses or Cinquefoils) ty'd with Trappings, and Tassels hanging down at each side of the Cartouch; above the Keys is the Papal Tiara, environ'd with three Crowns, and the Labels turn'd up adorn'd with Crosses.

Pope *Julius II.* who gave this Sword to King *James IV.* had for his Paternal Coat an Oak Tree fructuate, a Hill and a Star, the latter are suppos'd to have been on the two enamell'd Plates, which are lost from the Pommel: 'Tis certain this Pope had such Arms, as appears by those Verses made by *Voltoline*, a famous *Italian* Poet, as the same are mention'd by *Hermanus Hermes*, a *German* Writer, who gives us these Lines found in a Monastery.

*Quercus, Mons, Stella, formant tua stemmata, Princeps
Hisque tribus, trimum stat diadema tuum.*

*Tuta Navis Petri, mediis non fugitur undis,
Mons tegit a ventis, stellaque monstrat iter.*

*Of the Armorial Bearings of Scotland, Symbols and Knights of
St. Andrew.*

Next to the *Regalia*, 'tis proper to give a Description of the Achievement of the Sovereigns of *Scotland*, and of the Reasons of that Bearing, which we shall do from *Sir George Mackenzie's*

kenzie's Heraldry, thus: Or, a Lion Rampant Gules, arm'd and langu'd Azure, within a double Tressure flower'd and counter-flower'd with Flower-de-lis of the 2d, incircled with the Order of Scotland, compos'd of Rue and Thistles, having the Image of St. Andrew with his Cross on his Breast appendant to it, and this Motto round the Image, *Nemo me impune lacesset*; above the Shield, an Helmet answerable to the Sovereign's high Quality and Jurisdiction, with a Mantle Or, fac'd with Ermine, adorn'd with an Imperial Crown, beautify'd with (Crosses-patee, according to Sir George, but according to the Description above) Crosses-floree, and Flower-de-lis surmounted on the top for a Crest, with a Lion sejant, full fac'd Gules, crown'd Or, holding in his dexter Paw a naked Sword proper, and in the sinister a Scepter, both erected pale wise, supported by two Unicorns Argent, crown'd with Imperial, and gorg'd with open Crowns, to the last, Chains affix'd, passing betwixt their fore Legs, and reflexed over their Backs Or, he on the Dexter embracing, and bearing up a Banner of Cloath of Gold, charg'd with the Royal Arms of Scotland, and he on the Sinister another Banner Azure, charg'd with a St. Andrews Cross Argent, both standing on a Compartment plac'd underneath, from which issues two Thistles, one towards each side of the Escutcheon, and for the Sovereign's Royal Motto's in a Scroll above all, *In defensione*, and under, in the Table of the Compartment, *Nemo me impune lacesset*.

The Scots and Foreign Historians say, that Fergus took this Lion for his Arms when he beat the Picts. Thus Hoppingius, cap. 6. pag. 3. §. 3. tell us, *Cum Picti in agros Scotorum copias primum ducerent quibus haud minus cupide quam strenue obviam iit Fergusius sublati signis, Et rumpendo ipsorum claustra, assumpsi quo Leonem rubrum erectum, aurea facia descriptum, cauda tergum, ut fere mos est, dum se ad pugnam incitat, verberans, eoque generosam iracundiam significans. Vid. etiam Bayerlink. Tom. 4. Theatr. Vit. Tit. signa pag. 324. Pet. Gregor. de Republ. lib. 6. c. 16. Linneus de jur. publ. lib. 6. numb. 86. Memen. Ord. Equit. Card. pag. 146.* It is observ'd by Boetius, Lib. 1 Hist. Cap. 7. and Lib. 10. That the Crown with which the Lion, born as a Crest, is Crown'd, *Corona Vallaris*, tho' our Painters Crown him with an Imperial Crown; and certainly a *Corona Vallaris* agrees better with the breaking of the Picts Barriers, for which this Crest was first assum'd. The double Tressure flower'd counterflower'd was added by Charlemain, when he enter'd into a League with Achais King of Scots, to signify that the French Lillies should defend and guard the Scottish Lion. Hoppingius in the place above quoted, says, that Charlemain adorn'd the Crown of Scotland, being then Emperor, as well as King of France, with four Lillies and Four Crosses, as a Symbol of the Christian Religion, and of the inviolable Fidelity of the Scots.

The Royal Badges, and ordinary Symbols of the Kingdom of Scotland are, a Thistle of Gold Crown'd, the White Cross of St.

St. Andrew's Cross, conquered, erected, Thistle having, Andrew's, his Majesty's, gure, b, cesset, was a Crown, and the St. Andrew's, der meeting, ring with, Parliament, Rundle, inviron, de-lis Or, We, English, ty of the, to take, to shew, Reason.

It appears, that the Lords of the Parliament, being assembled, in public, present, were not, King and, Matters, the Union, limited, that time, to come, Time, the, telling'd, the name, the public, and are, J.

Cap. XII. Scotland, now North Britain.

139

St. Andrew in a Blue Field, the Standard bearing St. Andrew's Cross, which is a Badge deriv'd from the *Picts* after the Scots conquer'd their Kingdom; but the Order of the Thistle was erected by *Achais*. The Collar of the Order is compos'd of Thistles, interwoven with Sprigs or Leaves of Rue, all of Gold, having thereunto appendant on a Blue Rundle the Image of St. Andrew, his Vesture of Cloth of Gold, with a White Cross of his Martyrdom on his Breast, and in a Circle invironing the Figure, beautify'd with Pearls, this Epigraph, *Nemo me impune lacesset*. The ordinary Ensign worn by the Knights of the Order was a green Ribbon, to which was appended a Thistle of Gold, Crown'd with an Imperial Crown, within a Circle of Gold, and the abovesaid Motto. Upon the Anniversary Festival of St. Andrew, being the 30th of *November*, the Knights of the Order met solemnly in the Cathedral Church of St. Andrew, during which Solemnity they were richly apparell'd, wore their Parliament Robes, and had on their Left Shoulders an Azure Rundle, on which was embroider'd St. Andrew's Cross *Argent*, inviron'd in the Center with a Crown, beautify'd with *Flower-de-lis Or*.

We have not room to consider the Objections made by some *English* Authors, and others misl'd by them, against the Antiquity of the Achievement and Symbols of *Scotland*, but design'd to take an Opportunity in a larger Description of the Kingdom, to shew that their Objections carry more of Prejudice than Reason.

Of the Privy-Council of Scotland.

It appears by the ancient Acts of Parliament, that the Members of the Privy-Council were nam'd and chosen in Parliament, being an equal Number of each Estate; they continu'd from Parliament to Parliament, were answerable to the King and Parliament for their Advice, and the King was to do nothing in publick Matters without it, and except Six of them were present, and their Orders sign'd by the King, their said Orders were not to be obey'd: They were sworn in Presence of the King and Estates to give him true and plain Council in all Matters that concern'd his Majesty and the Realm; but after the Union of the Crowns King *James VI.* alter'd this Method, limited their Number, and nam'd them all himself, tho' before that time any Lord of Parliament who was present had a Right to come to Council without being sent for. In King *Charles I.* Time the Parliament of *Scotland* had their ancient Power of naming the Privy-Councillors, in Conjunction with his Majesty, restor'd to them; but since the Restauration of King *Charles II.* the naming of 'em has been in the Crown; they consult about the publick Affairs of the Kingdom, as Peace, War, &c. and are Judges as to Riots, Tumults, and secret Combinations, Murders,

Murders, Witchcrafts, &c. and give Commissions to other Judges. For most part People plead their own Causes before the Council, but in case of Riots Advocates are allow'd, and in their Sentences the major Vote carried it. Causes of great weight were commonly referr'd by them to the Parliament; if the Lord Chancellor be present he presides in this as in all other Courts, and at other times their own President takes the Chair. The Privy-Council has been abolish'd since the Union.

The Officers of State are,

	Salary,
	l.
<i>John Ker</i> , Duke of <i>Roxborough</i> , Great Seal, ———	2000
<i>William Johnson</i> Marquis of <i>Annandale</i> , Chancellor, ———	2000
—— <i>Campbel</i> , Earl of <i>Islay</i> , Lord Register, ———	1500
<i>Sir D. Dalrymple</i> , Lord Advocate, ———	1000
Lord Treasurer Deputy, ———	1000
<i>Adam Cockburn</i> of <i>Ormiston</i> , Lord Justice Clerk, ———	500
<i>Sir James Stuart</i> , Queen's Soliciter. ———	500

Sir George Mackenzie, in his Book of Precedency, takes notice of a Distinction betwixt the Officers of the Crown and Officers of State. The Officers of the Crown had their Designation from the Kingdom, as *Constabularius Scotia*, &c. and in King *Malcolm II.* Parliament were Rank'd thus, the Chancellor, the Justice General, the Chamberlain, the Steward, the Constable, and Marechal. In King *James VI.* time, the Officers of the Crown were declar'd in Parliament to be the Treasurer, Secretary, the Collector, which Office is now join'd with the Treasurer; the Justice General, Justice-Clerk, Advocate, Master of Requests, Clerk of Register; but the High-Chamberlain, Constable, Admiral and Marechal, are Officers of the Crown, but not Officers of State, the specifical Difference being, that in all Acts or Meetings which concern the State they sit as Members, by virtue of their Office, as in Parliaments, Conventions, &c. were the Chamberlain, Admiral, Constable and Marechal sit not as such, but as they are Noblemen. In 1677, the Officers of State that should have place in Parliament were limited to Eight, and thus ranked, Treasurer, Privy-Seal, Secretary, Register, Advocate, Justice-Clerk, Treasurer-Deputy, and Master of Requests; and the Lord Chancellor, if a Nobleman, had his Place as such, but not as an Officer of State.

The Rules of Precedency among the Subjects are the same in Scotland as in England. At the Coronation of King *Charles I.* His Majesty, for preventing Differences betwixt the Nobility of both Kingdoms, order'd, That all those of the same Degree in England should in England take place from all those of the same Degree in Scotland; and vice versa, That all those of the same Degree in Scotland, should in Scotland take place of all those of the same Degree in England; but by the Articles of the Union all

Cap.
all the
are to h
like Or
Peers of
Great B
after th

This
the Aut
the Tim
ner of
by his
wife by
of any
lice w
Three E
being a
their C
to bear
Days, a
in sever
Power
Countr
and Co
Justice
Turn.

The
the ann
bates c
tious to
blig'd i
the for
them h
frequen
rent O
fore it
the Par
Senator
dinary
common
their P
appear
cenary
ed this
Influen
markab
especial

Cap. XIII. Scotland, now North Britain.

141

all the *English* of the same Degree, at the time of the Union, are to have the Rank and Precedency before all the *Scots* of the like Order and Degree at the time of the Union; but the present Peers of *Scotland* are to have the Precedency before all Peers of *Great Britain* of the like Orders and Degrees who may be created, after the Union.

The College of Justice, commonly call'd the Session.

This Court was instituted in the Reign of King *James V.* by the Authority of Parliament, wherein the Lords were nam'd, the Time and Place of their Meeting appointed, and the manner of their Proceeding was regulated, the King being oblig'd by his Promise in the Act, not to desire the Lords to do otherwise by Private Writing, Charge or Command, at the Instance of any Person, but as Justice should require. Before this, Justice was administred to the Subjects by a Committee of the Three Estates chosen in Parliament from time to time, without being allow'd any thing but the Fines arising to the King in their Courts, the Parliament being of Opinion that they ought to bear their own Charges, since they were not to sit above 40 Days, and that it might not come to their turn again once in seven Years, so that there was a Rotation of the Judicial Power among the Nobility and Gentry, without putting the Country to any Charge; this oblig'd them to study the Laws and Constitution, that they might be capable of administering Justice with Knowledge and Applause when it came to their Turn.

The Pretences for altering this Constitution were, That by the annual change of Judges, Causes which required long Debates could not well be determin'd by them, which was vexatious to those who had Suits depending, because they were oblig'd to bring them before new Judges, who knew nothing of the former Debates; and it was also alledg'd, That many of them had not Knowledge enough of the Law, and that those frequent Changes made them liable to Bribery, and to give different Opinions and Sentences in one and the same Cause; therefore it was thought fit to appoint this College, in Imitation of the Parliament at *Paris*, to consist of a President and 14 fix'd Senators or Judges, to whom were added afterwards 4 extraordinary Lords of the Secret Council; and they have 3 Clerks, commonly call'd the Clerks of the Session, to write down all their Proceedings; but as nothing Human is perfect, it soon appear'd that the same Inconveniencies of ignorant and mercenary Judges, and by Consequence of unjust Sentences, attended this Constitution, and particularly that of Bribery, and the Influence of Courts upon their Determinations was more remarkable; this occasion'd several posterior Acts of Parliament, especially in the Reign of King *James VI.* for regulating the Jurisdiction,

Jurisdiction, Presentation, Qualification and Age of the Judges, and for annulling such Presentations as his Majesty had made of any Person under the Age appointed; and to prevent such Abuses in Time to come, in the sixth Parliament of King James VI. Chap. 92. it was enacted, That whereas several private Writings and Charges had been directed to the Lords of the Session by the King and his Privy-Council, sometimes to proceed in Civil Causes, sometimes to stay the Process, and sometimes to stop the Execution after Decrees given, the said Lords should proceed in all Causes depending before them, notwithstanding any private Writing, Charge or Command, by any Person or Persons to the contrary. And Cap. 93. it is enacted, because of a heavy Murmur among the Subjects, that the King chuses Young Men without Gravity, Knowledge and Experience, and who have not sufficient Estates to be Lords of the Session; that the King shall present Men that fear God, of good Learning, Practice, Judgment and Understanding of the Laws, of good Fame and sufficient Estate, who shall first be sufficiently try'd and examin'd by a Number of the said Lords, and if they find him not duly qualified, they are at liberty to reject him, and the King is to present another until he be found so qualify'd; but notwithstanding those good Laws, the Parliament in the Reign of King Charles I. was so sensible of the Corruption of the Judges, that they insisted upon and obtained their ancient Privilege of having them chosen in Parliament; but this Privilege being again surrender'd in the Reign of King Charles II. which brought on the old Corruption, the Convention of States at the Revolution insisted upon some new Regulations, and particularly that the Judges should not be *durant bene placito*, but *ad vitam, aut ad culpam*.

Before this Court all Civil Causes are try'd, at stated Times, viz. from the first of November to the last of February; and from the first of June to the last of July.

They proceed in determining Causes by Acts of Parliament and the Custom of the Nation, and where those are defective, they determine according to the Imperial and Civil Law, not according to the Rigor of the Letter, but according to Equity and Justice; they sit every Day in the Week during the appointed Terms, except Lord's Days, and Mondays and Fridays are appointed wholly for the Causes of the Crown, and no other, of which the Lord Advocate gives a Catalogue to the Lord Chancellor. There lies no Appeal from this Court but to the Parliament, and their Sentences or Decrees are not valid except 9 Judges concur in it. When Causes come before them, the Advocates are first heard on both sides, and the Debates are writ down by the Clerks, after which the Advocates are order'd to withdraw, and the Doors being shut, the Judges debate the Matter among themselves. And when the Debates are over the Lord Chancellor collects their Suffrages, beginning at those

Cap
on the
the m
4 Cla
and o
of th
nally
the W
either
afterw
be intr
fore th
ing, ex
or Kin
Interle
who i
Lord
whose
them
any D
outer
Lords
what
he goe
except
selves.
Lord C
a of t
take C
Oath
Clerks

on the Right Hand, or in his Absence the President does it. For the more ready dispatch of Business they divide themselves into 4 Classes, 4 in each Class. There are Two Houses, the inner and outer; in the outer House the Judges sit by turns, but one of them continues a Week; in this House all Causes are originally heard: If the Matter be clear, the Lord who presides for the Week gives Sentence; but if it be difficult, or desired by either of the Parties, he reports it to the rest of the Judges, who afterwards either send out their Answer by him, or if the Case be intricate, or if any of both Parties desire it, it is heard again before themselves. All the Advocates plead uncover'd and standing, except they be Lords of the Parliament, Privy Counsellors, or King or Queen's Advocate, but the latter goes out, when Interlocutory Causes are argued. There is also a 4th Clerk, who is call'd Clerk of the Bills, he exhibits Petitions to the Lord that is to sit the Week following in the outer House, whose Business 'tis to sign those Petitions when he receives them; he consults the rest of the Lords about those which have any Difficulty in them, and he decides lesser Causes alone in the outer House; but in greater Causes he consults the rest of the Lords by Interrogatories, and repeats to them the Substance of what has been argu'd by the Advocates on both Sides, and then he goes out and pronounces their Sentence in the outer House, except the Case be difficult, and then it is heard before themselves, at the Desire of either Party, as above-mentioned. The Lord Chancellor only introduces Causes into the inner House; 2 of the Judges sit in the Afternoons to examine Witnesses and take Oaths of the Defendants, if the Cause be referr'd to their Oath; the Judges sit in a Semicircle in their Robes, and their Clerks sit under them.

The

The Names of the present Lords of Session are,

SIR Hugh Dalrymple, of North Berwick, Lord President,
Salary 800 l. per Annum.

Robert Dundas of Arncliffe,

Sir John Lawder of Fountain Hall,

Sir John Maxwell of Pollock,

Erskine of Dun,

Adam Cockburn of Ormiston,

Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto,

Sir Alexander Ogilvy of Fotherglen,

Sir James Erskine of Grange,

Sir Francis Grant of Collin,

Sir James Mackenzie of Royston,

Sir William Calderwood,

Hamilton of Panketbland,

Sir James Elphinston of Couper,

Sir Andrew Hume.

Salary 500 l. per Annum,

The Extraordinary Lords are,

Duke of Arhol,

William Marquis of Annandale.

Hugh Earl of Lowdown.

Earl of Ifflay.

They have no Salaries as Extraordinary Lords, but only the Privilege of Sitting and Judging.

The Clerks of Session are,

Mr. John Dalrymple

Sir James Justice of Crichton.

Mr. John Mackenzie of Dalbon.

Mr. Robert Alexander.

Mr. Alexander Gibson of Dury.

Mr. James Robertson.

They have only the Emoluments arising from their Places, which are casual, equally divided among them, and amount per Annum to about 400 l. Sterling each.

There are 6 under Clerks, viz.

Gavin Hamilton,

Boyes,

Livingston,

William Robertson,

Thomas Hay,

Alexander Finlason.

They depend upon the Principal Clerks, and their Profits are also casual, but may amount to 150 l. each per Annum.

The Lords of the Session have also the Power vested in them by the last Parliament, of being a Committee for planting Churches

Cap. XIII. Scotland, now North Britain.

145

ches and valuing Tithes, for which there us'd formerly to be a Committee appointed on purpose.

Their Clerk as they make up this Committee is Mr. George Eubank, whose Perquisites may be worth 100 l. Sterling per Annum.

The Clerks of the Bills are,

Sir Alexander Arstruther of Newark Advocate.

Sir Philip Anstruther of Blacknes.

Their Perquisites are about 400 l. per Annum each.

Lords of the Justiciary are.

EARL of Iffa, Lord-Justice-General, Salary 1000 l. per Annum.

Sir Adam Cockburn of Ormiston, Lord-Justice-Clerk, Sal. 400 l. per Annum.

Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto.

Sir James Ereskine of Grange.

Sir William Colderwood of Poltoun.

Sir David Ereskine of Dun.

Sir James Hamilton of Pancaitland.

} Salary 100 l. per Annum.

John Montgomery of Langshaw, Clerk of the Justice Court, Sal. 100 l. per Ann.

Alexander Ross, Clerk Depute, 40 l.

Edmonstoun of Ednam, heretable Coroner of Scotland.

William Alues King's Writer, Sal. 50 l. per Ann.

Mr. John Michaelson, Keeper of the Register of Hornings, Sal. 20 l. per Ann.

James Guthrie.

Tho. Montgomery.

James Hendeyson.

John Park, Dempster, Sal. 5 l. per Ann.

John Johnston

William Murray.

} Macers of the Court, Sal. each 10 l. per Ann.

} Doorkeepers.

In this Court are try'd all Crimes which reach the Life of the Criminals, be they Peers or Commoners, and the Matter is submitted to the Cognizance of a Jury, which is not allow'd in other Courts in Cases of *Meum* and *Tuum*. The Jury consists of 15 Persons, and the Foreman is call'd the Chuncellor of the Assize or Jury. In case of the Trial of a Peer, the greatest part of the Jury are to be Peers, but they are now to be try'd as Peers of *Great-Britain*. The Votes are collected by the Chancellor or Foreman, and the major part determines the Matter. This Court sits every Monday in the Forenoon during the Time of the Session or Term, and oftner, as Business requires, and the Court directs. All Criminals, those accus'd of Treason not excepted, are allow'd the Benefit of Advocates or Council to plead for them in this Court.

L

Of

Of the Court of Exchequer.

The Court of *Exchequer* in Scotland, is established by an Act of the Parliament of Great-Britain, Anno Sexto Anna Regina, Entituled, *An Act for settling and Establishing a Court of Exchequer in the North part of Great-Britain called Scotland*: Pursuant to a Clause or Proviso for that purpose in the 19th Article of the Act for a Union of the Two Kingdoms of England and Scotland. This Court has the same Power, Authority, Privilege and Jurisdiction over the Revenue of Scotland, as the Court of *Exchequer* of England has over the Revenues there; and all Matters and Things competent to the Court of *Exchequer* in England relating thereto, is likewise competent to the *Exchequer* of Scotland. The Judges are likewise invested with the Power of passing Signatures, Gifts, and Tutories, and to revise and compound them in the same Manner as was done by the Lord High Treasurer, Commissioners of the Treasury, and Court of *Exchequer* in Scotland before the Union, and to receive Resignations in his Majesty's Name in the *Exchequer* at the time of the Union, and to appoint Officers as was in use to be done before, All Serjeants at Law, Barristers at Law of Five Years standing in any of the Four Inns of Courts of England; or such Persons as shall be Advocates in the College of Justice in Scotland for Five Years, are qualified to be made Barons of this Court. Their Commissions are, *quam diu se bene gesserint*.

The Barons of the Court of Exchequer.

John Smith Esq; Lord chief Baron. Sal. 1000 l. per Ann.
 John Scroop Esq;
 Alexander Moirland Esq;
 John Clerk Esq;
 George Dalrymple Esq;

Barons. Sal. to each 500 l.

King's Remembrancers.

John Tarver Esq;
 William Stewart Esq;

Sal. to each 100 l. per Ann.

Attorneys of the Court.

John Beaumont Gent.
 Richard Wood Gent.

Sal. to each 50 l. per Ann.

The Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, William Allensson Esq;
 Salary 100 l. per Ann.

Clerks

Clerks of the Pipe.

John Tyas Esq; }
Colin Mackenzie Esq; } Sal. to each, 100 l. per Ann.

Clerks Auditors of the Revenue.

John Philip Esq; }
Robert Arbuthnot Esq; } Sal. to each, 150 l. per Ann.

Mr. John Veitch, Presenter of Signatures. Sal. 52 l. 15 s. 6 d.

Sir James Mackenzie, Register of Signatures. Sal. 35 l. per Ann.

Mr. Andrew Anderson, Clerk of the Property-Roll. Sal. 35 l.

— Clerk of the Borough-Roll. Sal. 28 l.

Mr. William Bowler, King's Solicitor to the Court. Sal. 80 l. per Annum; and for defraying the Charge of Prosecution 250 l.

Mr. William Montgomery Marechal. 80 l.

Robert Balfour,

John Hog, } Masters of Exchequer. Sal. 150 l.

David Graham,

Lord Bellenden, Hereditary Usher. 11 l. 10 s.

James Stephens, Usher depute. 200 l.

William Dowle, Messenger. 6 l. 13 s. 4 d.

Robert Morrison, } Door-keepers 30 l.

William Keith,

For his Majesty's Charities and Bounties to such Indigent Persons as shall be approv'd by the Barons of the Exchequer to be distributed Quarterly, 2000 l. per Ann.

The Faculty of Advocates.

SIR David Dalrymple, Lord Advocate, Dean of Faculty.

Sir James Stuart, the King's sole Solicitor.

Mr. Thomas Kennedy

Mr. William Dundas

Mr. William Baillie

Mr. James Daes

Sir Patrick Hume

Mr. Robert Bennet

Mr. Charles Gray

Sir James Dalrymple

Mr. Michael Lumdane

Mr. John Menzies

Mr. Robert Cook

Sir John Ferguson

Sir James Nisbith

Mr. Alexander Macleod

Mr. Alexander Ferguson

Sir Archibald Sinclair

Mr. Alexander Wedderburn

Sir William Calderwood

Mr. James Oliphant

Sir Walter Pringle

Mr. Matthew Mackell

Sir Thomas Wallace

Mr. Harry Robertson

Mr. Archibald Hamiltoun

Mr. William Brodie

Mr. James Robertson

Mr. John Horn

Mr. James Gellie

Mr. Robert Pringle

Sir Alexander Cumming

<i>Sir Robert Forbes</i>	<i>Mr. John Falconer Sen.</i>
<i>Mr. John Cunningham</i>	<i>Mr. George Douglas</i>
<i>Mr. John Fairholm</i>	<i>Mr. Patrick Lieth</i>
<i>Mr. Robert Craig</i>	<i>Mr. Mungo Law</i>
<i>Mr. Mark Ker</i>	<i>Mr. John Falconer Jun.</i>
<i>Sir Robert Douglas</i>	<i>Mr. William Fowlis</i>
<i>Mr. George Lessie</i>	<i>Sir John Areskin</i>
<i>Mr. Roger Hepburn</i>	<i>Mr. John Hume</i>
<i>Mr. John Murray</i>	<i>Mr. Adam Colt</i>
<i>Mr. Simeon Mackenzie</i>	<i>Mr. Patrick Fullertoun</i>
<i>Sir Alexander Anstruther</i>	<i>Mr. Alexander Menzies</i>
<i>Mr. Robert White</i>	<i>Mr. Aachibald Ogilvie</i>
<i>Mr. James Stuart</i>	<i>Mr. Colin Mac Kenzie</i>
<i>Mr. John Belshes</i>	<i>Mr. William Weir</i>
<i>Mr. Alexander Ambercrombie</i>	<i>Mr. Alexander Falconer Sen.</i>
<i>Mr. John Mitchelson</i>	<i>Mr. George Seatoun</i>
<i>Mr. John Fleming</i>	<i>Mr. John Borthwick</i>
<i>Mr. William Cunningham</i>	<i>Mr. George Shaw</i>
<i>Mr. George Hutcheson</i>	<i>Mr. John Mac Intosh</i>
<i>Mr. Alexander Forester</i>	<i>Mr. James Craig</i>
<i>Mr. Thomas Wallace</i>	<i>Mr. Thomas Hope</i>
<i>Mr. William Carmichael</i>	<i>Mr. James Bethune</i>
<i>Mr. William Forbes</i>	<i>Mr. David Plenderlieth</i>
<i>Mr. James Colvil</i>	<i>Mr. Thomas Hamilton</i>
<i>Mr. Adam Watt</i>	<i>Mr. Harry Foulis</i>
<i>Mr. David Bethune</i>	<i>Mr. Andrew Massie</i>
<i>Sir Andrew Hume</i>	<i>Mr. William Scot Sen.</i>
<i>Mr. William Aytoun</i>	<i>Sir John Murray</i>
<i>Mr. John Spotswood</i>	<i>Mr. James Baillie</i>
<i>Mr. Isaac Fullertoun</i>	<i>Mr. John Ogilvie</i>
<i>Mr. James Ferguson</i>	<i>Mr. James Campbel</i>
<i>Mr. James Morison</i>	<i>Mr. Alexander Bruce</i>
<i>Mr. Alexander Hay</i>	<i>Mr. Patrick Turnbull</i>
<i>Mr. William Hall</i>	<i>Mr. James Elphinstoun</i>
<i>Mr. John Stuart junior.</i>	<i>Mr. Kenneth Gordon</i>
<i>Mr. Thomas Rigg</i>	<i>Mr. John Carnegie</i>
<i>Mr. Thomas Weems</i>	<i>Mr. Andrew Lauder</i>
<i>Mr. Charles Binning</i>	<i>Mr. Gilbert Burnet</i>
<i>Mr. George Cruickshank</i>	<i>Mr. James Hume</i>
<i>Mr. Walter Stuart</i>	<i>Mr. John Callender</i>
<i>Mr. James Graham</i>	<i>Mr. William Lyon</i>
<i>Mr. John Pringle</i>	<i>Mr. James Hamilton Sen.</i>
<i>Mr. John Dundas</i>	<i>Mr. James Cathcart</i>
<i>Mr. Adam Cunningham</i>	<i>Mr. Francis Hume</i>
<i>Mr. Thomas Halyburtoun</i>	<i>Sir James Dumbiar</i>
<i>Mr. David Areskin</i>	<i>Mr. Andrew Ramsay</i>
<i>Sir James Mac Kenzie</i>	<i>Mr. James Hamilton Jun.</i>
<i>Mr. James Boswel</i>	<i>Mr. Alexander Irving</i>
<i>Mr. John Elphinstoun</i>	<i>Mr. Charles Areskin</i>

Mr. Neil Campbell
 Mr. David Kennedy
 Sir James Stuart
 Mr. William Clerk
 Mr. Joseph Douglass
 Mr. Alexander Ramsay
 Mr. Thomas Buchan
 Mr. Alexander Falconer Jun.
 Mr. George Rofs
 Mr. Joseph Hume
 Sir Alexander Maxwell
 Mr. Charles Cockburn
 Mr. James Barclay
 Mr. James Gillom
 Mr. Francis Wauchope
 Mr. William Scot Jun.
 Mr. William Muir
 Mr. James Dundas
 Mr. George Gordon
 Mr. David Lauder
 Mr. Malcolm Gregory
 r. William Montgomery.

Mr. John Laurie
 Mr. Thomas Menzies
 Mr. James Smallet
 Mr. John Dumber
 Sir John Rutherfordord
 Mr. David Lundy
 Mr. Alexander Stevinson
 Mr. John Ker
 Mr. William Stuart
 Mr. James Paterfon
 Mr. Hugh Wallace
 Mr. Alexander Campbell
 Mr. Robert Alexander
 Mr. Andrew Mac Dougal
 Mr. Charles Cochran
 Mr. Robert Dundas
 Mr. George Smallet
 Mr. John Hamilton
 Mr. John Kennedy
 Mr. Robert Dumber
 Mr. Duncan Forbes.

The Officers of the Faculty of Advocates.

The Dean of the Faculty, Sir David Dalrymple.
 The Treasury, Mr. John Mitchelson.
 The Two Clerks, Mr. William Forbes, and Mr. Adam Colt.
 Three Curators of the Library, Mr. John Menzies, Mr. Alexander Falconer Jun. and Mr. John Carnegie.
 The Keepers of the Library, Mr. John Spotswood, Mr. William Forbes, and Mr. Adam Colt.

The Keepers and other Officers of the King's Signet.

Mr. David Erskin } Keepers.
 Mr. Charles Cockburn }
 Mr. Henry Maul } Deputy Keepers.
 Mr. William Dalrymple }

Writers to the King's Signet.

Sir James Elphinstoun
 William Meinzie
 John Mac Farlane
 Mr. William Sterling
 William Paton
 Mr. David Lione
 Edward Wallace

Mr. James Anderson
 Mr. J. Plenderleith
 John Inglis
 Mr. Thomas Pringle
 Mr. John Nisbet
 Mr. James Baillie
 Patrick Home

James Brisbane	Roger Oswald
Daniel Symfone	Robert Fullerton
Mr. David Ramsay	John Cheisly
Ronnald Campbell	Thomas Ellis
Mungo Buchannan	Mr. William Wilfone
Alexander Glas	George Cockburne
Hugh Somervell	Alex. Guthrie
George Turnbull	James Taylor
Andrew Kerr	Alex. Alifone
Charles Milne	Mr. William Robertoun
Mr. Arther Forbes	John Auchterlony
Charles Meinzie	Andrew Halyburtoun
James Baird	Patrick Scott
Alexander Fyffe	Andrew Sutherland
John Stratan	William Alues
John Cunningham	Sir Alexander Hamilton
Mr. Tho. Aikman	Robert Areskine
Colin Campbell	Charles Bell
Mr. James Home	Robert Wallace
Adam Fullerton	John Lumbdsain
Mr. William Dallas	Mr. John Thomson
Mr. John Montgomery	Mr. James Drummond
William Edmonstoun	William Murray
John Stewart, Senior	Mr. James Cheyne
Robert Campbell	Ludovick Brodie
Mr. James Ure	John Hamiltoun
Mr. Hen. Scrimzeour	Mr. Robert Dalrymple
Alexander Cunningham	Adam Smith
Mr. George Adie	William Dalrymple
Andrew Majorybankes	Mr. Eneas Eliphant
Patrick Murray	Mr. Henry Maule
William Innes	William Kelso
Patrick Comrie	Mr. James Craig
Patrick Mac Donal	John Fetguson
John Ewing	Robert Alexander
Thomas Boyes	James Hutchinson
Charles Chalmers	Mr. Charles Hope
John Rose	William Seatone
George Wilkie	Walter Riddel
John Stewart Jun.	George Faa
Patrick Pitcairne	Charles Mastertoun.
Mr. Robert Hepburn	

The Lord Register and his Officers.

Archibald Campbell, Earl of Ilay, Lord Register.	
Mr. John Mackenzy,	Mr. Robert Alexander,
Sir James Justice,	Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Alex. Gibson,	Mr. John Dalrymple.

Clerks

Cap.

Clerk

Sir A.

the

Mr. 3

Mr. 3

Mr. C

Mr. M

Mr. I

T

The E

D

Sir A

Sir A

Sir F

Ma

The B

W

Arch

Mich

Patric

Alexa

Rober

John

Thom

John

Willi

James

James

Willi

Rober

Willi

Georg

Cap. XIII Scotland, now North Britain.

151

Clerks to the Lord Clerk Register.

Sir *Alexander Anstruther*, and Sir *James Anstruther* Deputies to the Register, as Clerk to the Bills before the Session.

Mr. *James Nicholson*,

Mr. *James Sinclair*,

Mr. *Gilbert Mac Kay*.

} Under Clerks of the Bills.

Mr. *William Foulis*, Clerk of the Registration of Seals.

Mr. *David Crawford*, Clerk of the Admission of Notars.

Officers of the Crown.

THE Earl of *Erroll*, High Constable.

The Earl of *Mareschal*, High Mareschal.

The Earl of *Kintore*, Knight Mareschal, Sal. 400 l. per Ann.

The Officers of the King's Household.

DUKE of *Argyll*, Heretable Great Master of the King's Household.

Sir *Alexander Dalmahoy* of that Ilk, Depute.

Sir *Archibald Cockburn* of *Langtown*, the King's Heretable Usher.

Sir *John Anstruther* of that Ilk, King's Heretable Carver and Master of the Household.

The Baronets in Scotland, Alphabetically digested, with the Dates of their Creation.

A.

WILLIAM Alexander of *Menstrie*, 28 May, 1625. *Scottish Earl, Extinct.*

Archibald *Acheson* of *Glencairn*, 1 Jan. 1628. *Ex.*

Michael *Arnot* of that Ilk, 27 July 1629.

Patrick *Agnew* of *Lochnaw*, 28 July 1629.

Alexander *Ambercrombie* of *Birkenboig*.

Robert *Anstruther* of *Wrae*, 28 Nov. 1694.

John *Anstruther* of that Ilk.

B.

Thomas *Burnet* of *Leyes*, 1 April 1626.

John *Blaccader* of *Tulliallan*, 28 July 1626. *Ex.*

William *Bruce* of *Stenhause*, 29 September 1628.

James *Balfour* of *Denmiln*, 1631.

James *Brown* in *Barbadoes*, 17 February 1654. *Ex.*

William *Bruce* of *Balcaskie*, 21 October 1668.

Robert *Barclay* of *Pearstoun*, 22 October 1668.

William *Bennet* of *Grubbet*, 18 November 1670.

George *Bennet* in the *Prov. of Fife*, 28 July 1671. *Ex.*

William Baird, *Son to the Lord Newbyth*, 4 February, 1680.
 Alexander Bannerman of Ellick, 28 December 1684.
 Patrick Brown of Colinton, 16 February, 1686.
 James Baird of Sauchtoun-hall, 23 February 1695.

C.

Duncan Compbel of Glenorchie, 29 May 1625. *E. of Braidalbin*.
 John Calquhoun of Luls, 30 July 1625.
 William Cunninghame of Cunninghame-head, 4 July 1627.
 William Cockburn of Langtoun, 21 November 1627.
 Colin Campbel of Lundie, 31 December 1627. *Ex.*
 Dougal Campbel of Auchinbreck, 12 January 1628.
 Donald Campbel of Ardnamurchan, 14 January 1628.
 David Cunningham of Robertland, 25 November 1630.
 William Carmichael of Westeraw, 17 July 1627.
 James Carmichael of *that Ilk*, now *Earl of Hindford*.
 David Carnegie of Pittarrow, 26 February 1663.
 James Chalmers *Son to Cults*, 24 November 1664.
 John Cunningham of Lumburghtoun, 21 September 1669.
 Alexander Gunninghame of Corshil, 26 February 1672.
 James Campbel of Ardkinlaff, 23 March 1679.
 ——— Cochran of Ochiltrie.
 John Clerk of Pennicook, 24 March 1679.
 James Calder of Muirtoun, 5 November 1686.
 James Cockburn of *that Ilk*, 24 May 1671.
 Colin Campbel of Aberuchil.
 Robert Cunningham of Auchinharvie, 3 Aug. 1673.
 Alexander Cumming of Culter, 28 February 1695.
 David Cunningham of Milncraig, 3 Feb. 1702.
 Hugh Cathcart of Carletoun, 30 November 1703.

D

William Douglass of Glenbervie, 28 May 1625.
 William Dick of Braid, *Ex.*
 James Dalrymple of Stair, 2 June 1664. now *Earl of Stair*.
 David Dumbar of Baldoon, 13 October 1664.
 Robert Dalziel of Gleanae, 11 April 1666.
 Alexander Don of Newtroun, June 1667.
 James Douglas of Kilhead, 26 Feb. 1668.
 John Dalmahoy of *that Ilk*, 12 Decemb. 1679.
 Thomas Dalziel of Binns, 7 Novemb. 1685.
 James Dumbar of Mochrum, 29 March 1694.
 William Dumbar of Durn, 29 February 1698.
 James Dalrymple of Killock, 28 April 1698.
 Hew Dalrymple of North-Berwick, 29 April 1698.
 David Dalrymple of Hales, 8 May 1701.
 William Dumbar of Hemprigs, 10 April 1700.

James

Cap. XI. Scotland, *now* North-Britain.

153

James Sutherland *alias* Dumbart of Hemprigs, 21 Dec. 1706.
James Dick of Priestfield, 2 March 1707.
Robert Dickson of Sornbeg, 1 March 1693.

E

Gilbert Eliot of Stobs, 3 December 1666.
Gilbert Eliot of Headshaw, 19 April 1700.
James Elphinstoun of Togie, 2 December 1701.
Charles Erskin of Alva, 30 April 1666.
Charles Erskin of Cambo, Lyon, 10 August 1666.

F.

George Forester of Carstorphin, 17 November 1625, *now* Lord.
William Forbes of Monimusk, 30 March 1626.
Arthur Forbes of Castleforbes, 26 September 1628, *an* Irish Earl.
William Forbes of Craigiver, 20 April 1630.
Alexander Foulis of Collingtoun, 7 June 1634.
Archibald Fleming of Fearn, 23 September 1661.
John Foulis of Ravelstoun, 15 September 1661.
Alexander Falconer *younger* of Glenfarquhar, 30 March 1670.
Alexander Frazer of Doors, 2 August 1673.
John Fergusson of Kilkerran, 30 November 1703.
Samuel Forbes of Foveron, 10 April 1700.

G.

Robert Gordon of Gordonstoun, 28 May 1685.
Alexander Gordon of Clunie, 3 July 1623, *Ex.*
Ja. Gordon of Lismoir, 2 September 1625.
William Grahame of Bracco, 28 September 1625, *Ex.*
John Gordon of Haddo, 18 June 1631, *S. E.*
Robert Gordon of Lochivar, 1 May 1626, *now* Viscount Kenmore;
Andrew Gilmoire, 16 August 1661.
William Grahame of Grathmore, 28 June 1665.
Alexander Gilmoir of Craigmiller, 1 February 1678. |
Robert Grierison of Lag, 28 March 1685.
John Gordon of Park, 21 August 1686.
James Graunt *Advocat*, 10 August 1688.
Tho. Gibson, *Son* to Sir John Gibson of Pentland, 31 Dec. 1702;
William Gordon of Dalphoillie, 8 February 1705.
Francis Grant of Cullen, 7 December 1703.
William Gordoun of Ashtoun, 29 July 1706.
James Gray *E/5*, 5 March 1707.

H. Thomas

H.

Thomas Hope of Craighall, 19 February 1628.
 Francis Hamilton of Killoch, 29 September 1628.
 Patrick Hume of Polwarth now Earl of Marchmont.
 Tho. Hay of Park, 26 August, 1663.
 John Henderson of Fordel, 15 July 1664.
 Sir William Hamilton of Prestoun.
 James Hay of Lenplum, 26 March 1667.
 Alexander Hamilton of Hags, 11 February 1670, *Ex.*
 Patrick Houstoun of that Ilk, 28 February 1668.
 Charles Hacket of Pitferren, 23 January 1671.
 Alexander Hope of Keile, 30 May 1672.
 John Hall of Dungleis, 8 October 1687.
 George Hamilton of Barntoun, 1 March 1692.
 Patrick Hume of Lumisdane, 31 December 1697.
 William Hope of Kirklistoun, 1 March 1698.
 John Hay of Alderston, 22 February 1703.
 Archibald Hamilton of Rosehall, 10 April 1703.
 John Hume of Blacadder, 24 January 1671.
 Ja. Holburn of Menstrie, 22 June 1706.
 Colonel Scipio Hill, 4 Feb. 1707.

I.

Robert Innes of that Ilk, 29 May 1625, whose Patent bears the
*Privilege to his eldest Son of the Title of Knight, while the
 Father is alive.*
 George Johnston of Caskiben, 31 March 1626.
 Samuel Johnston of Elphinstoun, 18 February 1628, *Ex.*
 Robert Innes of Balveny, 15 January 1628.
 Alexander Jardin of Applegirth, 24 May 1672.
 Alexander Innes of Coxtoun, 12 March 1687.
 John Johnston of Westerhall, 25 April 1700.

K.

William Keith of Ludquhairn, 28 July 1629.
 Ja. Keith of Powburn, 4 June 1683.
 John Kirkaldie of Grange, 14 May 1664.
 John Kennedy of Girvenmaines, 4 August 1673.
 Archibald Kennedy of Cullean, 8 December 1682.
 Tho. Kilpatrick of Closeburn, 26 March 1685.
 David Kinloch of that Ilk, 5 September 1685.
 Francis Kinloch of Gilmartoun, 16 September 1686.
 Andrew Kennedy of Clouburn, 8 June 1698.

L. David

David
 Jo. Lef
 John L
 Alexan
 William
 William
 Robert
 Alixan
 John L
 James I
 John L

Donald
 Richard
 John M
 William
 Donald M
 John M
 James M
 Robert
 Archiba
 Robert
 John M
 William
 John M
 Patrick
 Robert
 William
 George M
 Alexand
 John M
 Alexand
 Richard
 Thomas
 John M
 William
 John M
 Patrick M
 Thomas
 Robert M
 Andrew
 James M

L.

David Livingstoun of Dunipace, 30 May 1625, *Ex.*
 Jo. Lesly of Wardis, 1 September 1625, *Ex.*
 John Livingstoun of Kinnaird, 29 June 1627.
 Alexander Lindsay, of Evelick, 15 April 1666.
 William Lockart of Carstairs, 28 February 1672.
 William Murray of Auchtertyre, 3 January 1678.
 Robert Lawrie of Maxwellstoun, 17 March 1685.
 Alixander Livingstoun of Glentirren, 20 July 1685.
 John Lauder of Idingtoun, 17 July 1688.
 James Livingstoun of Westquarter, 20 May 1699.
 John Lauder of Fountainhall, 25 January 1690.

M.

Donald Mac Donald of Slate, 14 July 1625.
 Richard Murray of Cockpool, 19 July 1625, *Ex.*
 John Moncrief of that Ilk, 2 April 1626.
 William Murray of Clermonth, 1 July 1626.
 Donal Mac Kay of Stranaver, 18 March 1627, Lord Rea.
 John Maxwell of Calderwood, 18 March 1627.
 James Mac Gill of Cranstoun Riddle, 18 July, 1627.
 Robert Montgomery of Skelmorly, 18 January 1628.
 Archibald Murray of Blackbarony, 15 May 1628.
 Robert Murray of Elibank, 16 May 1628, *S. L.*
 John Mac Kenzie of Tarbat, 21 May 1628, *Earl of Cromarty.*
 William Murray of Dalrany, 2 October 1630.
 John Murray of Abermonth, 1631.
 Patrick Muir of Rowallan, 4 May 1662.
 Robert Maxwell of Orchardtoun, 30 June 1663.
 William Murray of Stenhope, 12 February 1664.
 George Mouat of Inglisfoun, 2 June 1664, *Ex.*
 Alexander Mac Culloch of Myristoun, 10 August 1664.
 John Malcolm of Balbedie, 25 July 1665.
 Alexander Menzies of that Ilk, 2 September 1665.
 Richard Maitland of Pittsichie, 12 March 1672.
 Thomas Murray of Glendoick, 2 July 1676.
 John Maitland of Ravelrig, 12 March 1672, *S. E.*
 William Maxwell of Monreith, 8 January 1681.
 John Maxwell of Netherpollpock, 12 August 1682.
 Patrick Maxwell of Sprinkel, 7 February 1683.
 Thomas Moncrief of that Ilk, 30 November 1683.
 Robert Mill of Barntoun, 19 March 1686.
 Andrew Myreton of Gogar, 28 June 1701.
 James Mac Kenzie, Son to the Earl of Cromarty, 8 Feb. 1704.

Kenneth Mac Kenzie, *also Son to the said Earl with his Grandfather Sir John Mac Kenzie of Tarbets* } 8 Feb. 1704.
precedency in the Year 1628.
 Alexander Murray of Melgum, 29 January 1704.

N.

Archibald Napier of Merchistoun, 2 March 1627, *now Lord.*
 John Nicolson of Lefwade, 27 July 1629.
 Thomas Nicolson of Carnock, 16 January 1637, *Ex.*
 Patrick Nisbet of Cragentinny, 2 December 1669.
 Thomas Nicholson of Balcaskie, 15 April 1700.
 John Nicolson of Tullicultry, *Ex.*
 Thomas Nairn of Dunsinnes, 31 March 1704.
 James Nasmith of Davick, 31 July 1706.

O.

John Ogilvie of Innerquharity, 29. Sept. 1626.
 George Ogilvie of Carnouslie, 24 April 1626, *Ex.*
 George Ogilvie of Bamf, 30 July 1627, *S. L.*
 James Oliphant of Newtoun, 28 July 1629.
 George Ogilvie of Barras, 5 July 1662.
 Alexander Ogilvie of Forglen, 23 July 1701.

P.

John Prestoun of Airdry, 22 February 1628.
 Archibald Primrole of Chester, 5 Aug. 1651.
 William Purves of Purveshall, 5 July 1665.
 Robert Pringle of Stichel, 5 January 1683.
 Hugh Paterson of Bannockburn, 6 March 1686.
 William Paterson of Grantoun, 28 July 1687.
 Robert Pollock of that Ilk, 30 November 1703.

R.

Gilbert Ramsay of Balmain, 3 September 1625.
 John Riddle of that Ilk, 14 May 1628.
 John Richardson of Pancairland, 13 November 1630.
 John Ramsay of Whitehill, 2 June 1665.
 Francis Ruthven of Reidcastle, 11 July 1666.
 Gilbert Ramsay of Bamf, 3 December 1666.
 Andrew Ramsay of Abbotshall, 23 June 1669.
 James Rothead of Innerlieth, 4 June 1704.
 John Reid of Barra, 30 November 1703.

S. Alexander

S.

- Alexander Strachan of Thorntoun, 28 May 1625.
 James Stuart of Bute, 28 March 1627, now E. of Mountstuart.
 — Sinclair of Kinnaird.
 James Sibbald of Rankeille, 24 April 1630. *Ex.*
 John Sinclair of Dumbeath, and }
 — Sinclair of Canisbay, } 2 January 1631.
 Jo. Sken of Currihill.
 Jo. Sinclair of Stevinson, 18 June 1636.
 Walter Seatoun of Abercorn, 3 June 1663.
 Jo. Seatoun of Garletoun, 9 December 1664.
 Robert Sinclair of Longformacus, 10 December 1664.
 George Stirling of Glorat, 30 April 1666.
 Alexander Stirling of Ardoch, 2 May 1666.
 Francis Scot of Thirlstane, 22 August 1666.
 Archibald Stuart of Blackhall, 27 March 1667.
 Archibald Stuart of Castlemilk, 28 February 1668.
 Robert Seatoun, *son to the Lord Wintoun*, 24 January 1671.
 John Scot of Ancrum, 27 October 1671.
 Charles Stuart, *second son to the Earl* }
 of Murray. } 23 Sept. 1681, E. S.
 William Sharp of Scotsraig, 21 April 1683.
 Thomas Stuart of Blair, 2 January 1683.
 Alexander Seatoun of Pitmedden, 11 December 1683.
 Thomas Strachan of Inchtuthel, 8 May 1685.
 John Schaw of Greenock, 28 June 1687.
 Robert Stuart of Allenback, 15 August 1787.
 Archibald Stuart of Burrow, 4 November 1687.
 Thomas Stuart of Cultness, 29 January 1698.
 George Suttie of Balgown, 5 May 1702.
 James Stuart of Goodtrees, 22 December 1705.
 Robert Stuart of Tillicutry, 24 April 1707.

T.

Patrick Threapland of Fingask, 10 November 1687.

W.

- John Weems of *that ilk.* 28 May 1625, now E. of Weems.
 Henry Waidlaw of Pittrewe, 5 March 1631.
 John Wood of Bonningtoun, 11 May 1666.
 Thomas Wallace of Craigie, 8 March 1670.
 George Weir of Blackwood, 28 November 1694.
 Peter Wedderburn of Gosford, 30 December 1697.
 Adam Whiteford of Blairquhan, 30 December 1707.
 John Widderburn of Blacknells, 9 August 1704.

James

James Weems of Bogie, 22 October 1704.

George Wishart, 17 June 1706.

George Warender, May 1705.

Total 238

The General Post-Office at Edinburgh.

WAS establish'd by the 20th Act of the Parliament of Scotland, in the Reign of King William, *Ann. Dom. 1694*, and a Post-Master-General appointed by Letters Patent under the Privy-Seal : But now that Office is managed by Commission from the General Post-Master of Great-Britain, by,

George Maine, Manager in Scotland, Sal. 200 l. Sterling per An.

His Accountant's Salary, 50 l. per Annum.

A Clerk 50 l. per Annum.

The Clerks Assistant, 25 l. per Annum.

Three Letter-Carriers, each 9 s. per Week.

Commissioners and other Officers of His Majesty's Customs, &c.

SIR James Campbell, Bar.

William Culliford

John Cayley

Humfrey Brent

William Cleland

Commissioners, each 400 l. per An.

2000

Joseph Boughton, Esq; Secretary, Salary 300 l.

John Crookshanks, Esq; Comptroller General, 300 l.

Mungo Graham, Esq; Receiver General, 330 l.

Edw. Lewis,

Bry. Levens,

Dan. Hunt.

Charles Eyre, Agent and Solicitor, 200 l.

His Clerks.

The Commissioners of the Excise in North-britain.

SIR, William Bennet, Bar.

Alexander Wedderburn, Esq;

David Ross, Esq;

Alexander Forbes, Esq;

— Burnet, Esq;

Commissioners, Salary 500 l.

The Revenues of the Crown of Scotland, which fall under the Management of the Courts of Exchequer and Treasury, and they are stated in the Treaty of Union, are as follows.

The Excise on Ale and Beer is 2 s. Scots, and now farm'd for 33500 l. Sterling, and if exacted in the same manner as in England, may amount to 50000 l.

The

Cap. XII. Scotland, now North Britain.

199

The Customs have been let at 34000 l. and are now
in Time of War let for 28400 l. with a Condition in
the Lease, That upon a Peace the Lords of the Treasu-
ry may let a new Lease, and may amount to ————

The Crown Rents about	5500
The Casualty and Superiorities and Compositions at	3000
the Exchequer <i>communibus Annis</i> about	2000
The Post Office farm'd at 1194 l. but if collected may	1500
amount to	48000
The Imposition for Coinage	160000
Land-Tax is now 36000 l. and to make it equal with	
the 4 s. per Pound in England 'tis propos'd to be	

Of the Commissariot Courts.

The Chief of these Courts is held at *Edinburgh*, and consists of 4 Judges, who determine Controversies about Wills, Ecclesiastical Benefices, Tithes, Divorces, &c. and to this Court there lies an Appeal from the other Commissaries in the several parts of the Kingdom. The Commissaries of *Edinburgh* are, Sir James Elphinstone of Logie, Sir James Smollet of Bonil, Sir Andrew Home Advocate, Mr. William Brody Advocate, each 70 l. per Annum.

Of the Sheriffs Courts.

In these Courts the Sheriff or his Deputy is Judge in Matters which concern Ejection, Intrusion, Damage, and lesser Debts, not exceeding the Value of 100 l. Scots. There lies an Appeal from these Courts to the Sovereign Courts of Judicature. They Judge also in Thefts, Murders, and other capital Crimes, if the Criminal be brought before them in 24 Hours after the Crime committed; but if that Time elapse, the Cause is brought before the Justice General, or Delegates appointed on purpose. Most of the Sheriffs were anciently Hereditary, that Office being conferr'd upon Families for Eminent Service to the Publick, and being always profitable; it gave those Families a great Interest and Power in the several Shires, upon which Account King James VI. and King Charles I. purchas'd most of 'em from the Proprietors, after which they were nam'd annually by the Sovereign.

Of the Courts of Regality.

There are many Regalities in the Kingdom, wherein the Lord of the Regality is Judge in Crimes that deserve Death, and may proceed upon Theft, Murder, or any other Crimes upon Citation; he generally appoints a Deputy, who is call'd Bailiff of the Regality.

Of

Of Baron Courts.

Every one that holds a Barony of the Crown has the Power of holding a Court within his Barony, and anciently they judg'd and condemn'd Criminals to Death within their own Jurisdictions, being infeof't with a Power of Pit and Gallows;

Of the Burroughs of Scotland.

The Burroughs are of 4 sorts, viz. Royal Burroughs, Boroughs of Regality, or Boroughs of Barony. The Royal Burroughs have the Privilege of sending Commissioners to Parliament, and of having yearly Conventions, wherein they make Laws to regulate Trade and other Things relating to their Corporations: *Edinburgh* sends two Commissioners to the Convention, and each of the rest sends one. These Conventions are held in the chief Boroughs by turns, and at the end of one Convention they appoint the Time and Place for the next. The Government of those Boroughs is, by a Provost or Mayor, 4 Bailiffs or Aldermen, a Dean of *Gild*, who is Chief Judge among the Merchants, a Treasurer, and a Common-Council, one half of them Merchants, the other half Tradesmen, all chosen annually; the Tradesmen have a Court of their own, consisting of the Deacons of every Trade, annually chosen; these Deacons chuse a President among themselves, whom they call Deacon-Convener, and he has Power of calling them together as Occasion requires.

The Boroughs of Regality are Market-Towns, where the Lords of the Regality hold their Courts, and name the chief Magistrates, leaving the Burghers to chuse the rest themselves. They are not much inferiour to Royal Boroughs in other Privileges, but send no Commissioners to Parliament.

The Boroughs of Barony are Market-Towns, where the Lord of the Barony in which they are situated chuses their chief Magistrate, and leaves the rest to their own Choice.

C H A P. XIV.

Of the Military Government of Scotland.

IT appears by History that the *Scots* chang'd their Aristocratical Government into a Monarchy, chiefly for the same Reason that the *Israelites* and others of the Ancients did, which was, that they might have a King to go in and out before them, and fight their Battels; for this Reason the Chiefs of their

Cap. XIV. Scotland, now North Britain.

161

their Tribes sent for *Fergus* to be their General against the *Britains* and *Picts*, and in regard of his Success, they settled their Crown upon him and his Posterity. It would seem by the *Roman History*, that till the Time they invaded the Island, the *Scots Kings* were scarce known by any other Title but that of General. Thus *Tacitus* says of *Galgacus*, the King of the *Caledonians* or ancient *Scots*, who fought the *Romans* on the *Cranpian Hills*, that he was *inter plures Duces genere præstant*, i. e. the noblest and highest born of all their Captains, who, as is evident from History, were then the *Philarchi*; as *Buchanan* calls them, or which is the same, the *Capitanei* or Heads of Tribes, according to *Bishop Lessy*; and indeed it is no wonder that *Tacitus* should speak of *Galgacus* under that which was the chief and distinguishing Character of the *Scots Kings* for several Ages, viz. *Duces Belli*, their chief Business being to defend or enlarge their Dominions; yet it appears plain by the *Scots Histories* and Acts of Parliament, that our Kings were so far from having Peace and War at their own Disposal, that according to the Constitution they cou'd do nothing in either without the Consent of the Estates; but since the Union of the Crowns, their Prerogative has been advanc'd in this as well as in other Respects; so that Peace and War, and the naming of Military Officers, has been in the Crown, as it is in *England*, but with this Difference, that the Militia of *Scotland* is not subject to Lord-Lieutenants or their Deputies, but all their Officers are nam'd by the Sovereign, as in the standing Army, a Thing unknown in *Scotland* till within this last Hundred Years; for before that Time, all the Subjects were arm'd and disciplin'd, and commanded in War by the greater and lesser Barons, and the Commissioners of Boroughs, upon whom they immediately depended; and by the Constitution, the Nobility, Gentry and Boroughs, were oblig'd to appear with their Men in Arms, and to continue in the Field six Weeks for the Defence of their Country, at their own Charge, which made a standing Army needless; for in Case of a defensive War, the several Parts of the Kingdom sent their Men to the Army by turns; and in Case of an offensive War, every County and Borough sent such a Number, and they were maintain'd by such Methods as the King and Parliament thought fit. Our Kings for the most part commanded in Person, and upon Occasion held Parliaments in their Camps, where the greater and lesser Barons and Commissioners of Boroughs being present, they had the Great Council at hand to give them Advice upon all urgent Occasions, and to dispencc immediate Rewards or Punishments to those who deserv'd it; which being many times done in the Camp or Field, some of our Prerogative Authors have thence taken Occasion to assert the absolute Power of our Princes, not considering that thole very Persons who were the Members of Parliament, were also Commanders in the Army, and by Consequence at hand to consult with.

M

In

In the Reign of King *Charles II.* a Militia was establish'd of 20000 Foot and 2000 Horse, to be in readiness, with 40 Days Provisions, as they should be call'd for by his Majesty, to march to any Part of his Dominions against Foreign Invasion or Intestine Rebellion, and by this Act the King was empower'd to Name the Officers, to a Captain of Horse inclusive, and the naming of other inferior Officers was left to the Privy-Council. By posterior Acts the King and Council was allow'd to appoint the Days of Rendezvouz, and other Things relating to the Militia. The Pay of a Footman was 6 pence a Day, and of a Horse man 18 pence, and each Horse was to be of 10 Pound Sterling Value. This was the first Militia of the sort that ever was settled in *Scotland*; for by the old Constitution, as has been mention'd already, all Men between 60 and 16 were to be arm'd and disciplin'd, and to appear under their respective Leaders as Occasion should require; but when the Court came to pursue Measures and Designs that were ungrateful to the Country, they durst not trust the People either to be arm'd, to rendezvouz, or to allow them that Power of chusing their Commanders, which they had by the ancient Acts.

After the Revolution this Militia was laid aside by Act of Parliament, except in case of an Invasion, in consideration of a present Levy of 2707 Foot then granted to King *William* for the Defence of the Kingdom, with 1000 Men yearly for Recruits.

The standing Forces of Scotland are as follows.

His Grace the Duke of *Argile*, Lieutenant General and Commander in chief of his Majesty's Forces.

Earl *Stair*s Lieutenant General upon the Establishment,

Major General *Whitham*,

Brigadier *Wightman*,

Muster Master, Mr. *Henry Cunningham*, Esq;

Quarter-Master-General, *de Burgie*,

Adjutant-General, Colonel *George Somervail*,

Intendant of Invalids, *Walter Lockhart*, Esq;

Chief Engineer, Captain *Dury*,

Physician-General, Doctor *Stuart*,

Surgeon Major, *George Preston*,

Clerk to the Court-Marrial, *William Stuart*,

Mr. — *Cockborn*.

Troop of Horse-Guards.

John Duke of *Argile*, Colonel and Captain General of his Majesty's Force in Spain.

Lieutenant Col. } Lord *John Kerr*,
 } Earl of *Dundonald*,

Majors,

Cap. XIV. Scotland, now North Britain.

163

Majors, { *Peter Campbell, Esq;*
 { *Harvie.*

Four Exempts, Four Brigadiers, Four Sub-Brigadiers, Four Trumpets, Solicitor, Kettle Drum, 106 Gentlemen.

Edinburgh Castle.

G *George Earl of Orkney* Constable, Governor, and Captain of it.

Colonel *James Stuart*, Deputy Governor.

Major *James* — First Lieutenant and Major, this Commission sunk.

Francis Lindsay, Lieutenant.

Henry Mackenzie, {

James Pringle, { Ensigns.

Thomas Arthur, {

James Campbell Store-keeper.

Ja. Rob. Dep. Store-keeper.

Mr. John Fleming, Chaplain.

John Knox, Surgeon.

Charles Hay, Master Gunner.

6 Under Gunners,

A Gun-Smith.

6 Serjeants.

8 Corporals.

4 Drummers.

A Porter.

50 Centinels.

The Artillery Company. *Jo. Slemmer* Capt. 1 Lieutenant, 1 Bombardeer, Clerk, Commissary, Corporal, 10 Gunners, and 6 Practitioners.

Sterlin Castle. *John Earl of Mar*, Constable. The Honourable *Sir James Campbell Aukilas* Governor, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, Store-keeper, 3 Serjeants, 4 Corporals, 2 Drums, 3 Gunners, and 200 Centinels.

Dumbarton Castle. *Archibald Earl of Glencarden* Governor, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 2 Serjeants, 2 Corporals, 1 Gunner, 1 Drum, 100 Centinels.

Blackness Castle. *Earl of Linlithgow* Lieutenant Governor, and Captain of it, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 2 Serjeants, 2 Corporals, 1 Drum, Gunner, Porter, 50 Centinels.

The Guards on the same Foot with *England*.

Of the Admiralty of Scotland.

The Scots never abounded in Navil Force, nor seem to have affected it; otherwise a Nation of so long standing, having such Materials for building of Ships, and such Harbours for laying them up safe, could scarcely have been without a competency of Ships of War. This must be in part ascrib'd to that same Humour which made them neglect walled Towns, according to that of our Historian and Poet.

Illa pharetratis est propria gloria Scotia, &c.

And a little lower,

Non fossa Et muris patriam, sed Marte tuam.

Another Reason may be, That their Wars being for most part Defensive, and by Land, against the several People who inhabited the *South* Parts of the Island, they did not much apprehend the Necessity of the Naval Force. But that they did not altogether neglect it, is plain from their Acts of Parliament, and particularly the 140 Act of King *James I.* By which 'tis ordain'd, That all Barons and Lords, having Lands and Lordships near the Sea, on the *West* and *North* Parts, and especially against the Isles, should have Gallies, and maintain them according to their ancient Tenor; and all the Lands which lay within six Miles of the Coast, should contribute to their Maintenance.

With these Gallies they defended their Coasts, and sometimes invaded their Enemies. But that they had other Ships of War, with which they were able formerly to look the *English* and Others in the Face, is evident from History: For, in the Reign of King *James III.* a Squadron of the *English* Navy, which infested our Coasts, was defeated and taken by *Andrew Wood of Largo*, a noted Sea-Captain, in the *Firth*, near *Dumbar*; and afterwards he defeated Sir *Stephen Bull*, with another *English* Squadron near the Mouth of the *Tay*, where he took him and his Ships. And in that same Reign, *Andrew Barton*, a *Scotts* Merchant, having obtain'd Letters of Mark from his own Prince to make War with the *Portuguese*, who had kill'd his Father, and taken his Ship, and refus'd to make Satisfaction, tho' Condemn'd by the Admiralty of *Flanders*, in whose Dominions this Piracy happen'd: The said *Barton* did in a few Months make sufficient Reprisals upon them with his own Ships; but was treacherously, in the time of Peace, surpriz'd, at the instigation of the *Portuguese*, by an *English* Squadron, under the Conduct of Admiral *Howard*, against whom, with a much less Force, he maintain'd a gallant Fight; but at last was kill'd, and his Ships taken.

The main Reason why the *Scots* neglected improving their Naval Force, while their Neighbours encreased and augmented theirs, seems to have been, that their Princes, when neighbouring Nations encreased their Naval Force, were either Minors, or engag'd in War with *England*, or intestine Broils at Home; as happen'd in the Reigns of *James III.* *IV.* and *V.* Queen *Mary*, and King *James VI.* during whose Reign, before and after his Succession to the Crown of *England*, the Reasons not only for the

Cap
the
are f
T
part
of
Pirac
Offic
since
their
Lenn
are pe
Fami
Isles,
land,
is St
are h

E
Alexa
Sir R
Mr. J
Mr. J
Danie
Alexa

This
King
merit
Army
Arms
they a
the C
tional
those
the R
and h
a man
cular
was f
escape
and fo
were t
Origin

Cap. XIV. Scotland, ~~now~~ North Britain.

164

the Neglect, but for the Decay of the Naval Force of *Scotland*, are so obvious, that 'tis needless to touch them.

The chief Court of Admiralty in *Scotland* sits for the most part at *Edinburgh*, and sometimes at *Leith*, the principal Port of the Kingdom, where they determine such Causes of Piracy, Prizes, &c. as are proper to their Cognizance. The Office of Lord High Admiral of *Scotland* has for most part, since the Union of the Crowns, been in such Persons as had not their Residence in the Kingdom, particularly in the Family of *Lennox*, and in the late King *James* when Duke of *York*. There are peculiar Jurisdictions of Admiralty Hereditary in some great Families, as the Duke of *Argyle*, who is Admiral of the Western Isles, &c. and the Earl of *Sutherland*, of the County of *Sutherland*, and some neighbouring Provinces; and the Earl of *Morton* is Steward Justiciary and Admiral of *Orkney*, and his Deputies are his Brother Mr. *Robert Douglas* and Mr. *Stuart*.

Officers of the Admiralty.

Earl of *Rothsay*, Lord Vice Admiral of *Scotland*, and Agent for the Trade of *Scotland*, Sal. 200 l. per Annum.

Alexander Bayn of *Logie*, Secretary.

Sir *Robert Forbes*.

Mr. *James Crahan*.

Mr. *John Elphinston* is Procurator Fiscal.

Daniel Hamilton, Clerk.

Alexander Gordon, Clerk Depute.

} Advocates, are Judges of the Admiralty.

Of the Heralds Office.

This Office is of an old standing, and was constituted by King and Parliament, to give Coats of Arms to such Persons as merited this Distinction by their Service to the Country in the Army or elsewhere, and likewise to prevent the assuming of Arms by such who had no Title to them by Birth or Merit; they are also to take care of Distinctions betwixt the Arms of the Chiefs of Families and their Cadets, and to give additional Arms to such as acquire them by Merit. The Chief of those Heralds is call'd *Lyon King of Arms*, because the *Lyon* is the Royal Arms of *Scotland*; it is an Office of great Dignity, and he is solemnly crown'd at his Investiture; his Person is in a manner reckon'd sacred, of which Bishop *Lesley* gives a particular Instance in his History, viz. That the Lord *Drummond* was forfeited in 1515 for striking the *Lyon*, and narrowly escaped the Loss of his Life and Dignity. *Lamneus*, *Speidel*, and some other Learned Men, say, That the *Scots* and *Irish* were the first who wore colour'd Shields. Some ascribe the Origin of Arms to *Jacob's* giving Marks and Distinction to his

Sons when he Bless'd them, as to *Judah* a *Lyon*, &c. Others ascribe the Invention to the *Germans*, and some give it to the *Romans*, as others do to the *Goths* and *Vandals*; but the digesting of it into an Art is ascrib'd to the Emperors *Charlemain* and *Frederick Barbarossa*. Before the Union of the Crowns, the *Scots*, in Testimony of their Friendship to the *French*, did much imitate them in their Heraldry; but since that time they have imitated the *English*. The *Lyon* and his Brethren the *Heralds* did formerly assist at the Creation of Noblemen and Knights, which us'd to be done in *Scotland* with great Solemnity, the Order of Knighthood being then much more esteem'd than at present, and seldom conferr'd but on Persons of extraordinary Merit; their ancient Orders of Knighthood were those of the *Thistle*, or *St. Andrew*, * and *Banrents* or *Bannerets* created under the Royal Standard for gallant Actions in the Field, and they were allow'd to bring a Company of Men to the Army under their own Banner; Knights *Baronets* were first instituted by King *James VI.* to encourage the Plantation of *Nova Scotia* in *America*. This Honour is Hereditary, and they are allow'd to wear about their Necks an *Orange Tawny Silk Ribbon*, to which is appended in a *Scutcheon Argent, a Saltir Azur*, with an *Inscutcheon* of the Arms of *Scotland*, an *Imperial Crown* above the *Scutcheon*, incircled with this Motto, *Fax mentis honesta Gloria*. Their Knights-Bachelors are the same with those of *England*.

* For a more particular account of which, I refer my Reader to the next Page.

The Lord Lyon and the rest of the Heralds, and Pursuivants at Arms.

Sir *Alexander Areskin* Lord Lyon, King at Arms.

Heralds.

- 1 *Henry Frazer, Ross.*
- 2 *James Barr, Albany.*
- 3 *Walter Melvill, Rothsay.*
- 4 *James Steel, Illy.*
- 5 *James Freebairn, Snadown.*
- 6 *Alex. Drummond, Marchmont.*

Pursuivants.

- 1 *James Guthrie, Dingwal.*
- 2 *William Hume, Unicorn.*
- 3 *Robert Brown, Carrick.*
- 4 *Charles Areskin, Bute.*
- 5 *John Areskin, Ormond.*
- 6 *John Turner, Kintyre.*

Of the Order of the Thistle in Scotland.

THE Order of the Thistle, by reason of its great Antiquity and memorable Institution, is upon all Occasions according to the *Scots* Stile, call'd, *The most Ancient and most Noble Order of the Thistle*; being founded, as all the *Scots* Historians assert, by *Achatus* the 65th King of *Scotland*, after a signal

Cap. XIV. Scotland, now North Britain.

167

nal Victory obtain'd over the Saxons Anno. 819, and dedicated to St. Andrew the Patron, or Teutelar Saint of Scotland.

This Order came at length to shine forth in fuller Splendour in the Reign of King James V. who was himself a most splendid and magnificent Prince; He caus'd the Collar of the Order to be compos'd of Two Ancient Badges or Symbols of the Scots and Picts, viz. The Thistle, and Sprigs of Rue; but about the Time of the Reformation it fell into desuetude, and was scarcely us'd by the then Knights, being so very zealous for the reformed Religion, that they left their Order where they laid down their Popery, and was never after reassumed till in the Reign of King James VII. who, for the better regulating of the Order in all its Proceedings, sign'd a Body of Statutes, and appointed the Knights Brethren to wear the St. Andrew upon a Blue water'd Tabby Ribbon; and likewise named the Royal Chappel at Holy-rood House, to be the Chappel of the Order: For which end it was put into excellent Repair, having a fine Organ, with the Sovereign and Knights Brethrens Stalls, and their respective Banners hung over them, which still continues to be the Chappel of the Order, tho' divested of all its beautiful Ornaments by the Fury of the Mob at the late Revolution.

Her late Majesty Queen Anne, of blessed Memory, was pleas'd to revive the said Order upon the 31st of December 1703, and sign'd a Body of Statutes, in which the Colour of the Ribbon was chang'd from Blue to Green; all which Statutes our now gracious and glorious Sovereign, King George, upon the 17th of February 1714-15, was pleas'd to Confirm, with Four or Five additional ones; amongst which, that of adding Rays of Glory to surround the whole Figure of the St. Andrew which hangs at the Collar, is no small demonstration of his Majesty's great Regard to, and most earnest Desire of adding to the Splendour and Magnificence of the said Order: And tho' hitherto from the time of the Reformation, both Elections and Installments have been dispens'd with, His Majesty is graciously pleas'd for the future, that Chapters of Election shall be held in his Royal Presence, to which End his Majesty has order'd the great Wardrobe to provide the Knights Brethren and Officers of the Order with such Mantles as the Statutes of the said Order appoints.

Here followeth a List of the present Knights Brethren and Officers of the said most Ancient and most Noble Order, with the Time of their Admittance.

George Duke of Gordon, 6 June 1687.

James Earl of Perth, 6 June 1687.

John Duke of Athol, 7 Feb. 1703-4.

William Marquis of Annandale, 7 Feb. 1703-4.

James Earl of Finlator, then Earl of Seafield, 7 Feb. 1703-4.

George Earl of Orkney, 7 Feb. 1703-4.

William Marquis of Lothian, 30 Octob. 1705.

Charles Earl of Orrery, 30 Octob. 1705.

John Earl of Mar, 10 Aug. 1706.

Hugh Earl of Loudoun, 10 Aug. 1706.

John Earl of Stair, 25 Mar. 1710.

David Earl of Portmore, 17 Jan. 1712-13.

Sir David Nairn Kt. Secretary.

Thomas Brand Esq; Usher.

Note, That according to the ancient and primitive Institution, the said Order is to consist of Thirteen Persons, to wit, the Sovereign and Twelve Knights Brethren, in Allusion to our blessed Saviour and his Twelve Apostles.

CHAP. XV.

Of the Ecclesiastical Government of Scotland.

THE Government of the Church in this Kingdom is that which latter Ages call Presbyterian, because they allow of no Officer higher than a preaching Presbyter, who, with the Elders, or *Seniores Populi*, in lesser and larger Associations, administer the Government of the Church. The best of the Scots Historians have asserted this to have been their primitive Form of Government when the Nation first turn'd Christian, which was about the latter end of the first, or the beginning of the second Century; and tho' what they said of their ancient Ministers call'd *Culdees*, who were no other but Presbyters that liv'd either in separate Cures, or in Colleges, has been ridicul'd by some Learned Men out of their Zeal for Episcopacy, it is now made evident, beyond Contradiction, by Sir James Dalrymple in his Collections concerning the *Scottish History*, that there were such in Scotland very early, and that they continu'd, without being totally subdu'd by the Popish Prelates, till the beginning of the 14th Century. And that the Church of Scotland was reform'd from Popery by Presbyters, without settling any Protestant Episcopacy instead of the Popish Bishops that were abolish'd; is evident from the Acts of Parliament and General Assemblies.

According

Cap. XV. Scotland, now North-Britain.

169

According to this Form of Government the Kingdom is divided into 13 Provincial Synods, viz.

Provincial Synods.	Presbyteries.	Parishes.
I. Lothian and Tweeddale, containing,	1 Edinburgh	31
	2 Linlithgow	19
	3 Biggar	12
	4 Peebles	13
	5 Dalkeith	16
	6 Haddington	16
	7 Dumbar	10 117
II. Merse and Tiviotdale,	1 Dunse	11
	2 Chirnside	14
	3 Kelfoe	10
	4 Jedburg	15
	5 Selkirk	11
	6 Erskilton	10 71
III. Drumfrees,	1 Midlebee	11
	2 Lochmaben	15
	3 Penpont	9
	4 Drumfrees	18 54
IV. Galloway,	1 Kircubright	16
	2 Wigton	10
	3 Stranrawer	11 37
V. Glasgow and Ayr,	1 Ayr	28
	2 Irwin	19
	3 Paisley	16
	4 Hamilton	15
	5 Lanerk	13
	6 Glasgow	19
	7 Dumbarton	17 127
VI. Argyle.	1 Dernaon	8
	2 Campbelton	10
	3 Inverary	8
	4 Kilmoir	12
	5 Skie	11 49

VII. Perth.

The Present STATE of Part II.

VII.
Perth.

1	Dunkeld	20
2	Perth	21
3	Dumblane	12
4	Stirling	12
5	Auchterarder	15 80

VIII.
Fife,

1	Dumfermline	20
2	Kirkaldy	17
3	Coupar	20
4	St. Andrews	23 73

IX.

Angus and Mearns,

1	Meegle	14
2	Dundee	17
3	Forfar	10
4	Brechen	18
5	Aberbrothock	11
6	Mern; or Fourdon	16 85

X.

Aberdeen.

1	Kincardine	15
2	Aberdeen	21
3	Alford	16
4	Garioch	15
5	Deer	13
6	Turreff	10
7	Fordice	8
8	Ellen	8 106

XI.

Murray,

1	Stretthogzie	11
2	Elgin	13
3	Forres	10
4	Inverness	13
5	Abernethie	5
6	Aberlour	7 59

XII.

Ross.

1	Chanry	7
2	Tain	9
3	Dingwal	13
4	Dornoch	9 38

XIII.

Orkney.

1	Caithness	12
2	Orkney	18
3	Zetland	12 49

Provincial Synods 31. Presbyteries 98. Parishes 938.

The lowest Ecclesiastical Court is the Kirk-Session, or Parochial Consistory, which consists of the Minister or Ministers

when m
Clerk a
ster in v
the Mo
private
be gros
fore the
Perlon a
lay in h
cording
dence ;
of the
Offence
ders are
regular
their C
Charit
ply'd ;
Matter
someti
sufficie
cons d
Table
Comm
and Co
their
From
Perlon
times
of ob
ty eith
this C
S. fion
on or
The
fist of
Parish
Cafes
Minis
be Pr
Perlon
gulate
Script
take
collec
their
Clerk
Confir

when more than one in a Parish, Elders and Deacons, with a Clerk and Beadle. The Elders Business is to assist the Minister in visiting the Congregation upon occasion, to watch over the Morals of the People in his District, and to give them private Reproof in case of any Disorder; but if the Scandal be gross, or the Person obstinate, he is to lay the Matter before the Consistory or Session, who by their Beadle cite the Person accus'd to appear before them, they hear what he has to say in his own Defence, and either acquit or censure him, according as the Matter appears to them by Confession or Evidence; and if a Censure ensue, 'tis proportion'd to the Nature of the Offence or Scandal given by it; if it has given publick Offence, publick Acknowledgment of it is requir'd. The Elders are chosen from among the most substantial, knowing, and regular People. The Deacons are chosen in the same Manner, their Office is to take care of the Poor, and to see that the Charity of the Congregation be rightly manag'd and duly apply'd; they are also consulted, but have no decisive Voice in Matters of Censure, &c. except they be also Elders, which sometimes happens in Country Parishes, where there is not a sufficient Number of qualify'd Persons to have Elders and Deacons distinct. This Court is Judges of admitting to the Lord's Table or debarring from it in their respective Parishes; the Communicants are examin'd before them as to their Knowledge and Conversation, and their Resolutions to renew and perform their Baptismal Covenant by coming to the Lord's Supper. From this Court their lies an Appeal to the Presbytry, if any Person think themselves injur'd by their Censures, and sometimes the Minister and Elders do of themselves bring the Case of obstinate Offenders, or of such as by reason of their Quality either will not submit, or are improper to be censured by this Court before the Presbytry. In Country Parishes the Session generally sits the Lord's-day after Sermons, but in Towns on other Days, as it suits best with their Conveniency.

The Presbyters, as may be seen by the Scheme above, consist of such a Number of Ministers and Elders of neighbouring Parishes as can most conveniently meet together; in ordinary Cases one ruling Elder from each Congregation is enough. The Ministers and Elders when met, chuse one of the Ministers to be *Preses*, or Chair-man, for such time as they think fit; the Person so chosen is call'd Moderator, and his Business is to regulate their Proceedings according to the general Rules of the Scripture, and the particular Constitutions of the Church, to take care that they proceed orderly in their Debates, and to collect their Suffrages when any Thing comes to a Vote, and all their Proceedings are carefully writ down and register'd by their Clerk. Before this Court are try'd Appeals from Parochial Consistories or Kirk-Sessions, and they inspect into the Behavi-

our

our of the Ministers and Elders of their respective Bounds, whom they visit by Turns, and hear Complaints of either Ministers or People : They take care to supply the vacant Churches in their respective Districts, for whom they ordain Pastors, upon sufficient Tryal of their Learning and of their other Qualifications; or admit them, if they have been Ordain'd elsewhere, upon their producing Certificates from other Presbyters, &c. They also try and license Young Men who offer themselves to Tryal, or are by the Presbytry requir'd so to do, in order to their Entrance upon the Work of the Ministry, or becoming Probationers for it : They examine them as to their Knowledge in *Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Divinity, Philosophy, Church History, Chronology*, and as to their Lives and Conversations, &c. and after having prescrib'd them suitable Exercises for the Tryal on all those Heads, they approve or reject them as they see Cause, the Person always withdrawing while they pass their Censure upon his Performance, and is call'd afterwards to receive it from the Moderator. This Court does likewise judge of Causes, for the greater Excommunication, before it be inflicted upon any Person within their Bounds, in order to bring them to a Sense of their Sin and Repentance ; this Sentence is seldom pronounc'd, and never but for weighty Causes, but with great Solemnity and Awe, according to the general Rules of the Scripture, which makes it very much dreaded and respected. The Ministers preach by Turns at the Meeting of each Presbytry, which is once *per* Month at least, and this is found to be of very good Use to oblige the Ministers to keep a constant Exercise of their Learning and other Ministerial Abilities, where in any Decay or Neglect wou'd soon be observ'd and censur'd by such an Auditory. When they ordain a Minister, they generally make him undergo the same Trials that he underwent when admitted a Probationer ; and if there be no valid Objection by the Presbytry or the People who gave him the Call, they proceed to Ordination, with Prayer and Imposition of Hands, after having ask'd him proper Questions concerning his Belief of the Scriptures, his having had recourse unto Jesus Christ for Salvation, out of a deep Sense of his own Sin ; of his adhering to the Doctrine, Worship, Discipline and Government of the Church, and of his entring upon the Ministry out of a sincere Design to serve God in the Gospel of his Son, and not for filthy Lucre.

The Provincial Synod consists of all the Ministers of the Province, with a ruling Elder from each Parish ; they meet twice a Year, chuse their own Moderator ; the Business is to determine Appeals from the Presbyteries of their District ; to enquire into the Behaviour of the several Presbyteries, and for that End inspect their Books ; they likewise censure such Scandals as particular Presbyters may not think proper for them to

meddle

meddle

they de

Place to

of the

a Week

This

deputed

to this

others

minari

make a

Moder

genera

proper

thing

in the

structio

least o

those

They c

altoget

to the

and th

if thos

Freede

tion in

the Ch

fir to

cessary

the Pe

Cap. XV. Scotland, now North Britain.

173

meddle with, because of the Quality of the Offender, &c. and they determine about the Transportation of Ministers from one Place to another within their own District, for the greater good of the Church. From this Court, which generally lasts about a Week, their lies an Appeal to the general Assembly.

This general Assembly is constituted of Ministers and Elders deputed from every Presbytry of the Nation, the ruling Elders to this Assembly are many times Members of Parliament, and others of the greatest Quality. This Court gives a final Determination to all Appeals from inferiour Church Judicatories, and make Acts and Constitutions for the whole Church. Their Moderator or *Preses* is chosen by themselves, and the Sovereign generally sends a Commissioner, who proposes what is thought proper on the part of the Crown, and takes care to prevent any thing that may displease the Government, but he has no Vote in the Assembly, nor is his presence there necessary by the Constitution; they are impower'd by Act of Parliament to meet at least once *per Ann.* and there lies no Appeal from them. In all those Ecclesiastical Courts they begin and end with Prayer; They can inflict no temporal Punishment, but confine themselves altogether to Ecclesiastical Censures: They are a great Barrier to the establish'd Religion, and all the Members being elective, and the People represented as well as the Clergy, it is not easie, if those Courts be left to chuse their Members and act with Freedom, according to the Constitution, to bring in any Innovation into the Doctrine, Worship, Discipline or Government of the Church of Scotland; and therefore such Princes as thought fit to attempt any thing of that nature, found it always necessary to invade or lay aside this Constitution; but whenever the People recover'd their Liberty they return'd to it.

There

There being no room for an Alphabetical TABLE, we must content our selves with the following Index.

G eneral Description of Scotland.	Pag. 1.	Angus, Merns, Mar,	
Product for Trade.	7	Aberdeen and its University	107
Their Whale-fishing.	ibid.	Bamf, Murray, Inverness	107
Herring-fishing	8, 9	Cromarty, Ross, Dornock, Cathness, Orkney	113
Longevity of the People	ibid.	Western Isles, and their Product	99, &c.
Salmon-fishing	10	Northern Isles, and their Product	112, &c.
Cod-fishing	12	Kings and Parliament, and their Power	140, &c.
Pearl, Coral, Ambergris, Agat, and other valuable Stones	13	List of Nobility and Commoners to the Parliament of Great Britain, and how elected	128
Mines and precious Stones	17, 18	Regalia of Scotland described	134
Corn, Flax, Wool, Cattel,	19	Arms, and Knights of St. Andrew	137
Fowl, Timber, Herbs,	23, 24	Privy Council, Officers of State, Supreme Courts of Judicature, viz. Session, Justiciary, Exchequer, Treasury, and their Memb.	139, &c.
Export and Import	25	Courts of Commissariot, Sheriffs, Regality and Barons.	149
Soil, Mountains, Seasons, Seas, Fountains, Rivers, Lakes, Inhabitants, Customs ancient and modern	28	Boroughs Royal, of Regality and Barony	160
Lowlanders, why they speak English	42	Military Government, Commanders, and State of standing Forces and Garrisons.	160
Antiquity of the Scots	43	Admiralty	165
Independency and Sovereignty	44	Heralds Office, and Scots Knights, particularly those of St. Andrew	166
Countries described, with the chief Families, Product, &c.	46, &c.	Church Government	168
Mers, Teviotdale, Liddesdale	ibid.		
Annandale, Nithdale, Lothian, Edinburgh, and the University	50		
Selkirk, Tweddale, Galiloway	62		
Carrick, Kyle, Cunningham	65		
Renfrew, Clydesdale, Glasgow and its University	67		
Perthshire, Lennox, Bute,	72		
Argile, Perthshire, Clackmannan	77		
Kinross, Fife, St. Andrews and its University	97		

FINIS.

PRINTED
27 MAY 1724

THE
PRESENT STATE
OF
IRELAND.

PART III.

CHAP. I.

Of Ireland in General, as to its Name,
Bounds, &c.

IRELAND is called by the Latins, *Hibernia*; by Names. *Orpheus*, *Aristotle*, *Strabo*, and others, *Ferna*; by *Mela*, *Juvenal* and *Solinus*, *Fuerna*; by *Plolomy*, *Fuernia*, and sometimes *Britannia Minor*; *Martian* names it, *Fojepnia*, and *Vernia*; by others called *Bernia*, and *Plutarch* gives it the Name of *Ogygia*. The Irish Bards or Poets have mentioned the Names of *Trvolas*, *Totdanan* and *Banno*, as the most Ancient. In latter times it went by the Name of *Scotia* and *Scotia Minor*, to distinguish it from the other *Scotland*. It is called by the Inhabitants *Eryn*, and sometimes *Grydhill*; by the *Welsh*, *Twerdon* and *Twerdhen*; and the.

A

the People they call *Gwydbelon*; by the *Germans*, *Irlandt*; by the *Italians*, *Irlanda*; and by the *French* *Irlande*. The Name probably came from *Erinlandt*, which in *Irish* signifies a Western Land; yet I must not omit the Etymology given by *Bochart*, who will have it called *Hibernia* from *Ibernæ*, a *Phenician* Word, signifying the farthest Habitation; there being no Country known among the Ancients which lay West of *Ireland*.

It is an *Island* subject to the Crown of *Britain*, being environed on all Sides with the Ocean; its bounded on the East with a violent and boisterous Sea, called the *Irish Sea*, or *St. George's Channel*, which separates it from *England* and *Wales*, and on the North East from *Scotland* or *North-Britain*; on the West with that vast Ocean called the *Atlantick*, which parts it from the main Continent of *America*; on the North with the Northern Ocean, called the *Deucalionian Sea*; and on the South and South-West with that which is called the *Virgivan Ocean*.

Tho' *Ireland* is a distinct *Island* of itself, encompassed on every side with the Sea, yet it is not very far from some Parts of *Great Britain* in particular: It's but a short Cut from *Holly-Head* in the *Isle* of *Anglesea* in *Wales* to *Dublin*, and even much shorter than from the East Parts of *Wexford* to *St. David's*, which is computed to be 45 Miles: It's nigher still to *North-Britain*, for from *Cape-Red-Boy* in *Antrim*, to *Cantire* in the South Part of that Country, it is but 15 Miles Distance. But from the East Part of the Country of *Down*, to *St. Bee's-Head* in *Cumberland*, it's 84 Miles. It's distant from *France*, lying North-West and South East, 220 Miles, from *Spain* North and South 440, and from *New France*, the nearest part of *America*, from which it lyes exactly West, about 1440 Miles.

If we consider it in respect of Heavenly Bodies, it is situated between the 5th Degree and 58th Minute, and the 10th Degree and 45th Minute of Longitude, that is from *London*; but reckoning from *Teneriffe*, it lyes between the 8th and the 12th Degree, and 55 Minutes of Longitude equal with the greatest part of *Gallicia* and *Asturia* in *Spain*. And between the 31st Degree and 15th Minutes of North Latitude, equal with *Wales*, and the greatest part of *England*; by which we may see that it lyes wholly under the 9th and 10th Climes, with a little of the 8th; so that the longest Day in the most Southern Parts is 16 Hours and about 25 Minutes, and the longest Day in the most Northern is 17 Hours, and about 12 Minutes. It lyes in one of the temperate Zones toward the Northern parts of it, about Five Degrees from the middle; so that for its Situation it cannot be very intemperate either in Summer or Winter; neither is it indeed so.

It's of an oblong Form, (nigh as long again as bread,) somewhat resembling an Egg, to which Shape many have likened it; but if we consider all the variety of Windings and Turnings, scarce any thing can be imagined to have a more Irregular Make. It is an Island of the Third Rank for bigness, reckoned to be about half as large as *England*: In length from *Fairhead*, the Northern Point of *Antrim* to *Missen-Head*, the South Point of *Cork*, about 285 Miles: Its breadth in the widest Place, from the East Parts of *Down*, to the West Parts of *May*, 160 Miles: From the East of *Wexford* in *Leinster*, to the West of *Kerry* in *Munster*, 152 Miles: But in the middle, from the East of *Dublin*, to the West of *Galloway*, 146 Miles. The whole Circuit, (reckoning all the Windings and Turnings) about 1400 Miles.

CHAP. II.

Of the Antiquity, Inhabitants, Air, Soil, &c. of Ireland.

Ireland, if we may believe their Writers, is of very great Antiquity, who say it was inhabited by one *Casaria*, Noah's Neice, before the Flood: That about 300 Years after the Deluge, *Bartholamus*, a *Scythian*, came thither, and fought many famous Battles with Giants. That many Years after, *Nemetbius*, a *Scythian*, also arrived, and was soon expelled by the Giants, that after this *Dela*, with some *Grecians*, seized on this Isle; and soon after, *Gaotbel* and *Scota*, his Wife, (Daughter to *Pharoah* King of *Egypt*,) landed here, and called this Island *Scotia*, after his Wife's Name and that this was about the time of the *Israelites* Departure out of *Egypt*. That some few Ages after, *Hiberus* and *Hermion*, Sons of *Milesius*, King of *Spain*, by the Permission of *Gurguntius*, King of the *Britans*, planted Colonies in *Ireland*, after it had been dispeopled by Pestilence; but these are meer Fables of the *Irish*. 'Tis certain the Ancient Inhabitants were the *Irish*, being Originally *Britains*, according to the best Authors; for *Britain* being the highest Country to it, the People had a more speedy waftage thither; further, the most ancient Writers call this Island, a *British* Island, and *Tacitus* gives us this Verdict of it, *Solum, Celum-*

Antiquity.

Old and present Inhabitants.

que, Cultus & Ingenia hominum, baud multum a Britannia differunt. "The Soil and Air, the Habits and Disposition of the People, were not much unlike the Britains." They were a Rude and Barbarous People, of whose Actions we know but little; this Country not being so happy as ever to be Conquered by the Romans, those great Masters of Learning and Civility. Towards the Decline of the Roman Empire, we find them called by the Name of Scots, (the reason thereof is uncertain;) they subdued the Hebrides or Western Isles, and the Neighbouring Picts and Caledonians, and gave the Name of Scotland to the Northern Parts of the British Continent; But not long after they left the Name of Scot, and returned to their first and more common Name of Irish, then being under the Government of several petty Princes.

These People at several times have been intermixed with Danes, Swedes and Normans, but at present they are only English and Irish. As for the English, there needs nothing to be said of them, nor the more Civiliz'd sort of Irish, who are very conformable to the Customs and Laws of our Nation: But as for the Kernes, Rapperies, &c. (those Wild Irish, who as yet have not been thoroughly Civiliz'd) they are of a middle Statute, strong of Body, of an hotter and moister Nature than many other Nations, of wonderful soft Skins, and by reason of the Tenderness of their Muscles, they excel in Nimbleness and the Flexibility of all Parts of the Body; they are reckoned of a quick Wit, prodigal of their Lives, enduring Travel, Cold and Hunger, given to fleshly Lusts, light of Belief, kind and courteous to Strangers, constant in Love, impatient of Abuse and Injury, in Enmity implacable, and in all Affections most vehement and passionate. They love the Harp and Bag-Pipe, at the first of which many of them are very Skilful.

Language.

The Language is Originally British, or at least a Dialect of it, but now very much degenerated from it, by reason of the Intermixture with Foreigners, from which it has received different Tinctures; but in the main it consists, according to a late Learned Author, of the British and old Cantabrian or Spanish Language, being that, I may say, of the Aborigines of Spain, before the Romans knew that Country, much more the Goths and Vandales, and Saracens; and perhaps was a Dialect of the old Celtic. But the Names of Waters, Isles, Mountains, and Places, are still mostly British. As to their Names, the greatest Men have often the Letter (O) put before them, as O'Neal, O'Rorck, &c. some of the better sort al'o carry the Name of Mac, (which signifies Son) as Mac-Decan, Mac-Cannon, Mac-Carty, &c. but when they are Baptiz'd they commonly add some profane Name taken from some Event or other, and never give the Name

of the Parent, or any of the Kindred then living, for they are perswaded that their Death is hastned thereby; but when the Father is dead the Son commonly assumes his Name.

They feed very much upon Herbs and Roots; delight in Butter tempered with Oatmeal; also in Milk, Whey, Beef-Broth, and Flesh oft-times, without any Bread at all. As for their Corn, they lay it up for their Horses, when they are Hunger-bitten in time of Dearth; they disdain not to eat raw Flesh, after they have pressed out the Blood thereof, and drink down very large quantities of *Uisqueab* or *Aqua-Vine* after it; they commonly wear little Woollen Jackets, Breeches close to their Thighs, and over them a Mantle or Shag Rugg deeply fringed. They go for the most part bare-headed, wear their Hair long, and count it the greatest Ornament. The Women also make a great Esteem of their Hair, especially if it be of a golden Colour and long.

Their Cows and Cattle are the chief Wealth they have; they count it no Infamy to commit Robberies, and when they go to rob they make Prayers to God that they may meet with a Booty. They also suppose that Violence and Murder are no ways displeasing to God, for if it were a Sin, he would not present them with that Opportunity; and they count it a Sin not to make use of a fair Opportunity. Moreover, they say, that this Sort of Life was left to them, and that they only walk in their Fathers Steps; that it would be a Disgrace to their Nobility to forbear such Facts, and get their Living by Labour. They have great Whimfies and foolish Credulities, and at every Third Word rap out an Oath, as by the *Trinity*, by *Christ*, by *St. Patrick*, by *St. Brigid*, by their Baptism, by their Godfather's-Head, and such like, and have no great Regard in forswearing themselves.

Those that dwell in Towns seldom make any Contract of Marriage with them in the Country; they pass their Pro-Marriages mise, not for the Present, but for the Future, or else give Assent without Deliberation, so that a very little Difference parts them asunder. They are very much given to Incest, and nothing is so common as Divorces under Pretence of Conscience.

Their Burials are singular enough, for when any one lyes Burials, a dying, Women hired on purpose stand in Cross-ways, calling upon him with great Outcries, and abundance of ridiculous Expostulations, why he should depart from so many Advantages. After he is Dead they keep a Mourning with loud Howling and clapping of Hands together. They follow the Corps with such a Peal of Outcries, that a Man would think the Quick, as well as the Dead, were past all

Recovery. Neither do they Morn less for those that are Slain in Battle, or by Robbing, tho' they affirm such to have an easier Death; they suppose that the Souls of the Deceased go into the Company of certain Men, Famous in those Places, of whom they still retain strange Fables and Songs, as of Giants of great Renown, which they say they oftentimes see by Illusion.

Religion.

Their Religion is Popish, and attended with more Uncertainty and Superstition than usually in other Countries, for when they first see the Moon after the Change, they commonly bow the Knee, and say the Lord's Prayer, and then speak to the Moon with a loud Voice, *Leave us as whole and as sound as thou has found us.* They use to look through the Shoulder-Blade-Bone of a Sheep, when the Flesh is clean taken from it, and if they see any dark or dusky Spot in it when they look through, they say that some Coarse shall shortly be carried out of the House; somewhat like this is still retained by the *Cambro-Britains*, or *Welch-Nation*, who very probably were their Ancestors; for at the Reduction of *Wales* by King *Edward I.* it was observed that many of their Laws and Customs were the same as the *Irish*. They pray for the Wolves and wish them well, and then they are not afraid to be hurt by them. They count it unlawful to rub down or curry their Horses, or to gather Grass for their Fodder on *Saturdays*. They hang up the Feet and Legs of a dead Horse; yea, the very Hoofs are esteemed as a hallowed and sacred Relict. They count her a wicked Woman, or a Witch, that cometh to fetch Fire from 'em on *May-Day*; neither will they give any Fire then, but unto a Sick Body, and that also with a Curse.

Having said thus much of their Inhabitants, it's fit we should offer a few Words concerning the Air they live in, as well as the Soil and Product of their Country.

Air.

The Air is most mild and temperate, in respect of Heat and Cold, so that it is cooler in Summer and warmer in Winter, than in *England*, but not so clear and pure as here; therefore not so good in Summer for ripening of Corn and Fruits, tho' by the Skill and Industry of the *English* Planters, in draining and the like, it seems to be much mended. In the Winter it is more subject to Wind, Clouds and Rain, than Frost and Snow. It is so excessive moist, that many are sore troubled with Loosnesses and Rheums, more especially Strangers, who seldom escape those Distempers, for the stopping of which they drink *Usguebah*.

Soil.

As for its Soil, it is of itself abundantly fruitful, but naturally rather fitter for Grass and Pasturage than Corn. In some Places the Rankness of the Soil is so great, the Grass so long, and withall so sweet, that the Cattle in those Places would soon Graze to Surfeit, if they were not sometimes

hundred
the Gr
Soil or
proves
Places
being f
with m
venience
drainin
ting do
But t
remous
from an
breed
ing of

Ma e
Cui I
Jus
Ang

I am
The
Secu
Whi
Tha
Or d

But
Creatu
be rec
noxious
Wolve
as they
the Pa
It p
which
lent g
soft an
finely.
deed
think
be not
For B
only i
the Ea
the lil
land u

Chap. II. IRELAND.

7

hindred. Nay in some Places, as in the County of *Armagh*, the Ground is so rank and fertile, that the laying of any Soil or Compost upon it, doth abate its fruitfulness, and proves the worst Husbandry that can be. Its in many Places incumbred with vast Bogs, and unwholsome Marshes, being full of great Lakes and Sands, and is also over-grown with many large Woods: But of late Years those Inconveniencies have been very much corrected by drying and draining up many of the Marshes, as aforesaid, and by cutting down several of the Woods.

But the Wonder of this Country is, that it breeds no venomous Creature, and that no such will live here brought from any other Places; nor does the Wood of its Forests breed either Worms or Spiders, for thus we find her speaking of herself in the Poet.

*Ille ego sum Graji glacialis Hibernia diſſa,
Cui Deus & melior rerum nascentium Origo,
Jus commune dedit cum Creta Altrice tonantis
Angueſne noſtris diſſundant ſibila Mortis.*

I am that Island which in Times of Old
The Greeks did call *Hibernia* Icy cold;
Secured by God and Nature from this Fear,
Which Gift was given to *Creet*, *Jove's* Mother dear,
That poisonous Snakes should never be here bred,
Or dare to hiss, or hurtful Venom spread.

But though *Ireland* is absolutely free from all venomous Creatures, as also from Worms and Spiders, and herein may *Wolves* be reckoned preferable to *Britain*, yet 'tis more subject to noxious and voracious Animals than the other, particularly Wolves, that still abound too much in this Country, whereas they have for many Ages past been quite destroy'd in all the Parts of the *British* Isles.

It produces a vast Number of goodly Flocks of Sheep, *flocks.* which they shear Twice a Year. Here are likewise excellent good Horses, call'd Hobbies, which have a particular soft and round Amble, setting one Leg before another very finely. As for Cattle, here are infinite Numbers, being indeed the principal Wealth of the Inhabitants. I cannot think it is true, that they will give no Milk if their Calves be not by them, or their Skins stuffed with Straw or Hay: For Bees they have such Number, that they are found not only in Hives, but also in the Bodies of Trees, and Holes of the Earth. You meet here with Foxes, Hares, Conies and the like Animals, in hunting of which our Gentry in *England* usually take more Delight than those of *Ireland*. It has

Variety of all sorts of wild and tame Fowls; and vast quantities of Fish, especially Salmon and Herrings.

Product.

The Principal Riches and Commodities of *Ireland* are Cattle, Hides, Tallow, Suet, and great Store of Butter and Cheese, Wood, Salt, Honey, Wax, Furrs, Hemp, Linnen-Cloth, Pipe-staves, great quantities of Wool, of which they make Cloth and Freezes, with those coarse Rugs, or Shag Mantles, which are vented into Foreign Countries: Variety of Fish and Fowl and also several Metals, as Lead, Tin, and Iron; and in a word, there is nothing wanting, either for Pleasure and Profit, every thing being extraordinary cheap and plentiful; and of late Times the Industry of the Inhabitants have not been so much wanting; and by reason of the great Converse with the *English*, they are more Civiliz'd than formerly, and if there were some Pains taken, not by Compulsion, but Instruction and good Example, the gentle Methods of Christianity, to bring them over to the true Religion, nothing humanly speaking could hinder it in a short time from becoming as flourishing a Country as any in Christendom. Its observ'd their Animals are not so large as those of *England*, except Men, Women and Grey hounds.

CHAP. III.

Of some Curiosities in Ireland.

Fountains.

Ireland is very full every where of Springs and Fountains; for they are to be met with not only in the Mountainous and Hilly Parts, but even in the Flat and Champaign Country, out of which the Water runs without any Noise or Bubbling, for those kind of Fountains which forcibly burst out of a Rock, or spout their Water on high, are very rarely to be found in this Kingdom.

Spaw and Holy Wells.

There were some Fountains discover'd in *Ireland* about Threescore Years ago, and that not far from *Dublin*, whose Veins running through certain Minerals, yielded Medicinal Waters, and may be call'd Spaws; besides which there are also a great number of other Fountains throughout the Land, call'd Holy-wells by the Inhabitants, whose Water not differing from that of other Wells, either in Smell, Taste, or any other sensible Quality, yet it is believed to be effectual

for the Curing of several Diseases; but in reality those Virtues are not to be found in the Springs themselves, but in the superstitious Fancies of the People, the which having been dedicated to some particular Saint, they expect the imaginary Vertue rather from their Power, than any natural Efficacy in the Water itself.

One of the *Irish* Islands called *Lough-Derg*, has been very famous for some Ages upon the account of a superstitious Belief, that the Suburbs of Purgatory were here, into which those that had the Courage to enter, saw and suffered very strange and terrible Things: But about 90 Years ago the Fraud was detected, in the time that *Richard*, Earl of *Cork*, and *Adam Loftus*, Viscount *Ely*, and Lord Chancellor of *Ireland*, were Lords Justices; who enquiring very narrowly into the Truth of the whole Matter, they found that Hell to be nothing but a little Cell hew'd out of a Rock, without Holes or Windows, quite dark, and of so little depth that a tall Man might but just stand upright in it, and was capable of containing no more than five or six Persons; Now the Friars residing here, made any one that came, and was to go in Pilgrimage to this Purgatory, to Watch and Fast excessively, which together with their recounting to him before-hand the strange and horrible Apparitions and Fantoms he should meet with in that Purgatory, wrought so upon the poor Man's Imagination, that he came out of it much astonish'd, and would tell such unaccountable Stories as his delirious and weak Brain suggested to him. The Lords Justices removed the Friars, and demolished the Cell, and so put an end to this Delusion, and Fictitious Purgatory, believed by the Ignorant to have been obtain'd of God by *St. Patrick's* Prayers, to convince the Unbelievers of the Immortality of the Soul, and of the Torments of the Wicked in a future State.

St. Patrick's Purgatory.

There is a wonderful Property ascribed to a *Lough*, called *Lough Neagh*, of turning Wood into Stones, to which some *Wood* have added, that it turns the Wood also into Iron, which turned to upon enquiry was not found to be true, but the other generally believed; adding withal, that the Water has only this Vertue on the sides, and not every where, but only in some few Places, especially about that part where the River *Black-water* dischargeth herself into the *Lough*.

It is very common in *Ireland*, as well as in many Parts of *Britain*, to find whole Bodies of other Trees as well as of *Hazel* in Bogs, and sometimes the very Nuts themselves in great quantities retaining the Shape, but the Substance turned to Dirt; and such Trunks of Trees are not only found

Trees in Bogs.

Mines.

found in wet Bogs, but even in the Heathy ones, or Red Bogs.

There were no Mines discovered in *Ireland*, till the Settlement of the *English* there in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*: Some have affirmed, that there were Gold-Mines to be found in *Ireland*, but without any certain Demonstration of it. Iron-Mines are of three sorts there, First, the Bog-Mine, found in low Grounds and near the Surface of the Earth; a harsh Metall, that ought to be mixed with some other Oar, of a yellowish Colour, and somewhat of a clayey Substance: The second is the Rock-Mine, of a hard and stony Substance, dark and rusty Colour, being the same as the very Rock out of which 'tis hewn, its raised with little Trouble, is not quite so rich as the Bog-Mine, and yields but very brittle Iron. There are also those they call the Pin or *Whits* Mine, of a middle Substance between the other two: its dug in Lumps out of the Ground, and the Iron coming of this Oar is not so brittle as that of Rock-Mine, but tough, and in many Places as good as *Spanish* Iron.

Silver and Lead.

There are some Silver and Leaden-Mines in *Ireland*, that do not at present turn to any considerable Account.

Marble.

If the Free-stone of *England* exceeds that of *Ireland* in goodness: *Ireland* has the Preheminence of the other upon the Account of its Marble, which is found in many Places of several sorts; the one is Red, streaked with White and other Colours, and which by a peculiar Name they call *Porphyry*; another is Black, very curiously streaked with White, and some all of one Colour: The first are found in small Quantities, especially the second; but there is plenty of the last in some Places, but most about *Kilkenny*, where whole Streets are Paved with it. When this Marble is dug out of the Ground, it looks Greyish, but being Polish'd, assumes a fine blewish Colour, inclining somewhat to Black.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Division of Ireland into Four Provinces, and first of the Province of Connaught.

ENGLAND as to the Ecclesiastical State of it, is divided only into two Provinces, viz. *Canterbury* and *York*, of which there are two Archbishops; but *Ireland* being divided into four Provinces, and these again into so many Counties, we shall first treat of the Provinces in their Alphabetical Order. And first of *Connaught*.

The Province of *Connaught*, or *Conaught*, sometimes *Connaught*, in *Latin*, *Conacia*, and sometimes *Conachtia*, by the *Irish* *Connaught* and *Connaughly*, and sometimes the County of *Clare*, is bounded on the East with the Province of *Leinster*, from which it is separated by the *Shannon*, on the West with the main Western Ocean, on the North and North-East with some part of the Ocean and the Province of *Ulster*, and on the South and East with *Munster*, from which its parted by the *Shannon*. Its Form is long, and towards the North and South ends narrow.

Bounded.

It is in length from the North Parts of *Leitrim* to Cape *Leane*, the most South Point in *Thomond*, 130 Miles, in Breadth, from the East Points of *Leitrim*, to *Black-Harbour* in the West Parts of *Mayo*, about 84 Miles; and the Circumference may be about 500 Miles. As for Rivers, here are few of considerable Note besides that great one of *Shannon*. The Chief are, *Moy*, in the County of *Mayo*, which for a little Way divides that County from *Slego*, and falls into the Ocean by *Mayo* and *Killala*. *Suck*, it divides *Roscommon* from *Gallway* and falls into the *Shannon*, not far off *Clonsfert*. *Droghda*, a little River in the County of *Thomond*, falls into the *Shannon* a little East of *Clare*. *Gyll*, a small River in the County of *Gallway*, discharges itself into the Bay of *Gallway*.

Extent.

This Province abounds with many convenient Bays and Creeks fit for Navigation: In some Places it is Fresh and Fruit.

Fruitful-
ness.

Fruitful, in some Places Dangerous, by reason of the many Bogs, and thick set with Woods, (though of late much cleared of both) the Air not so clear as in some Places, by reason of the Vaporous and Foggy Mists. The Soil sufficiently Fruitful, were not the Inhabitants so lazy, producing abundance of Cattle, good store of Deer and Hawks, and plenty of Honey. It is the meanest of the Four Provinces in general, and contains One Archbishoprick, viz. Tuam, Five Bishopricks, and seven Market-Towns, Eight Places of Commerce and Trade, Twelve Places that Return Parliament Men, or Boroughs, Twenty four Castles of old Erection, besides Fortresses raised in the latter Troubles, and Three hundred sixty six parishes. The Principal Town of the whole is *Gallway*.

The Province was before the *English* Conquest of it, a Kingdom of it self: First Conquered by several *English* Adventurers in the Reign of King *Henry* the Second; not long after so neglected by the *English*, that it was Cantoned again among the *Irish* and Degenerate *English*, till *Tir Oen's* Rebellion, by whose Conquest the Province was also reduced to the *English* Government, but never so thoroughly Conquered as the rest till the last War; it's goveried by a Principal Commissioner under the Lord Lieutenant.

Ancient
Division.

It was anciently divided (that is, in *Ptolomy's* Time) among the *Gangani*, said to Dwell about the Counties of *Thomond* and *Gallway*; the *Auerei*, in and about the County of *Mayo*; and the *Nagnari* in *Roscommon*, and the North Eastern Parts, after it became One Province; here is to be noted that *Thomond* was for a long time counted a Part of *Munster*. It is at present divided into Six Counties, viz. 1. *Letrim*. 2. *Slego*. 3. *Mayo*. 4. *Roscommon*. 5. *Gallway*, and 6. *Thomond*, or *Clare* County. Of those, Four border on the Sea, (besides *Letrim*) viz. *Slego*, *Mayo*, *Gallway*, and *Thomond*. *Roscommon* is a Midland County, so may also *Letrim* be counted, and these Counties are subdivided into 54 Baronies.

CHAP.

TH
is
called
by the
Ocean,
vince of
on the
and on
the *Shu*
Its le
Hooker
about
the mo
Circuit
about 3
The
County,
Lugblin
with it
County,
Navan,
felt in t
or *Leffy*
from its
falls into
County,
River
ning in
into the
the *Shu*
This
Pasture
clear an
ing ne
both in
Cheese
Cattle,
Horses
tion of

CHAP. V.

Of the Province of Leinster.

THE Province of *Leinster*, sometimes called *Lemster*, in *Latin* *Lagenia*, and in most Ancient Times *Lagen*, is called by the natural *Irish* *Leighnigh* and *Leighningh*, and by the *Welsh* *Lein*. Its bounded on the East with the *Irish* Ocean, or *St. George's Channel*, on the West with the Province of *Connaught*, from which its separated by the *Shannon*, on the North with *Ulster*, on the South with the Ocean; and on the South West with *Munster*, a little way parted by the *Shure*: In Form it may somewhat resemble a Triangle. Its length from the most North Parts of *East-Meath*, to *Hook-Tower*, the Southern Point in the County of *Wexford*, about 112 Miles; breadth, from the Town of *Wicklow*, to the most West Part of *King's-County*, about 70 Miles. The Circuit (reckoning the Windings and Turnings) may be about 360 Miles.

Bounds.

Extent.

Rivers.

Fruitfulness.

The chief Rivers are, the *Barrow*, which arises in *Queen's County*, running East, and then South, washes *Caterlagh* and *Lugblin*, then takes in the *Shure* nigh *Waterford*, and together with it falls into the Ocean. *Boyne*, which arises in *King's County*, and runs towards the North-East, washes *Trim*, *Navan*, *Slaine*, and *Drogheda*, and immediately after loses it self in the Ocean. Its Famous for the Battle in 1690. *Liffe*, or *Lefsy*, arising in the County of *Wicklow*, about 15 Miles from its fall into the Sea, and takes a large Compass, and falls into the Sea at *Dublin*; and *Nuer*, beginning in *Queen's County*, washes *Kilkenny* and *Thomas Town*, and falls into the River *Barrow*, a little above *Ros*. *Urrin*, or *Slane*, beginning in *Wicklow*, washes *Ballinglass* and *Iniscorthy*, and falls into the Sea at *Wexford*, *Inny* in *King's-County*, falling into the *Shannon* at *Loughb Ree*.

This Province is very fertile and fruitful in Corn and Pasture Ground, and well watered with Rivers; the Air clear and gentle, mixt with a temperate Disposition, yielding neither Extremity of Heat nor Cold. It is plentiful both in Fish and Flesh, and in other Victuals, as Butter, Cheese and Milk. The Commodities chiefly consist in Cattle, Sea Fowl and Fish and it breeds excellent good Horses. The Inhabitants come nearest the Civil Disposition of the *English*, from whom they are for the most part descended

descended; so that this is look'd upon to be the most considerable Province in Ireland.

Honours. The late King *William III.* of Glorious Memory, having made Marshal *Schonburg* Duke and Peer of *England*, by the Title of Duke of *Schonburg*, and the said Duke preferring his youngest Son *Charles* before the elder at that time, he succeeded his Father in that Honour; but before it devolved upon the present Duke, the same King had made him Duke of *Leinster* in that Kingdom.

In this Province is One Archbishoprick, viz. *Dublin*, and Three Bishopricks, 16 Market-Towns, 47 Places of Commerce, and as many that return Parliament-Men, or Boroughs, 102 Castles, well Fortified by the *English*, and 926 Parishes. The chief Place is *Dublin*, also the Capital of the Kingdom.

Conquest. This Province was, before the *English* Conquest of it, divided into two Kingdoms, viz. *Leinster* and *Meath*, both under their own Kings, till a falling out happened between the King of *Meath* and he of *Leinster*, which caused King *Henry the Second* of *England* to make a Conquest of it. *Leinster* has been inseparably annexed to *England* ever since, but *Meath* was granted in Fee-Farm to *Hugh Lacy*, a Noble *Englishman*: Since which it came wholly under the Kings of *England*, and now the Province of *Meath* is united to *Leinster*. It was anciently divided among the *Brigantes* inhabiting *Kilkenny*, *Catherlagh*, *King's* and *Queen's Counties*; the *Menapij*, in and about *Wexford*; the *Cauci*, in and about *Wicklow*, and the *Blanij* or *Elbanij* in *Dublin*, *East-Meath*, and *West-Meath*; afterwards divided into *Meath* and *Leinster*. *Meath* contains the Counties of *East-Meath*, *West-Meath*, and *Longford*.

Division. It is now divided into 11 Counties, viz. 1. *Longford*. 2. *West-Meath*. 3. *East-Meath*. 4. *Dublin*. 5. *Wicklow*. 6. *Kildare*. 7. *King's-County*. 8. *Queen's-County*. 9. *Kilkenny*. 10. *Catherlagh*. And 11. *Wexford*. Of these Four border on the Sea, viz. *East-Meath*, *Dublin*, *Wicklow*, and *Wexford*; the Seven others are Midland Counties, and these Counties are subdivided into Ninety Baronies.

C H A P. VI.

Of the Province of Munster.

THE Province of *Munster*, many times called *Mounster*, is called by the Latines *Momonia*, and by the Natural *Name*. *bijh Mown*, and in common construction of Speech *Wown*.

It is bounded on the East and South-East with the Province of *Leinster* (from which 'tis partly separated by the *Bounds*. River *Shure*) and the Ocean; on the West with the *Atlantic* or Western Ocean; on the North with the Province of *Connaught*, from which 'tis separated by the River *Shannon*; and on the South and South West with the *Virgivan* Ocean: The Form of it is a kind of a long Square. The length from *Waterford* Haven to the Western point in *Kerry*, not far off *Dingle*, about 135 Miles; breadth from the North Parts of *Tipperary* to *Baltimore* in *Cork*, about 120 Miles; but from *Baltimore* to the North Parts of *Kerry*, (which is more Natural) but 68 Miles. The Circumference (by reason of the great Windings and Turnings) is above 600 Miles. *Extent*.

The chief Rivers of this Province are, *Shure*, *Sewer*, or *Shomer*, which begins at *Tipperary*, runs South, washes *Thurles*, *Rivers*. passes by *Cashel*, then runs East and washes *Clonmel*, *Carriick* and *Waterford*, then it takes in the *Barrow*, with which it falls into the Ocean. *Awdluffe* or *Avenmore*, which begins in *Kerry*, runs East, and washes *Mallo* and *Lismore*, then runs South, and falls into the Sea at *Toughball*. *Lee*, in the County of *Cork*, runs East, washes *Cork*, and soon after falls into the Sea, making several small Islands. *Bande*, likewise in *Cork*, runs East, washes *Bandon Bridge*, and falls into the Sea at *Kingale*. *Leane* in *Kerry*, runs West, and falls into *Dingle Bay*. *Cashen* in *Kerry*, which falls into the *Shannon's* Mouth.

This Province abounds with many excellent Bays and *Fruitful* Havens, with many rich Towns; the Air mild and temperate, neither too hot, nor too cold; the Soil in some Places hilly, looking aloft with woody, wild and solitary Mountains; yet the Vallies below garnished with Corn Fields, all both pleasant for the sight, and fertile for Soil. The most general Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Wood, Wool, and Fish, of the last whereof it affords abundance of all sorts, especially Herrings. It contains one Archbishoprick, and that is, *Cashel*, and five Bishopricks, seven Market Towns, Twenty-five

five Places that return Parliament-Men, called Boroughs, Sixty-six Castles of old Erection, and 80 Parishes in the whole. The Chief City of the whole is commonly reckoned *Waterford*, but *Limerick* at present deserves the Preheminence.

Particular
History.

Old and
new Divi-
sion.

This Province, before the *English* Conquest of it, was a Kingdom of itself, and govern'd by its own King. It then contained some Part of *Connaught*, (that is, the County of *Thomond*) Since the *English* became Masters of it, it has kept close to the Crown, only the *Spaniards* in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* became Masters of a little of it, but were soon driven out. It is Governed by a Lord President, who has one Assistant, two learned Lawyers and a Secretary to keep it in Obedience; though the Office of President is disused. It was anciently divided among the *Ulteni* in *Tipperary*; the *Coriandi*, in *Limerick*, *Waterford* and part of *Tipperary* and *Cork*; the *Lucenti* in *Kerry*, the *Vesibori* in *Desmond* in *Cork*; and the *Vodij* in some part of *Cork*; afterwards divided into *Deswown*, *Hierwown*, *Meanwown* and *Urwown*. Of later Times it was divided into two Parts, viz. *West-Munster* and *South-Munster*, but now the Division of it stands thus, 1. *Tipperary*. 2. *Waterford*. 3. *Cork*, to which is joyned the County of *Desmond*. 4. *Limerick*: And 5. *Kerry*. Of these, three border on the Sea, viz. *Waterford*, *Cork* and *Kerry*; *Tipperary* and *Limerick* are Midland Counties. These Counties are again divided into 52 Baronies, of which in their proper Places.

CHAP. VII.

Of the Province of Ulster.

THE Province of *Ulster*, called in *Latin*, *Utonia* and sometimes *Ulidia*, in *Irish*, *Cui Guilly*, or Province of *Guilly*, by the *Welsh*, *Ultrw*, and by the *English*, *Ulster*, is bounded on the East with *St. George's Channel*; on the West with the main *Atlantick*, or Northern Ocean; on the North with the *Deucalidonian*, or Western Ocean; on the South with the Province of *Leinster*; and on the South-West with the Province of *Connaught*: So it is encompassed on three sides with the Sea, being almost of a round Form. In length from the most West Point in the County of *Dunnagal*, to the

The County of *Down*, is about 116 Miles. In breadth from Fairhead the most North Point in *Antrim*, to the Borders of *Longford*, in the Province of *Leinster*, nigh 100. The whole Circuit, (counting all the Windings and Turnings) about 460 Miles.

The chief Rivers of this Province are, the *Banne*, rising in the County of *Down*, in *Armagh*; which receives the River *Tanpagee*, and then passes through the great Lake *Neagh*, then divides the County of *Antrim* from that of *Londonderry*, then falls into the *Deucalidonian Ocean*, a little below *Colerain*. The *Lough-Foyle*, which washes *St. John's Town* and *Londonderry*, then falls into the *Deucalidonian Ocean*, making a great Bay of the same Name. The *Swilly*, in the County of *Dunnagal*, falling into the *Deucalidonian Ocean*, with a kind of a Lake. *Lagen-Water* in *Down*, washing *Dromore*, *Lisburn*, and *Belfast*, falls into the Bay of *Carrickfergus*; *Newry Water* parting *Down* from *Armagh*, and falls into *Carlingford Bay*; *Main* in *Antrim*, &c.

This Country abounds with large Lakes, shaded with many and thick Woods; the Soil is fruitful in Corn and Grass, but in some Places a little barren; howbeit, fresh and green to see in every Place, well furnished with Horses, Sheep and Oxen; and it affords great plenty of Timber and Fruit-Trees. The Waters are deep, and fit for Vessels, very well replenished with Fish; and as for Salmon, here are more in some Rivers of this Country, than in any other River in Europe. In this Province is one Archbishoprick, and six Bishopricks, ten Market Towns, fourteen Towns of Commerce and Trade; 34 Places that return Parliament-Men or Burgesses, 30 Castles for the Defence of the Country, and 114 Parishes in the whole. The chief City of all is *Londonderry*.

This Province, before the *English* Conquer'd it, was a Kingdom of itself, under its own Kings: First Conquer'd by *John Courcy*, a Valiant *English* Man, in the Reign of King *Henry Second*, (I do not know whether *Almerick Courcy*, Lord of *Kinsale*, is descended from this Family.) Soon after it was neglected by the *English*, that it was canton'd into many Estates and Principalities by the Natural *Irish*. In this Estate it continued (the Kings of *England* having but little Profit of it) till *Tir-Owens* Rebellion; the Conquest of whom brought this Province in full Subjection to the Kings of *England*, and has ever since continued so, but not without some considerable Disturbances. *Ulster* usually gives the Title of Earl to the second Son of the Crown of *England*, commonly created Duke of *Tork*.

It was anciently divided among the *Erdini*, in and about *Armagh*; the *Venienij*, in part of *Dunnagal*; the *Robognij*,

*Ancient
Division.*

in Londonderry, Antrim, and part of Tyrone; the Volantij, about Armagh; and the Darni, about Down, and the Western Parts. Afterwards by the English 'twas divided into three Counties, viz. Down, Louth and Antrim, but now into ten Counties, viz. 1. Antrim. 2. Londonderry. 3. Dunnagal. 4. Tyrone. 5. Fermanagh. 6. Cavan. 7. Monaghan. 8. Down. and 10. Louth. Of these, five border on the Sea, viz. Louth, Down, Antrim, Londonderry and Dunnagal. Tyrone, Armagh, Fermanagh, Monaghan and Cavan, are Midland Counties, of which in due time and place.

C H A P. VIII.

A Particular Description of each County in the Province of Connaught, in Alphabetical Order, wherein Notice is taken especially of the County and Market-Towns of such Places as send Members to Parliament, and of those whence Noblemen take their Titles.

I. The County of GALLWAY.

GALLWAY has on the East, part of King's-County and Tipperary, (from which 'tis parted by the Shannon) and some of Roscommon, on the West the main Ocean, on the North and North-East Mayo and Roscommon, and on the South Thomond: Its length 82 Miles, and breadth 48: A County very fruitful to the Husbandman, and no less profitable to the Shepherd. It's divided into 17 Baronies, viz. Ballinacorney, Rosse, Moycullin, Clare, Donamore, Ballimore, Kellebar, Tiaquin, Killconnel, Clon-Mac-Owen, Loughreagh, Kiltarian, and the Isles of Arran. In which are two Market Towns and three Boroughs. The County Town is Gallway. Chief Places are, Tuam or Toam, an Archbishop's See, seven Miles off the Borders of Mayo, once a famous City, but now reduced to a meer Village; however, 'tis dignified with a Title of Honour, the Right Honourable Richard Wenman being

Tuam.

Cha

Viscou
and B
and ri
all Ire
like, o
Corbes
bour,
of Shi
look'd
inform
asked
King
wife b
Viscou
Miles
Town,
great
now I
Clonfa
two fr
shop's
South

L ET
ha
in Uff
(where
in Uff
length
Hills fr
tle. It
hair, C
Lindm
River.
the Co
it give
art, Lo
of Dub
Miles
by the
rough
the fa

Viscount *Tuam*. *Gallway* or *Gallive*, a Bishop's See, Market *Gallway*. and Borough, 17 Miles South of *Tuam*, a very strong, neat, and rich City, the third (by some counted the second) in all Ireland: It's built almost round, and in a manner Tower-like, of entire Stone: It is situated by the fall of the Lake *Corbes* into the Sea, and by a large, safe and delicate Harbour, call'd the Bay of *Gallway*, capable of a vast Fleet of Ships; so well seated for Merchandize, that it has been look'd upon as the greatest Place of Trade in all Ireland; insomuch, that a Foreign Merchant meeting at *Irishman*, asked him in what Part of *Gallway* Ireland stood. The late King *William III.* was pleased to make *Henry de Massue*, otherwise better known by the Title of Marquis of *Rouvigny*, first Viscount, and afterwards Earl of *Gallway*. It stands 102 Miles West of *Dublin*. *Athenree*, or *Aterish*, a Borough *Athenree* Town, nine Miles East of *Gallway*, enclosed with a Wall of great Circuit, but slenderly inhabited. *Edward Bermingham*, now I think become a Protestant, is Baron of *Athenree*. *Clonefart*, a decaying Town, 25 Miles East of *Athenree*, and two from the *Shannon*. It still keepeth the Title of a Bishop's See. *Portummy*, a small Place, eight Miles almost South of *Clonefart* upon the *Shannon*, nigh *Lough Derg*.

II. Of the County of LETRIM

LETRIM, the most North-Eastern County of *Connaught*, has on the East and North-East *Cavan* and *Fermanagh* in *Ulster*, *Slego* and *Roscommon*, on the West and South-West (where it is very small) the Ocean, with a little of *Dunnagal* in *Ulster*, and on the East and South *Longford* in *Leinster*, in length 44 Miles, and breadth 18. A County mounted with Hills full of rank Grass, feeding an infinite number of Cattle. It is divided into five Baronies, viz. *Rosclogher*, *Drumhair*, *Carrigallen*, *Letrim* and *Mobil*. The chief Town is *Letrim*. Principal Places are *Letrim*, standing not far off the River *Shannon*. It gives Name, and is reckon'd the chief of the County, but not else of Note at present, excepting that it gives the Title of Baron to the Right Honourable *Benart*, Lord *Sherard* of *Letrim*. It stands 75 Miles North-West of *Dublin*. *Carrick-drumrush*, a small Borough Town, nigh 3 Miles North-West of *Letrim*, standing on the River *Shannon*, by the Borders of *Roscommon*. *James-Town*, another Borough nigh four Miles South-East of *Carrick-drumrush*, on the same River by the Borders of *Roscommon*.

III. Of the County of MAYO.

MATO or Majo, has on the East and North East the common and Slego, on the West the main Western Ocean, bounded on the North by the same Ocean, and on the South with the County of Gallway; its length 58 Miles and breadth 44. A fertile County, abundantly rich in Cattle, Deer, Hawks, and plenty of Honey. It's divided into nine Baronies, *Tyrawly, Erris, Burisboole, Gallen, Costello, Clonmorris, Killmair, Corrab and Morris*; in which there is but one Borough and never a Market Town. The chief Town is reckoned Mayo. Principal Places are *Killala* or *Killaloe*, a small Town, which is a Bishop's See, standing by the Sea-side or rather by a large Bay. *Mayo*, or *Moy*, about three Miles South East of *Killala*, reckon'd the chief Town of the County, but now much decay'd; once a Bishoprick, now join'd to *Tuam* and the Jurisdiction to *Killala*; it stands on the Mouth of the River *Moy*, on the Borders of *Slego*, about 11 Miles almost West of *Dublin*, Mayo gives the Honour of Viscount to the Right Honourable *Theobald Bourk* of Mayo; now become a Protestant. *Castlebar*, or *Moy*, a small Borough Town standing on a little River, which falls into the *Lough Corshroule*, a little Town on the Borders of *Gallway*. 23 Miles South of *Castlebar*.

Killala.

Mayo.

Castle-
bar.
Shroule.

IV. Of the County of ROSCOMMON.

ROSCOMMON has *Longford*, and *East Meath*, on the East, and part of *King's-County* in *Leinster*, with part of *Letrim*, from which its parted by the *Shannon*; on the West *Mayo* and *Gallway*, on the North and North-East *Slego* and *Letrim*, and on the South and South-East *Gallway* and *King's-County*: Its length Five and fifty Miles, and breadth Twenty-eight: A County plain and fruitful, and with many Husbandry yeildeth plenty of Corn. It's divided into five Baronies, viz. *Boyle, Ballintuber, Roscommon, Ballimore, Ashlone* and *Moyearne*; in which are two Market Towns and four Boroughs; the Principal Town is *Ashlone*, and the chief Places are *Boyle*, a little Place by the Lake *Key*, nigh the Borders of *Slego*, and remarkable for an Old Abbey *Elphin*, a Bishop's See, 10 Miles South of *Boyle*, but of no great Note. *Tulsk*, a small Borough-Town, nigh three Miles South West of *Elphin*. *Roscommon*, 13 Miles North of *Tulsk*, a Borough and Market Town, which gives Name to this County, but is but a Poor Place, all the Houses being mean and thatch'd.

Boyle.
Elphin.Tulsk.
Roscom-
mon.

hatch'd; however, It has many Years ago been rais'd to the Dignity of an Earldom in the Family of the *Dillons*, of which the Right Honourable *Robert Dillon* is the present Earl. *Athlone*, a Borough, a Market-Town, and once a Bishop's See, *Athlone*, about 15 Miles South-East of *Roscommon*: It is a Place of considerable Strength, the Key of *Connaught*, and the chief of these Parts, standing on the *S Shannon*, on the Confines of *West-Meath* in *Leinster*, nigh *Lough Ree*, and has a Castle, and a very beautiful Bridge of hewen Stone. King *William III.* made one of his *Dutch* Generals, *Godart Ginkle*, Earl of *Athlone*, which Honour is now enjoy'd by his Eldest Son: It stands 60 Miles South-West of *Athlone*, on the River *Suck* by *Gallway*.

V. Of the County of SLEGO.

SLEGO, has *Lewim* County on the East, on the West Part the County of *Mayo*, the Western Ocean lies to the North or North-West Part of it, and 'tis border'd on the South and South-West with *Roscommon* and *Mayo*. This County is Five and thirty Miles in length, and Four and forty in breadth: A very plentiful County for feeding and raising of Cattle. It is divided into six Boroughs, and these are distinguish'd by the Names of *Carbuy*, *Tiraghril*, *Curran*, *Coolavan*, *Leney*, and *Tyreragh*. There is a Place called *Castle-Connor* in this Barony, of which, as I take it, Her Majesty has been pleas'd to create Sir *Christopher Wandsworth*, *Castle Connor*. Bart. a Viscount, in which Honour he is succeeded by his Son. There is but one Market-Town, and but one Borough in the County, of which *Slego* is the Capital. The chief Places are *Slego*, five Miles off the Borders of *Letrim*, on a Bay of the same Name, having a very commodious Harbour and a strong Castle. It is the only Town of Note in the whole County, being a Borough and Market-Town: The Right Honourable *John Scudamore*, is Lord Viscount *Scudamore* of *Slego*. It stands Ninety five Miles almost North-East of *Dublin*. *Achonry*, seventeen Miles almost South of *Slego*, *Achonry*. is a City and Bishop's See, now quite ruined and the Bishoprick united to *Elphin* in *Roscommon*. *Castle-Connor*, seventeen Miles nigh West of *Achonry*, on the River *Moy*, by the Borders of *Mayo*.

VI. Of the County of THOMOND.

THOMOND, or *Clare County*, sometimes *Twomond* and *Twowoun*, or *North-Munster*, (then part of *Munster*) has on the East and South the River *Shannon*, which parts it from *Tipperary*, *Limerick* and *Kerry* in *Munster*, on the West the Ocean, and on the North *Galloway*; in length Fifty five Miles, and breadth Thirty eight. A County of a very fruitful Soil, and commodious for Navigation. The Right Honourable *Henry O-brien* is Earl of *Thomond*, the second Earl of *Ireland*, and a Family of great Antiquity, as being descended from the Kings of *Connaught*, and advanced to the Honour of *Thomond* by *Henry VIII.* He married the Lady *Elizabeth Seymour*, eldest Daughter to his Grace the Duke of *Somerset*, in *June 1710.*

It is divided into eight Baronies, viz. *Burrin*, *Inchiquin*, (which gives the Title of Earl to a Branch of the *O-brien's*, of which *William O-brien* is now Earl), *Sullagh*, *Bunratty*, *Islands*, *Ibrichan*, *Clanderlay* and *Moyfarta*. In which are two Market-Towns, and but one Borough. The Chief Town is *Killalow*. Principal Places are *Killalow* or *Labu*, a Market Town and Bishop's See, once a very considerable Place, but now decaying, though still counted the chief of the County: It stands on the *Shannon*, bordering on *Tipperary*, ten Miles almost North of *Limerick*, almost ninety Miles South of *Enis Town*, which gives Name to this County, therefore by some reckon'd the Head thereof: It stands nigh a Lake formed by the River *Shannon*. *Daniel O-brien* a Roman Catholick, and Out-law'd. was Viscount *Clare*. This Lord was an Officer in the *French Service*, and Mortally wounded at the Battle of *Ramellies* in 1706. He married the eldest Daughter of *Henry Bulkley Esq*; sometimes Master of the Household to King *Charles II.* and King *James II.* by whom he had Children, but whether Sons or Daughters I know not. *Bunrotty*, stands Eleven Miles South-East of *Clare*, being a little Town situate by the River *Shannon*, and fortify'd with a Castle.

Killalow.

Enis
Town.
Clare.

Bunrotty

CHAP. IX.

A Particular Description of each County in the Province of Leinster, in Alphabetical Order, wherein Notice is taken, especially of the County and Market-Towns, of such as send Members to Parliament, and of those whence Noble Men take their Titles.

I. Of the County of CATHERLAGH.

Catherlagh, Caterlagh or Carlagh, has Wicklow and Wexford on the East and Kilkenny, and some part of Queen's-County on the West. Kildare lies to the North of it, and Wexford on the South and South-East. It's 28 Miles in length and 18 broad. It's a County of a fertile Soil, and well shaded with Woods, being divided into five Baronies known by the Name of Ravilly, Catherlagh, Forth, Idrone and St. Mullin. It contains one Market-Town and two Boroughs. The chief is Catherlagh, Caterlagh or Coterlogh, standing on the Barrow in the Borders of Queen's-County. This Place at this time gives no Title of Honour to any Body, though lately it did that of a Viscountship to the Noble Family of the Ogles, of which William Ogle was the last Viscount of Catherlagh.

It's a Market Town and a Borough, the Capital of the County, and is fortify'd with a Castle. It stands almost 38 Miles South-West of Dublin. Loughlen, Laghlin, or Old Laghlin. Loughlin, Eight Miles almost South-West of Catherlagh, a Borough-Town of Note. Loughlen, or Laghlin, three Miles East of the other, on the River Barrow, once a considerable City and Bishop's See, now reduced to a Village, and the Bishoprick united to Fearn and Wexford.

II. Of the County of DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, or *Divelin*, has on the East the *Irish* Ocean, or *St. George's* Channel; on the West and North-West, *Kildare* and *East-Meath*; and on the South *Wicklow*. It is a small County, but 28 Miles long, and 16 broad. A County very rich and fertile in Corn and Grass, but destitute of Woods, so that they have a kind of a fat Turf or Coal here.

It is divided into six Baronies, viz. *Balrudery*, *Cross*, *Cooleck*, *Castleknoch*, *Newcastle* and *Rathdowne*, in which is one Market Town and three Boroughs, the chief is *Dublin*.

Chief Places are *Swords*, a little Torough-Town nigh the Sea, eight Miles North of *Dublin*, a Place that lately gave the Title of Viscount to the Noble Family of the *Beaumont's*, but is now extinct. *Dublin*, or *Balacleigh*, of which more at large in another Place. *Newcastle*, a Borough-Town Eight Miles almost West of *Dublin*. Here also stands the City of *Glendelach*, once a Bishop's See now ruined; and the Bishoprick united to *Dublin*.

III. Of the County of East-Meath.

THE Ocean and *Dublin* are to the East of *East-Meath*, *Cavan* and *Louth* on the North and North-East, on the West *West-Meath*, on the South *Kildare*. Its length 38 Miles, and breadth as many. A County very rich, pleasant and populous. The Right Honourable *Chambers Brabazon* is the present Earl of *Meath*.

It is divided into 11 Baronies, viz. *Moyrgallon*, *Slane*, *Duleck*, *Skreene*, *Navan*, *Kells*, *Lune*, *Moysenagh*, *Deece*, *Raxoth* and *Dunboyne*. In which are two Market Towns, and Six Boroughs: The chief Town is *Trim*. The Principal Places are, *Kells*, a Borough on a small River called *Black-Water*, which falls into the *Boyne* nigh *Navan*. The Right Honourable *Hugh Cholmondeley*, Earl of *Cholmondeley* in *England*, is Viscount *Kells* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*. *Slane*, a little Town on the *Boyne*, 12 Miles East of *Kells*, and 7 West of *Drogheda*. I take his Name to be *Christopher Fleming*, and a Roman Catholick, that bears the Title of Lord *Slane*, but Outlawed. *Duleck*, a Borough, 7 Miles nigh East of *Slane*, and 4 South of *Drogheda*, on the River *Nenny*. *Richard* *Bellew*,

Bellew, a Romanist, is Baron of this Place, by the Title of *Navan*. Lord *Bellew* of *Duleek* or *Duleck*. *Navan*, a small Borough on the River *Boyne*, 10 Miles West of *Duleck*, and 7 al. *Athboy*. most South-East of *Kells*. *Athboy*, or *Aboy*, 8 Miles South-West of *Navan*, a Borough and Market Town, well inhabited, and of good Resort. *Trim*, 6 Miles almost South-East of *Athboy*, on the *Boyne*, a Borough and Market Town of good Trade, reckoned the Chief in the County. It stands 23 Miles almost North-West of *Dublin*. *Ratooth*, a little Borough-Town, 12 Miles East of *Trim*, and as many North-West of *Dublin*. *Trim*. *Ratooth*.

IV. Of the County of KILDARE.

Kildare, has on the East *Dublin* and *Wicklow*, on the West *King's-County* and *Queen's-County*, on the North East-*Meath*, and on the South *Catherlagh*. Its length 38 Miles, and breadth 23. A County now rich and plentiful in all things, which is divided in 8 Baronies, *Carbury*, *Ikeashy*, *Salis*, *Naas*, *Connel*, *Ophally*, *Noragh* and *Rehan*, *Kileah* and *Mone*. In which are two Market Towns, and three Boroughs; and the chief is *Kildare*. Principal Places are, *Carbury* or *Carbury*, towards the North-West Part, a Market-Town, but much decayed. I know not whether it be this *Carbury*, or the Barony of *Carbury* in the Province of *Munster*, that gives the Title of Earl to the Right Honourable *John Vaughan*, Baron of *Newcastle-Emlyn* in *Wales*. *Naas*, a Borough-Town, 13 Miles South-East of *Carbury*, nigh the *Liffe*. *Kildare*, or *Kildar*, 11 Miles almost West of *Naas*; a considerable Place, the chief of the County, a Market-Town, a Borough, and a Bishop's See, formerly much Celebrated for the Holy Virgin *Brigid*. It stands 27 Miles South-West of *Dublin*. This is dignified with giving Title to the first Earl of the Kingdom, who is *Fitz-Gerald*, of the Ancient *Giraldine English* Race that helped to Conquer *Ireland*. *Athy*, a Borough Town, 12 Miles South of *Kildare*, on the *Barrow*, not far from the Borders of *Queen's-County*. *Carbury*. *Naas*. *Kildare*.

V. Of the County of KILKENNY.

Kilkenny has on the East *Catherlagh* and *Wexford*, *Tipperrary* on the West, on the North *Queen's-County*, and on the South *Waterford*, from which it's parted by the *Shure*: Its

Kilkenny Its length 40 Miles, and breadth 22 A County with Towns and Castles on every Side, makes a fine Shew, and in Plenty of all Things, gives Place to none. If my Memory does not fail me overmuch, there is the following Saying of this Part of the Country, at least of that near its Capital, that it has Water without Mud, Air without Fog, and Fire without Smoke.

It is divided into 11 Baronies, viz. *Fassadinig, Galmoy*, which gives the Title of a Viscount to *Pierce Butler*, a Roman Catholick Lord, who is Outlawed. *Cranagh, Kilkendyllib, Shellilogher, Cowean, Kells, Knocktopher, Ida, Iberton* and *Iverk*. In it there is one Market-Town, and eight Boroughs: The chief *Kilkenny*, a Market-Town, and once a Bishoprick, in the middle of the County on the *Muer*; a large and strong City, the most Populous, Rich, and Well-traded Inland Town in *Ireland*: It consists of two Parts, the *Irish* Town, in which is the Cathedral; and the *English*, which was built since, and is now the Principal, the former being only a Suburb to it. It stands 56 Miles South-West of *Dublin*. **Gowran.** *Gowran*, a Borough, 8 Miles East of *Kilkenny*, nigh the borders of *Catherlagh*, made Famous for being Erected into a Barony by King *William III.* in Favour of that Renowned Hero *John Lord Cuss*, who died in the Year 1707. at *Dublin*: (after the Performance of many Signal Actions) full of Fame and Glory. **Callen.** *Callen*, a Borough, 15 Miles almost South-West of *Gowran*, on the *Callen*, the third Town of the County. *Kells*, a Town on the same River, 6 Miles West of *Callen*. *Thomas-Town*, a Borough, 4 Miles West of *Kells*, on the *Neur*: A Walled Town, the second in the a County. *Inishteige*, a Borough on the same River, 4 Miles South-East of *Thomas-Town*, and the fourth in the County. *Knocktopher*, another Borough, 7 Miles West of *Inishteige*. Here is a little Borough called *St Canice*, 3 Miles West of *Kilkenny*.

VI. Of KING'S-COUNTY.

King's County, formerly called *Offaly*, has *Kildare* on the East, on the West the *Shannon* (which parts it from *Galloway*) and part *Tipperary*, on the North *West-Meath*, and on the South and South-West *Tipperary* and *Queen's-County*. Its length 48 Miles, and in breadth 14, a County not so rich as some others, and divided into 11 Baronies, viz. *Warrenstown, Coolstown, Philipstown, Geshill*, which gives the Title of a Baron of this Kingdom, to *William Lord Digby, Kilcourse,*

Bis.

Billicowen, Balliboy, Carri-Castle, Eglish, Ballibrit and Clenlisk. In which is one Market-Town and three Boroughs: the Capital *Phillipstown* or *Kingstown*, towards the North Parts, Philips- three Miles off the borders of *West-Mearb*, a Market Town and Borough, not remarkable for any thing but for being the Head of the County. It stands 38 Miles West of *Dublin*. *Bunalin* or *Bannabet*, a small Borough Town, 25 Miles almost South-West of *Phillipstown*, standing on the River *Shannon*, on the borders of *Galway*. *Bir*, another little Borough Town, 6 Miles South of *Bunalin*, standing on the borders of *Tipperary*, on a River that runs into the *Shannon*.

Bunalin.

Bir.

VII. The County LONGFORD.

Longford, (by some placed in *Connaught*) and the most North Western County, has on the East and South *West-Mearb*, on the North and North-West *Letrim* in *Connaught*, and *Cavan* in *Ulster*, and on the West the *Shannon*, which separates it from *Roscommon* in *Connaught*. Its length 27 Miles, and breadth 16. A small, but rich and pleasant County, divided into 6 Baronies, *Longford*, *Granard*, (now an Earldom, in the Person of *Arthur Forbes*) *Ardagh*, *Moydoo*, *Rathlin* and *Shroville*: In which are two Market-Towns, and three Boroughs: The chief Town is *Longford*. The Principal Places are, *St. John's-Town*, or *Ballanie*, a Borough Town on the River *Camlin*, almost in the middle of the County. *Longford*, on the same River, 5 Miles almost West of *St. John's Town*, a Market-Town and a Borough, the chief of the County, but of no great Note, tho' dignified with the Title of an Earldom, now in the Person of the Right Honourable *Ambrose Aungier*, Earl of *Longford*. It stands about 58 Miles almost West of *Dublin*. *Ardagh*, 6 Miles South East of *Longford*, a little decayed Market-Town, *Lanesborough*, almost 12 Miles West of *Ardagh*, a Borough Town standing on the *Shannon*, which has a Bridge over it into *Roscommon*. The Right Honourable *James Lane* is Viscount *Lanesborough*.

St. Johns-Town.

VIII. Of QUEEN'S-COUNTY.

Queen's-County, in *Irish Lease*, has on the East, *Kildare*; on the North and West, *King's-County* with *Tipperary* in *Munster*; and on the South, *Kilkenny*. It is in length 35 Miles,

Port-Arlinton.
Mariburrow.
Ballinekill.

Miles, and in breadth 32. A County full of Woods and Bogs. It is divided into seven Baronies, viz. *Portnebuch, Stradbally, Balliadam, Slewmargin, Cullinab, Mariburrow* and *Upper-Ossory*. In which is one Market Town and three Boroughs; the chief Town is *Mariburrow*. Chief Places are *Port-Arlinton*, a small Borough-Town in the North parts of this County on the River *Barrow*, on the borders of *King's County*. *Mariburrow* or *Queenstown*, 10 Miles South of *Port-Arlinton*: It is a Borough and a Market-Town, but not otherwise remarkable than for being the Head of the County, It stands 72 Miles almost South-West of *Dublin*. *Ballinekill*, another Borough-Town 8 Miles South of *Mariburrow*, and about a Mile from the borders of *Kilkenny*.

IX. Of the Connty of WEST-MEATH.

Foore.
Molinger.
Ballimore.
Killbeggan.

West-Meath, has on the East, *East-Meath*; on the West the River *Shannon* (which parts it from *Roscommon* in *Connaught*) and *Longford*; on the North, *Cavan* in *Ulster*; and on the South, *King's County*. It is in length 40 Miles, and in breadth 20. A County which gives place to none in Fertility and Populoufness. It is divided into Eleven Baronies, viz. *Foore, Delyn, Moygoish, Gorkery, Molingar, Fabill, Furtullagh, Moycashell, Rathconrath, Kilkenny* and *Chunlona*: In which is one Market-Town, and three Boroughs; the chief Town is *Molingar*. Principal Places are, *Foore*, a Borough-Town, two Miles off the borders of *East-Meath*, of little Note, *Molingar* or *Mullengar*, 13 Miles South of *Foore*, a Market and a Borough-Town, of considerable Note and Strength, not only the chief of this County, but of the whole Province of *Meath*. It stand stands 40 Miles nigh West of *Dublin*. *Ballimore*, 13 Miles West of *Molingar*; a small Town nigh the South Part of *Longford*. *Killbeggan*, 10 Miles South-East of *Ballimore*; a little Borough-Town on the River *Brasmagh*, by the borders of *King's County*.

X. Of the County of WEXFORD.

Wexford or Weesford, in *Irish Loghbagarm*, has on the East the Ocean, on the West *Catheregg* and *Kilkenny* on the North *Wicklow*, and on the South and South-West the Ocean, and some of the County of *Waterford*, from which

which 'tis parted by *Waterford-Haven*: Its length 47 Miles, and breadth 27. A County fruitful in Corn and Grass, and divided into Eight Baronies, *Gory, Scarewallsh, Bantry, Ballageen, Shelmaliere, Shelbourne*, (which last Place gives the Title of Baron to the Right Honourable *Henry Petty*, Lord *Shelbourne*) *Bargis* and *Fourth*: In which are two Market-Towns and Eight Boroughs. The Principal Town is *Wexford*, and the chief Places are, *Fearnes*, or *Ferns*, towards the Northern Parts, a Town of no Note, but for being a Bishop's Sec. *Inishcorthy*, a Borough Town, 8 Miles nigh South of *Fearnes*, on the *Urrin* or *Slany*. *Ross*, a Borough and Market Town on the *Barrow*, 15 Miles South West of *Inishcorthy*, on the borders of *Kilkenny*, once a famous City, now almost ruined. *Wexford* or *Weesford*, 17 Miles East of *Ross*, a Market Town and Borough. It was once reckon'd the chief City in all *Ireland*, and was the first Colony of the *English*, still a fair and large Town, which has a very commodious Haven at the Mouth of the River *Urrin* or *Slany*: It stands about 62 Miles South of *Dublin*, and gives the Title of an Earl to his Grace *Charles Talbot*, Duke of *Shrewsbury*. *Taghmon*, a little Borough Town, 7 Miles nigh West of *Wexford*. *Clamine*, a Borough, Five Miles South-West of *Taghmon*. *Banne* another, 4 Miles South of *Clamine*, by a convenient Bay of the same Name. *Duncannon*, nigh 5 Miles West of *Banne*, a considerable Castle on *Duncannon*, *Waterford-Haven*, so that no Ships can go to *Waterford* or *non*. *Ross* without Leave. *Featherd*, a little Borough, two Miles from *Duncannon*.

Fearnes.

Inishcorthy.

Ross.

Wexford

XI. Of the County of WICKLOW.

Wicklow, was for some time a part of the County of *Dublin*: It has *St. George's Channel* at the East, *Kildare* and *Catherlagh* lies on the West of it; *Dublin* stands to the North, and *Wexford* is on the South of it: The length of the County is 36 Miles, and the breadth 28. Its a County sufficiently fruitful, and divided into six Baronies, viz. *Rathdocen*, partly in *Dublin*, *New-Castle*, *Tallenstone*, *Balinetur*, *Arcklow* and *Shelaly*: There are two Market-Towns and four Boroughs in this County; *Wicklow* is the Principal: The chief Places are *Blessinto*, a small Borough on the *Liffe*, bordering on *Kildare*: I take this to be the Place that gives the Title of Viscount *Blessington* to the Right Honourable *Moragh Boyle*. *Baltinglass* another Borough here, about 13 Miles from *Blessinton*, on the *Urrin* or *Slany*, by the borders of *Catherlagh*. *Wicklow*, a Market Town or

Blessinto.

Baltinglass.

Bo-

Arcklow.

Borough 22 Miles East of *Bahinglast*, and the Capital of the County standing on the Seaside, with a narrow Haven at the Mouth of the *Letrim*, over which stands a Rock instead of a Castle, surrounded with a strong Wall. It stands 24 Miles almost South of *Dublin*. *Banister Maynard*, Lord *Maynard* in England, is Baron *Maynard* of this Place in Ireland. *Arcklow* is another Market-Town and a Borough, situate 12 Miles South of *Wicklow*, by the Sea-side, and once gave Name to a County, and now a Title to the Lord Duke of *Ormond*, who is Baron of this Place.

CHAP. X.

A Particular Description of each County in the Province of Munster, in Alphabetical Order, wherein Notice is taken especially of the County and Market-Towns, of such Places as send Members to Parliament, and of those whence Noblemen have their Titles.

I. Of the County of CORK.

Bounds.

CORK, or *Coreach*, has on the East, *Waterford*, with a little of *Tipperary*; on the West, *Kerry*, with some of the Sea; on the North, *Limerick*; and on the South and South-East, the *Virgivian* Ocean. It is (taking in *Desmond* which is 30 Miles long and 8 broad) the largest County of Ireland, being in length 86 Miles, and in breadth 50. A County said to be wild and woody, yet has many good Towns. It is divided into 15 Baronies, viz. *Dundallo*, *Orrery* and *Kilmore*, *Armory*, or *Earmoy*, *Condon* or *Clongibod*, *Kilnatallon*, *Imokilly*, *Barrimore*, *Barrets*, *Corke lib.* *Kinalca*, *Kineatmealy*, *Muskery*, and *Carbury*: *Desmond* contains the other two, viz. *Bantry* and *Bear*. In these are two Market-Towns and ten Boroughs; the chief Place is *Cork*.

Divison.

Chief Places are, *Charleville*, the most North-Town, a Borough on the borders of *Limerick*. *Mallo*, a little Borough on

Chap

on the hill, a the bor is a ric some w fenced Borough a small West of the chi pulous River good f of an running ing ou the far South-Englan a Boro Banne in the is fort roa to Borough sale. Sea, a a tree the N comm Right a Rom

K on th and c lengt Moun Fitz Eigh Trag in w

on the River *Blackwater*, 14 Miles South of *Charleville*. *Tong-Charle-*
hill, a Borough on the Mouth of the River *Blackwater*, by ville.
the borders of *Waterford*, 30 Miles South-West of *Mallo*. It *Mallo*.
is a rich and populous Town, well Walled round, in form *Youghill*.
somewhat long, and has a very commodious Haven, and well
fenced Key. *Cloyne* 8 Miles nigh West of *Tonghill*, a little *Cloyne*.
Borough and Bishoprick, said to be united to *Cork*. *Ballicora*, *Ballicora*.
a small Borough 4 Miles West of *Cloyne*. *Cork*, 13 Miles *Cork*.
West of *Ballicora* a Market, Borough, and Bishop's See,
the chief of this County. It is a neat, wealthy and po-
pulous City, inhabited much by *English*, standing on the
River *Leo*, where it has a commodious Haven. It is of
good strength, eucloused within a Circuit of Walls in form
of an Egg, with the River flowing round about it, and
running between, not passable through but by Bridges, ly-
ing out in length as it were in one direct broad Street, and
the same having a Bridge over it. It stands 124 Miles
South-West of *Dublin*. *Richard Boyle*, Earl of *Burlington* in
England, is Earl of *Cork*. *Kingale*, 12 Miles South of *Cork*, *Kingale*.
a Borough and Market-Town, nigh the Mouth of the River
Banne. It is a populous and well traded Town, the second
in the County. It has an excellent Haven for Ships, and
is fortified with old Walls. *Kingale* gives the Title of Ba-
roa to the ancient Family of the *Coureys*. *Bandon-Bridge*, a
Borough on the same River, 8 Miles almost West of *King*. *Bandon-*
sale. *Rosse*, 16 Miles South West of *Bandon-bridge*, on the bridge.
Sea, and a City and a Bishoprick, now united to *Cork*, and is
a meer Village. This Place gives the Title of Viscount to
the Noble Family of *Parsons*. *Baltimore*, a Borough, and
commodious Port 14 Miles nigh South-West of *Rosse*. The
Right Honourable *John Calvert* is Baron of *Baltimore*, and
a Roman Catholic.

II. Of the County of KERRY.

KERRY, reckoned a County Palatine, has *Limerick* and
Cork on the East, and on the West the *Atlantick Ocean*,
on the North the *Shannon*, which separates it from *Thomond*,
and on the South *Desmond*, with part of the Ocean. Its
length 60 Miles, and breadth 47. A County full of Woody
Mountains, and in many Places good Corn Fields. *Thomas*
Fitz Maurice is Baron of *Kerry* and *Lixnaw*; its divided into
Eight Baronies, viz. *Traghconer*, *Klanmorris*, *Corkaguine*,
Trugbenaskmy, *Magunibie*, *Glanavoghty*, *Dunkeron*, and *Iureagh*,
in which is one Market-Town and three Boroughs.

Principal

Ardfeart. Principal Places are, *Ardfeart*, a Borough Town nigh the Sea, also a Bishop's See, but a very poor one. *Trally*, a little Borough Town, about 5 Miles South-East of *Ardfeart*, and 4 from the Sea, a Place of no Note. *Dingle*, a Borough and a Market-Town, 33 Miles almost West of *Trally*, the chief Town of this County, and the most Western of Note in all Ireland. It stands very Commodious for Navigation, upon a very large Bay of the same Name, 164 Miles almost South-west of *Dublin*.

Castle-main. *Castlemain* is a Harbour in this County of *Kerry*, not much frequented, but was by *Charles* the Second raised to the Honour of an Earldom, in the Person of *Roger Palmer*, Created Earl of *Castlemain*; but he dying a few Years ago without Inheritable Issue, the Honour is now Extinct.

III. Of the County of LIMERICK.

L. *Limerick*, or *Limerick*, has *Tipperary* on the East, on the West *Kerry*, on the North the *Shannon*, (which parts it from *Thomond*) with a little of *Tipperary*, and on the South *Cork*. Its length 48 Miles, and breadth 27. A fertile County, and well inhabited, but has few good Towns: The West Parts are mountainous, and the rest plain, being divided into Nine Baronies, viz. *Clonello Kenry*, *Limerick*, *Owneybeg*, *Connaugh*, *Clanwilliam*, *Smale-County*, *Coshma*, and *Coshlea*, in which is *Limerick*.

Limerick *Limerick*, or *Lough-Mearb*, a Market Town, a Borough, and Bishop's See, now the Metropolis of *Munster*. An elegant, rich and populous City, and of singular Strength, Situated partly on an Island in the *Shannon*, counted two Towns: the Upper, wherein stands the Castle and the Cathedral, has two Gates opened to it, and each of them a fair Bridge of Stone into it, with Bulwarks and little Drawbridges, the one leading to the West, the other to the East, unto which the Lower Town joins, being strengthened with a Wall, a Castle, and a Fore-Gate at the Entrance into it. It stands 50 Miles off the Sea; yet Ships of burthen can come up to the Walls. It's about 95 Miles almost West of *Dublin*. It endured two sharp Sieges in 1690 and 91, and in the last was obliged to Surrender to King *William III*, *Thomas Dungan*, a Roman Catholick is Earl of this Place, but I believe not Outlaw'd. *Askeaton*, a little Borough nigh the *Shannon*, 13 Miles almost West of *Limerick*. *Athdora*, a small Town, 8 Miles South-East of *Askeaton*. and 9 South-west of *Limerick*, of old time Fortify'd. *Killmallock*, 16 Miles South

Kilma-lock.

South of *Limerick*, and a Borough-Town both rich and populous, and enclosed with a Wall: This Place gives the Title of Viscount to the Family of the *Sarsfields*, of which *Dominick Sarsfield*, a Roman Catholick Lord, now retains that Honour.

IV. Of the County of TIPPERARY.

Tipperary or *Holy-Cross*, by the Irish *Thobruidearum Cuntae*, has on the East *Queen's-County* and *Kilkenny*, on the West *Limerick* and the *Shannon*, parting it from *Gallway* and *Down*, on the North or North-east *King's-County*, and on the South *Waterford*. Its length 58 Miles, and breadth 36. The South Parts exceeding fertile, and well furnished with good Buildings. It is divided into 14 Baronies, viz. *Lower Ormond*, *Ormond*, *Arra*, *Owney*, *Ikerin*, which last Place gives the Title of a Viscount to *Pierce Butler*, Viscount *Ikerin*, *Leagh*, *Eliogurty*, *Kilnalong*, *Kilnamana*, *Clonwilliam*, *Middle-*, *Glina*; in this Barony lyes the Town of *Cashel*, which gives the Title of Viscount to *Richard Lord Bulkeley*, of the Isle of *Anglesea* in *Wales*. *Stewardagh*, *Comsey*, *Iffa* and *Ossa*; in which are two Market-Towns, and five Boroughs: The Capital *Clonmel*.

Chief Places are, *Thurles*, a Borough Town on the *Shure*, 12 Miles form the borders of *Kilkenny*. *Cashel* or *Cassel*, 12 Miles north of *Thurles*, nigh the *Shure*, a Borough and an Archbishoprick, but otherwise inconsiderable. *Fethard*, a little Borough Town, 8 Miles almost East of *Cashel*. *Tipperary* or *Holy-Cross*, a Borough Town, 17 Miles West of *Fethard* gives Name to this County, and was once a very Famous Place. *Emly* or *Aven*, about 7 Miles West of *Tipperary*, near the borders of *Limerick*, a Bishop's See, once a Famous City, now much decay'd, but gives the Title of a Viscount to the Roman Catholick Branch of the *Fairfax's*, of which *Charles Fairfax* is now Viscount *Emly*. *Clonmell*, a Market-Town and Borough, 26 Miles East of *Emly*, a rich Place, of good strength, and stands upon the *Shure*, on the borders of *Waterford*, about 82 Miles South-west of *Dublin*. *Carick*, or *Carick-Mac-Griffen*, a Market-Town on the same River, 10 Miles East of *Clonmel*, situated on a Rock between the Limits of *Waterford* and *Kilkenny*.

Of the County of WATERFORD.

Waterford, has on the East, *Waterford-Haven*, which parts it from *Wexford* in *Leinster*; on the West, *Cork* on the North, the River *Shure*, which parts it from *Tipperary* and *Kilkenny* in *Leinster*; and on the South the Ocean. It is in length 46 Miles, and in breadth 24. A fine Count as well for Pleasure as Riches. It is divided into six Baronies, viz *Glanebery*, *Uppertbird*, *Middlebird*, *Desces*, *Coffmore* and *Cosbrid*. In which is one Market-Town, and four Boroughs; the chief Town is *Waterford*.

Water-
ford.

Chief Places are, *Waterford*, by the *Irish*, *Phurtargie*, Market, Borough, and Bishop's See, standing on the River *Shure* on the borders of *Kilkenny*. It is a very Wealthy well-traded, and populous City, the second for Bigness in the Kingdom, endowed with many ample Privileges. The Streets are narrow, thrust close, and pent together: stands in an unhealthful Air, but for Trade as convenient seated as any Port in the World, having a most excellent Haven, though a good distance from the Sea, yet Ships the greatest burden may easily ride at the Key. It stands 75 Miles nigh South of *Dublin*. The Duke of *Shrewsbury* is Earl of this Place. *Dungarvan*, 20 Miles almost South west of *Waterford*: It is a Borough-Town seated on the Sea well fortified with a Castle, and has a very commodious Road for Ships. *Lismore*, a Borough-Town 13 Miles West of *Dungarvan*, on the River *Blackwater*, once a Bishop's See but now united to *Waterford*, and is in a decaying Condition. *Tallagh*, a Borough-Town, above five Miles South of *Lismore*, by the borders of *Cork*.

Dungar-
van.

Lismore.

Tallagh.

CHA

CHAP. XI.

A Particular Description of the Province of Ulster, in Alphabetical Order, wherein Notice is taken especially of the County and Market-Towns, of such Places as send Members to Parliament, and of those whence Noblemen have their Titles.

I. Of the County of ARMAGH.

ARMAGH, or *Ardmagh*, has on the East *Down*, partly separated by the River *Newry*, on the West *Tyrone* and *Monaghan*, on the North the *Lough Neagh*, and on the South *Louth*: It is in length 32 Miles, and in breadth 17; a County for rich and fertile Soil is said to surpass any in Ireland. It is divided into five Baronies, viz. *Onealan*, *Townland*, *Armagh*, *Fewes* and *Orior*, in which is one Market-Town and two Boroughs. The chief Town is now *Charlemont*.

Principal Places are, *Charlemont*, a Borough and strong Charles Portrefs, now the chief the County. It stands on a River mont. called *Blackwater*, on the borders of *Tyrone*, 4 Miles South-East of *Dungannon*. *Charlemont* gives the Title of Viscount to the Right Honourable *William Caulfield*, and endured a Siege the last War. *Armagh*, or *Ardmagh* about 7 Miles South of *Charlemont*, once a very famous City, now a Poor Place, scarce any thing remaining but a few small walled Cottages, with the ruinous Walls of the Monastery, Prior's and Primate's Palace, yet it is still an Archbishop's See, and the Metropolitan of all Ireland, and keeps the Name of a Borough and Market Town. *Tyan*, a small Place, 7 Miles almost West of *Armagh*, on the borders of *Tyrone* and *Monaghan*. *Mayre-Castle*, 19 Miles South-East of *Armagh* on the borders of *Lough*, nigh 5 Miles North of *Dun-*

II. Of the County of ANTRIM.

ANtrim is the most Northern County of all Ireland, having St. George's Channel on the East, Londonderry lies to the West of it, from which the River Banne parts it. The Deucalidonian Ocean lies to the North of it; and the County of Down on the South or rather South East.

The length of this County is 46 Miles, and the breadth 27; a County of it self sufficiently fruitful: It gives the Title of Earl to the Ancient Family of the Mack-donnells, of which Alexander Mack-donnel is the present Earl, a Roman Catholick. It's divided into nine Baronies, and those are *Ballie-Cary*, *Dunlacc*, *Kilconway*, *Tome*, *Antrim*, *Glenarm*, *Carrickfergus*, *Belfast* and *Killalagh*, in which is one Market Town and four Boroughs: The chief Town is *Carrickfergus*.

The Principal Places are *Dunlacc-Castle*, on the North Part of the Ocean, reputed a very strong Pile, situated on a Rock hanging over the Sea, and by a Ditch parted from the Land. Then *Connor*, standing 28 Miles South East of *Dunlacc*, a small Bishoprick united to *Down*, and not else of Note: *Antrim*, 5 Miles South of *Connor*, nigh the Lake *Neagh*. Its a Borough, but a very ordinary one; tho' the County is denominated from it. Another Place is *Carrickfergus*, or *Knockfergus*, East of *Antrim* 12 Miles and lying on a Bay of the same Name: Its a Borough and Market-Town, a very rich and populous Place, the chief of the County: It has an excellent good Harbour, and is well strengthened with a Castle. It stands 90 Miles North of *Dublin*. Another Place is *Belfast*, 8 Miles almost South of *Carrickfergus*, on the Mouth of *Lagen-Water* by *Carrickfergus*. Its a Borough, a thriving Town, every Day improving. *Lisburn*, or *Lisnagarvy* lies 7 Miles South West of *Belfast* on the River *Lagen-water* by the borders of *Down*. This Place gave the Title of Viscount to the Lord *Loftus*, who was Mortally wounded before *Limerick* in 1691. and dying without Issue-Male, his Majesty King *William III.* was pleased to promote the Right Honourable *John Vaughan* of *Tramscod*, in the County of *Cardigan*, to be Viscount of this Place.

III. Of the County of CAVAN.

Cavan, or Cavan, sometimes East *Brasny*, has on the North-East *Monaghan*, on the VWest *Leitrim* in *Connaught*, on the South *Longford*, *West-Meath*, and *East-Meath* in *Leinster*. It is in length 47 Miles, and in breadth 22; a County whose Inhabitants live in Piles and Forts rather than Towns. *Cavan* gives the Title of an Earl to the Family of the *Lambert's*, whereof *Richard Lambert* is the present Earl of *Cavan*. It is divided into several Baronies, viz. *Tullagha*, *Tullabonobo*, *Cavan*, *Tollagarvy*, *Clonchy*, *Castle Raghen* and *Clonmoghan*. In which are 2 Boroughs, but never a Market Town.

The chief Town is *Cavan*. Principal Places are *Belturbet*. *Belturbet*, a little Town on the end of *Lough Earne*, nigh the borders of *Fermanagh*, about 16 Miles South East of *Eniskilling*. The Lord Viscount *Fermanagh* is Baron of *Belturbet*. *Cavan*, 7 Miles South of *Belturbet*, a Borough Town of no Note, but for being the Head of this County: It stands 55 Miles North West of *Dublin*. *Kilmore*, a little Town about 3 Miles South VWest of *Cavan*. It is a Bishop's See, but a very Poor one. *Castle Raghen*, a Castle which gives Name to a Barony, 13 Miles South East of *Kilmore* and *Cavan*, nigh the borders of *East-Meath* in *Leinster*.

IV. Of the County of DOWN.

Down, has on the East *St George's Channel*; on the VWest *Armagh*, partly separated by the River *Neury*; on the North, or rather North West *Antrim*; and on the South *Carlingford Bay* (which parts it from *Louth*) and the Ocean. It is in length 44 Miles, and in breadth 30; A County very fertile, though in some Places incumbered with Woods and Bogs. It is divided into 8 Baronies, viz. *Ards*, *Castle-agh*, *Dufferin*, *Lekeale*, *Kinaleary*, *Lower-Ewagh*, *Upper-Ewagh* and *Mourane*. In which is one Market Town and six Boroughs. The chief Town is *Down*.

Principal Places are *Bangor*, a Borough Town on *Carick-Bangor*. *Bangor*, 7 Miles South East of that Place. The Duke of *Schomberg* is Earl of *Bangor*. *Newtown*, 4 Miles nigh South of *Bangor*, a Borough Town on the North of the town South of *Strangford*. *Hillsborough*, a Borough Town, 16 Miles South-west of *Newtown*, and 3 from *Lisburn* in *Antrim*. *Dromore*, 4 Miles nigh South of *Hillsborough*, a small town. *Charles Fanshaw* is Lord *Fanshaw* of *Dromore*. *Kilkeagh*, a little Borough 17 Miles East of *Dromore* on the

the Lough of *Strangford*. *Strangford*, 6 Miles South East of *Kilileagh*, a little Town on the Mouth of a Lough of the same Name. — *Smyth* is Viscount *Strangford*. *Down* or *Down-Patrick*, a Borough and head of this County, 6 Miles VVest of *Strangford*: It is a Bishoprick united to *Connor* in *Antrim*, and is one of the most Ancient Towns in Ireland, famous for the Bones of *St. Patrick*, *St. Bridget*, and *St. Columbus*. It stands 65 Miles almost North East of *Dublin*. *Down* gives the Title of Viscount to the Noble Family of the *Dawney's*. *Neury*, 25 Miles South-west of *Down*, a Borough and Market Town, and on the River *Neury*, by the borders of *Armagh*.

Down.

V. Of the County of DUNNAGAL.

Dunnagal, or *Tir-Connell*, and sometimes *Connallea*, has on the East *Londonderry* and *Tyrone*, on the VVest the main VVestern Ocean, on the North the *Deucalidonian* Ocean, and on the South *Fermanagh* and the Bay of *Dunnagal*. It is in length 64 Miles, and in breadth 35, a County in a manner Champion, and full of Havens. It is divided into five Baronies, viz. *Enish Owen*, *Killmakrena*, *Raphoe* or *Lagen*, *Boylagh* and *Bannagh* and *Tyrchugh*. In which is one Market Town and five Boroughs; the chief Town is *Dunnagal*, which gives the Title of an Earl to the Family of *Chichester*, of which the last Earl, named *Arthur*, after many Glorious Services perform'd in *Spain*. in Prosecution of the Rights of the House of *Austria*, was slain in defence of *Barcelona* in 1706.

Principal Places are *St. John's-Town*, a little Borough-Town on the River *Lough Foyle*, by the borders of *Tyrone*, nigh 6 Miles South-west of *Londonderry*. *Raphoe*, 8 Miles South of *St. John's-Town*, a poor forsaken Place, once a City and a Bishoprick, since joined to *Londonderry*. *Lifford*, a small Borough Town 5 Miles South East of *Raphoe*, on the River *Lough Foyle*, by the borders of *Tyrone*. This is the Place, as I take it, which gives the Title of a Baron to the Right Honourable *William Fitzwilliams*, commonly called Lord *Fitzwilliams*; tho' Count *Marion* had a VVarrant for this Title in King *William's* Reign, but no Patent passed that I can learn, yet some for all that call him Earl of *Lifford*. *Dunnagal*, 35 Miles South-west of *Lifford*, on a large Bay of the same Name, nigh the Mouth of the River *East*. It is a Borough, and a Market Town, the chief of the County, and stands an Hundred Miles North west of *Dublin*. *Kilbeg* or *Calebeg*, 12 Miles VVest of *Dunnagal*, a Borough Town, affording a Haven, and a Commodious Harbour for Sailors.

Dunnagal.

Kilbeg.

Ballishannon or Bellishannon, 12 Miles South East of *Kilbeg* Ballishannon, and 8 South of *Dunnagal*, having a good Haven, and stands on the borders of *Fermanagh*, near the Sea, *Ballishannon* gives the Title of Baron to the Right Honourable *Henry Folliot*, Lord *Folliot of Ballishannon*.

VI. Of the County of FERMANAGH.

Fermanagh or *Farmanagh*, has on the East *Monaghan*, on the North-west *Dunnagal*, on the North and North-east *Tyrone*, on the South *Cavan*, and on the South-west *Larim* in *Connaught*. Its length 38 Miles, and in breadth 24; a County full of Woods and Boggs, being a third part fill'd with the *Lough-Earne*. Soon after Her Majesty Queen *Anne's* Accession to the Throne, the Right Honourable *Sir John Verney, Bart.* was created Baron *Verney of Belvoir*, and Viscount *Fermanagh*, he being the first Irish Peer of her making.

It is divided into eight Baronies, viz. *Lurge, Maghereboy, Terkenedy, Canawly, Magbere, Kiene Kelly, Knocknie* and *Coole*; in which is never a Market Town, and but one Borough; the chief Town is *Eniskilling*. Principal Places are *Tarmon*, a Castle of considerable Note on the North Part of the great Lake, on the borders of *Dunnagal*. *Balleck*, a Town 10 Miles almost West of *Tarmon*, by the Mouth of the Lake by the borders of *Dunnagal*, 3 Miles East of *Ballishannon*. *Tully-Castle*, 9 Miles almost East of *Balleck*, by the borders of the Lake. *Eniskilling*, or *Iniskilling*, 7 Miles South-east of *Tully-Castle*, and 42 South of *Londonderry*. It is a Borough, the only Place of Note in this Country, but small, yet of notable strength and fame in the last War, as you may find hereafter. It's situated on a little Island in the middle of the Lake, or rather between two Lakes, having two Forts the one called the old Fort, the other the new Fort. It stands 78 Miles North-west of *Dublin*. *Crom-Castle* on the Lake, 12 Miles South-east of *Eniskilling*.

VII. Of the County of LONDONDERRY.

THE County of *Londonderry*, or of *Colerain*, sometimes called *Krine*, has *Antrim* on the East, from which 'tis parted by the River *Banne*, on the West lies *Dunnagal*; the *Deucalidonian* Ocean on the North, with some part of *Dunnagal*; and *Tyrone* is on the South and South-west part of it. The length of the County is 36 Miles, and the breadth

Colerain.

Lamne-
vady.
London-
derry.

Cumber.

breadth 30. It's a County that is somewhat Champion, yet very fruitful. The Division is into five Baronies, and those are known by the Names of *Colerain*, *Loghisholm*, *Kenough*, *Tyrekeri*, and the Liberty of *Londonderry*; where in there is one Market Town and three Boroughs. The Capital is *Derry*. The Principal Places are *Colerain* on the River *Bonne* by the borders of *Antrim*, 4 Miles distant from the Sea, and 6 South of *Dunlacc Castle*. It's a Borough and a considerable Place, once giving Name to this County. *Henry Hare* is Lord *Colerain*. *Lamnevady*, a little Borough, 10 Miles almost West of *Colerain*, situate on a River called *Roe-Water*, nigh *Lough-Foyle*. *Londonderry*, sometimes named *Derry* or *Dory*, 14 Miles almost South-west of *Lamnevady* upon the River *Lough-Foyle*, nigh the borders of *Dunagall*. It's a Market Town, Borough and a Bishop's See, made a *London* Colony in 1612, a Place of no great bigness and of inconsiderable strength compared to modern Fortifications, yet of great Fame and Renown, as well for other Noble Resistances, as for the last most memorable Siege in 1689. It's now the most considerable City in *Ulster*, and has a very convenient Haven. It stands 108 Miles almost North-west of *Dublin*, *Robert Ridgway* is the present Earl of *Londonderry*. *Cumber* a small Town about 8 Miles South-East of *Londonderry*, by the borders of *Tyrone*. *Tome Castle* a Fort res's almost 26 Miles East of *Cumber* on *Lough Neagh*.

VIII. Of the County of LOWTH.

Carling-
ford.

Louth, anciently *Luvva* and *Luda*, in *Irish Irish*, has on the East St. George's Channel, on the West *Monaghan* and East *Meath* in *Leinster*, on the North *Armagh* and *Carlingford* Bay which parts it from *Down*, and on the South-east *Meath*, from which 'tis parted by the River *Boyne*: It is but 25 Miles long and 13 broad. A County full of Forage, and sufficiently fruitful. *Louth* gives the Title of Baron to *Oliver Plunket*, a Roman Catholick and Outlaw'd. It is divided into four Baronies, viz. *Dundalk*, *Louth*, *Asberdee* and *Ferrand*, in which little compass are five Market Towns and four Baronies.

The chief Town is *Drogheda*. Chief Places are *Carlingford* nigh the borders of *Down*, a Borough and Market Town, a considerable Place of good Resort, standing on a Commodious Bay of the same Name. The famous *Francis Count Taff*, a Roman Catholick, who in a manner all his Life was in the Imperial Service, upon the Decease of his Elder Brother, in King *William's* Reign came to be Earl of *Carlingford*, and by

by a particular Clause in the *English Act of Parliament* is exempted from Forfeiture; but I think he is since dead. **Dundalk** 8 Miles South-west of *Carlingsford*, a Borough, Market-Town and Bishoprick: It was formerly walled, but now dismantled. It has a very commodious Haven, and is remarkable for the quartering our Forces in the last War; also for giving the Title of a Baron to the Right Honourable *Richard Gorge Lord Gorge of Dundalk*. **Louth** 7 Miles South-west of *Dundalk*, a small Market Town, not now remarkable for any thing but giving Name to the County, and Title of Baron to the *Plunkets* a Roman Catholick Family as aforesaid. *Atherdee* or *Ardee*, a Borough and Market Town 6 Miles South of *Louth*. *Drogheda*, or *Tredagh* stands 12 Miles South-east of *Atherdee*, a Borough and Market-Town the chief of this County; a Place very strong and well Inhabited with an excellent Harbour, it's situated on the *Boyne* on the borders of *Leinster*, about 7 Miles West of *Dublin*. This Place is dignified with giving a Title of Honour to *Henry Moor*, Earl of *Drogheda*, who was three several times one of the Lords Justices of *Ireland* in King *William's* Reign, and one of the seven Commissioners appointed by the Parliament of *England* to enquire into the Forfeited Estates in *Ireland*.

IX. Of the County of MONAGHAN.

Monaghan, has on the East *Armagh*, on the West *Fermanagh*, on the North *Tyrone*, on the South *Cavan*, and on the South-east *Louth* and part of *East Meath* in *Leinster*: It is in length 34. Miles, and in breadth 20. A County mounting aloft with Hills, and well cover'd with Woods. It is divided into five Baronies, viz. *Trough*, *Monaghan*, *Darree*, *Cremone*, and *Farny Donaghmaine*: It has but one Borough, and never a Market Town.

The chief Town is *Monaghan*, the rest are scarce worth naming. Chief Places are *Glasbrog* a small Town not far off the borders of *Armagh*. It is a Borough Town and the Chief of the County, but not else worth the Observation; only it must be remembred that the Right Honourable *William Blaney* is Lord *Blaney of Monaghan*. It stands 60 Miles almost North-west of *Dublin*. For method sake I shall mention *Clonish* a little Place 12 Miles South-west of *Monaghan*, on the borders of *Fermanagh*. *Lislea* a Castle 4 Miles South-East of *Clonish*, not far off the borders of *Cavan*.

X. Of the County of TYRONE.

Tyrone or *Tir-Owen*, sometimes called *Tir-Eogain*, has *Lough-Neagh* and *Armagh* on the East, *Londonderry* lies on the North and North-west of it; *Monaghan* and *Fermanagh* to the South and South-west. The length of the County is 47 Miles, and breadth 33. This County though rough and rugged, yet is sufficiently fruitful: It gives the Title of Earl to the Ancient Family of the *Powers*. The Division of it is into four Baronies, which are *Straban*, *Omagh*, *Cloghan* and *Dungannon*, in which are four Boroughs but never a Market Town: The Principal Town is *Dungannon*.

- Straban.** The Places of Note are *Straban* a Borough Town and Castle, with the River *Lough-Foyle* by the borders of *Dunagall*, 12 Miles South of *Londonderry*. Its remarkable for giving the Title of a Lord to *James Hamilton*, Viscount *Straban* and Earl of *Abercorne* in the Kingdom of *Scotland*. *Omagh* or *Drammoragh*, a Borough Town on the River *Roe-Water*, about 15 Miles almost South of *Straban*. *Montjoy* a strong Fortress 24 Miles East of *Omagh* on the *Lough-Neagh*, which gives Title of Honour to *William* Lord Viscount *Montjoy*, Lieutenant General in Her Majesty's Armies. *Dungannon*, about 6 Miles South-west of *Montjoy*, a Borough-Town and reputed the Capital of the County, a Place of some strength situated upon a Hill, 4 Miles from *Charlemont* in *Armagh*. It stands 72 Miles almost North of *Dublin*. The Noble *Mark Trevor* Colonel of a Regiment in Her Majesty's Service in *Spain*, where he dyed about 3 Years since, was Viscount of this Place, and I presume he he has left a Son to succeed him in that Honour. *Brinburg* a little Town on the borders of *Armagh*, lying South of *Dungannon* about 6 Miles. *Agber* a small Borough West of *Brinburg* about 15 Miles and 9 almost South of *Omagh*. *Clogher*. *Clogher*, nigh 3 Miles South of *Agber*, a Bishop's See, but a very slender one.

CHAP. XII.

A New Description of the City of Dublin, the Capital of Ireland.

DUBLIN, the Capital City of Ireland, called *Dublinum* Name. in Latin, in Irish *Balacloy*, but *Eblana* by *Protony*, is situate in the Province of *Leinster*, in a County of the same Name, upon the River *Liffy*, which is a Noble River in this Kingdom, and makes a Capacious Haven here, at about 20 Miles distance from *Holy-Head* in *Wales*.

There are Hills to the South of it, Westward open Campaign Ground, and on the East the Sea at Hand in sight; it was first built on Piles of Wood. Situation.

It is the largest and best built City of the three Kingdoms of *England*, *Scotland*, (*Great-Britain*) and *Ireland*, next to *London*, and still very improving: The Boundaries or Liberties; and Franchises of it, as they are rode and perambulated every third Year by the Lord Mayor and Corporations, which are in all Four and twenty, stands thus. Beginning at the Custom-House, you go down *Essex-street*, *Temple-bar*, and to the end of *Lazars-Hill*; from thence across the Strand to *Rings-End*. so on to the *Water-Mark*, where the Dart is thrown; from this last Place they go to the *Black Rock*, and so Westward to a Red House on the East side of *Merrian*, where they pass through the Garden on the back of the House, and across the Fields to *Simon's-Court*, and thence onwards across the Fields to the Road of *Bray*; from *Bray* Southward to two little Cabbins on the South of it. Extent.

They steer next cross the Fields into the Road of *Clanskeagh*, opposite to a Mill on the River *Donnibrook*, and along that Road to the Bridge of *Clanskeagh*, and through the Mill to *Causkeagh-lane*, and along the same to *Mill-Town* Road; then through *Robert's* House and Garden across the Fields to *Donnibrook* Road, near a little Cabin on the Right Hand thereof: [By the last mentioned Road they move to the Sign of the *Curran-Tree* on the West side of the said Road, and thence by the South end of the House through the Garden and across the Fields by the back of *Leeson's* to the corner House at *St. Cavan's Port*, on the East side thereof, and through

through the said House; thence by the West side of *Caravan's-Port* to *Big-Butter-lane*, and so to *Bridestreet*, along which they pass to *Ball-Alley*, thence to Counsellor *Swiff's*, and through his House and Garden into *St Patrick's-street*, and onwards to the Sign of *King William* and *Queen Mary* on the West side the said Street: Then they pass through the back side along the *Comb* by the Water Course to *Crooked-staff*, over whose Wall on the Left side they pass between the Willow-Trees and along the Water-Course into the Road to *Dolphin's Barn*, and so by the Water-Course to the Malt-House at the West end of *Dauphin's Barn*, including the said Malt-House and Garden Westward of it.

From thence they go Northwards cross the Fields, and through the Garden and Red-House at the North end of *Cutbroat-lane*, moving forwards to and passing under the middlemost Arch under *Bow-Bridge*: From thence into the Hospital Fields, over the *Old Deer Park Wall*, near the *Old Slaughter-house*: Their next way is through the Hospital Fields and across the *Liffy Strand* to the Round Stone by the Deer Park Wall, and onwards over the Deer Park Wall, and through the Park to a corner of a Wall near the Dog-kennel on the North side of it, from thence over the Wall Northward by the said Wall to the first half Round, or rising on the said Wall, thence Eastward through *Brownlow's Field* to several Gardens to *Stony-Batter* by *Addison's House*, on the South end of it.

Having proceeded thus far, they pass through the Half Moon on the East side of *Stony-Batter* and Gardens and Collonel *Stanley's*, and through the said House to *Grange-Gorman-lane*, and so by the South end of the Half Moon, on the East side of *Grange Gorman-lane*, and through the Gardens into *Finglas Roads*; moving Northward to the broad Stone, their way next is through the Water Course under the Stone, and through the Gardens into *Drum-Condra Road*, passing Southward to the little Cabbin, at a Well in the Garden on the East side of the Road, and from thence through the Gardens to the Coach and Horses in *Bally-bough-lane*, along which Lane you go to *Bally-bough-bridge*, and cross the River on the West side of the Bridge, and along the Strand side to *Clautarf*, from thence to the Shades of *Clautarf*, so to the Hill of *Rabenny*; and farther Northward an Hundred and thirty Pearches, to a little Brook which is at the end of the Liberties of the City of Dublin.

Dublin has a Cathedral of great Antiquity, Dedicated to *St. Patrick* the Apostle of the Irish Nation, and built at several times, wherein there are a Dean, two Archdeacons, and Two and twenty Prebendaries; there is also another

Number
of Parish-
es.

Cha

nothe
Church
Lords
Devot
Paroc

The
but V
Wales
in *th
scarce

Dub
the So

Gates
it rel
Buildi

Street
King's

Gove
by He

a Pala
Castle

but o
tificat

not t
He

ty of
1591.

Archb
the P

obstru
tiful e

Name
on th

Mayo
30th

Lord
of it,

Lucas
Ham

Jame
of th

his M
Trini

diction
vost

Th
mem
bitra

another fair Collegiate Church in this City called *Christ Church*, to which the Lord Lieutenant, Lord Deputy, or Lords Justices of this Kingdom, usually go in State to their Devotion. This City was built in 1012. and has about 13 Parochial Churches.

The Soil about *Dublin* is fruitful enough as to every thing but Wood, so that they use Sea Coal brought them from *Wales* and other Parts of *Great Britain*, and Turf dug up in the adjacent Country for Fewel, of which there is no scarcity. *Fewel.*

Dublin has a very strong Wall of rough Stone towards the South, Fortify'd with Ramparts; it openeth at the six Gates, from whence there run out Suburbs, of great length; it resembles *London* very much, not only in the form of Building, which is very high, but in the Names of the Streets and other Places; towards the East stands the King's Castle on high, the usual Residence of the chief Governour, or Governours of the Kingdom. It was built by *Henry de Loundres*, a Bishop, in 1220. near which was a Palace Royal built by *Henry II.* King of *England*: The Castle is strongly fenced with Ditches and Towers, tho' but of little Strength in comparision of the Mordern Fortification, and the way of attacking Places, and consequently not tenable. *Castle.*

Here is a College for Students, which is an University of it self, Founded by Queen *Elizabeth* in the Year 1591. This was attempted before by *Alexander Bicknar*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, who in 1320. obtained a Bull from the Pope for it, but the troublesome times that ensued obstructed then the good Design. The College is Beautiful enough, and richly Endowed and Consecrated to the Name of the Holy Trinity. The first Stone of it was laid on the 13. of *March* the same Year, by *Thomas Smith*, then Mayor of *Dublin*; the Queen's Commission bears date the 30th of *March*, 1592. and Sir *William Cecil* Lord *Burleigh*, Lord High Treasurer of *England*, was the first Chancellor of it, *Adam Loftus*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, the first Provost, *Lucas Challoner*, *William Daniel*, *James Fullerton* and *James Hamilton*, the first Fellows. *Abel Walsh*, *James Usher* and *James Lee*, the first Scholars of the same. Upon the Address of the Commons of *Ireland* to the late King *William III.* his Majesty was pleased to give Three Thousand Pounds to *Trinity College* in this City, to enlarge it by some new Additional Building, which are since erected, the present Provost is *Dr. Pratt*. *Trinity College.*

The City of *Dublin* in a greatful and perpetual Commemoration of their signal Deliverance from Popery, Arbitrary Power, and the worst Miseries they could suggest. *Royal Statue.*

gest

gift to themselves, in respect to their Religion, Lives and Estates, by the Conduct and Valour of *William III.* King of *England* of Glorious Memory, who went in Person into *Ireland* in 1690. for that purpose, on the first of *July* 1701. erected his Statue on Horseback in Brass, in the Colledge - *Green*, with this Inscription on the Marble Work.

G U L I E L M O Tertio.
Magnæ Britanniae, Franciae & Hiberniae, Regi.
Ob Religionem Conservatam,
Restitutam Leges,
Libertatem Assertam,
Crues Dublienses hanc statuum posuere

Inscription

It was begun Anno MDCC. Sir *Anthony Piercy* being Lord Mayor.

Charles Forrest, } Esqs, Sheriffs.
James Barlow,

It was finish'd Anno M DCCI. Sir *Mark Ransford*, being Lord Mayor.

John Eccles, } Sheriffs.
Ralph Gore,

In was open'd *July* 1st. 1701. with very great Solemnity, being the Anniversary of the famous Victory at the *Boyle* in 1690.

The gentle Reader will pardon me, that I take Notice in this Place, that the above-mentioned Sir *Anthony Piercy* was the Son of that Mr *Piercy* the Trunk-maker, who in the Reign of King *Charles II.* sued for, and laid Claim to the Earldom of *Northumberland*. Sir *Anthony* I am informed is since dead, and left a very considerable Estate to his Son, which is since vastly augmented by his Marriage to a great Fortune.

Bridges. *Dublin*, at the North Gate, had a Bridge of Hewn Stone, built by *John*, King of *England*. In the Year 1676. the Right Honourable *Arthur*, Earl of *Essex*, going over against Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, Sir *Humphrey Fervis* began to Build *Essex* Bridge in the City, so called in Honour of that Excellent Person, whose Grandson is now Earl and a Minor. In the beginning of King *James II.*'s Reign the City of *Dublin*,

Chap. XII. I R E L A N D.

47

lin built *Ormond* and *Arran* Bridges (the former having been built of Timber two Years before by Sir *Humphrey Jervis*) in Honour of those two Great Person's Administration, the Duke of *Ormond* and his second Son the Earl of *Arran*, who had govern'd *Ireland* as Lord-Lieutenant and Lord-Deputy a great while.

Dublin, much after the same manner as *London*, being the Capital of the Kingdom, as it is the Residence of the Lord-Lieutenant, or other chief Magistrates, so is it likewise of their Courts of Justice, and of their Parliaments, where the Law is practis'd and pleaded in the same Form as with us, so that nothing need more to be said of this Particular.

Courts of Justice.

It was in the Year 1683, that what they call the *Tholsel*, or Exchange of *Dublin*, was built at the Charge of the City. It's a fair and handsome Piece of Architecture, for the Publick Uses of the City, under which the Merchants keep their Exchange, and Transact business as they do at *London*.

Tholsel or Exchange.

This City in more Ancient times was Govern'd by a Provoost, but in the Reign of *Henry IV. An. 1409*, the Citizens had Liberty granted them to chuse every Year a Mayor and two Bailiffs, which last were in time changed to Sheriffs by *Edward IV. King Charles II.* in 1660. gave a Collar of SS. to the City of *Dublin*, but this Collar having been lost in *King James's* Time, that is, when he was in *Ireland*, and the Kingdom involved in a Civil War, and *Bartholomew Van Homrigh*, Esq; one of the Commissioners of the Reveune, being Lord Mayor of the City in 1697, and a Person very Serviceable to the Crown and City, he obtained another Collar of SS. a Royal Donative, for the chief Magistrate of it, to the value of near a Thousand Pounds: And that this City might not come Inferior in the Dignity of its Magistracy to any in the three Kingdoms, the same King *Charles* in 1665. was pleased to Honour the Mayor thereof with the Title of Lord, *Sir Daniel Belingham* being the first that bore the Character, and there was 500 l. per Ann. allow'd by the Crown to support the Honour of the Lord Mayor.

Civil Government.

The Tradesmen here, as in other Places, are divided into Companies, which are so many Corporations, and thus distinguished.

Common Names of Tradesmen.

1. Mer-

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Merchants. | 14. Weavers. |
| 2. Taylors. | 15. Shearmen and Dyers. |
| 3. Smiths. | 16. Goldsmiths. |
| 4. Barber Chirurgeons. | 17. Coopers. |
| 5. Bakers. | 18. Felt-makers. |
| 6. Butchers | 19. Stationers, Cutlers and |
| 7. Carpenters. | Paint Stainers. |
| 8. Shoemakers. | 20. Bricklayers and Plaster- |
| 9. Sadlers. | ers. |
| 10. Cooks. | 21. Curriers. |
| 11. Tanners. | 22. Hosiery. |
| 12. Tallow-Chandlers. | 23. Brewers, and Maltsters. |
| 13. Skinners and Glovers. | 24. Joiners and Wainscoters |

New
Work-
house.

The Streets of the City of *Dublin* for several Years past having swarm'd with Crouds of Miserable Objects, whose Wants and Infirmities had been shamefully expos'd to publick View, to the Reproach of Human Nature, and the Dishonour of Religion, through the want of a due Provision for the Reception and Employment of Beggars, and other Poor of the City-Parishes; the Lord-Mayor, Sheriffs, and Citizens of *Dublin*, in the Year 1703, purchased Lands of Inheritance to the Value of One Hundred Pounds per Ann. besides a Spacious and Convenient Piece of Ground at the West End of *St. James's-Street*, for Erecting a Work-house, and thereupon made Application to the *Irish* Parliament, now in being, to have the same settled for the Use of the Poor for ever, which being kindly received by the Parliament, several Additional Funds were settled by them not only for employing the Labour of such Common Beggars as were fit for Service, but also for the Relief of those, who by Age or Infirmary were unable to Work.

But in regard little or no Provision was made in the said Act for the Building of that Workhouse, it's to be feared this Charitable and Pious Design will necessarily fall, unless supported by the generous Contributions of Well-disposed Persons, who have had so Bright and Eminent an Example before them in her Grace, *Mary*, Duchess of *Ormond*, who has been pleas'd in a very particular Manner to promote this Design, not only by her own Liberality, but by a singular and unwearied Application in exciting several of the Nobility and others of Quality in that Kingdom to the like Charity; of which Goodness and Benignity the City of *Dublin* was so very sensible, that the Lord Mayor, Recorder, Court of Aldermen and Sheriffs, waited on her Grace to the Ground inclosed at the West-End of *St. James's-street*, where her Grace laid the Foundation-stone of the said City Work house, and the Lord Mayor, *Francis Stoyt*, Esq; invited her Grace

to a Splendid Entertainment, prepared by him on that Oc-
 casion.

The Citizens of *Dublin*, in Imitation of the Famous Hos-
 pital of *Christ-Church, London*, Founded so long ago as the
 Year 1553. by the Pious King *Edward VI.* and since so much
 Augmented and plentifully Endowed, took it into Consi-
 deration to build one in their City for Poor Children, by
 way of Voluntary Contribution in 1680. which they hap-
 pily effected, and the same is commonly called the *Blew-Coat-
 Boy's Hospital.*

The Royal Hospital of *Kilmainham*, standing at the West
 End of *Dublin*, was in 1685. built at the Charge of the Ar.
 my, the same being a very spacious, Stately and Commodi-
 ous Building for Aged and Maimed Soldiers, who are there
 maintained to the Number of between Four and Five Hun-
 dred; the Officers, with the respective Salaries allowed
 them, are these,

Master 400 l.	Four Porters, each 16 l. 10 s.
Physician 40 l.	Twelve Nurses, each 6 l.
Auditor and Register 50 l.	10 s. 78.
Pay-master 50 l.	One Superannuated Nurse 2 l.
Aid-Major 20 l.	Slater 10 l.
Reader 20 l.	Glazier 32 l.
Chirurgion 30 l.	Incident Expences 72 l.
Chirurgion's Mate 20 l.	Medicaments 50 l.
Providore 50 l.	Clock keeper 2 l. 10 s.
Apothecary 20 l.	Three Barbers 9 l.
Burser 16 l.	Looker after the Garden 7 l.
Cook 16 l.	Overseer of the Works and Building 10 l.
Under Cook 8 l.	Late Treasurer's Annuity 80 l.
Feweller and Chamber Keeper 16 l.	Eight decayed Commission and Warrant Officers of the Army, each 12 l.
Clerk of the Chappel 3 l. 10 s.	and their Table, and 4000 Soldiers.
Hall Keeper 1 l.	
Messenger 6 l.	
Scullery-man 12 l.	
Scullery-man's Assistant 8 l.	
Two Kitchen-Keeper's 10 l.	
Waterman 16 l.	

Ireland above most other Countries, having from time to
 time been very liable to Domestick Troubles and Rebellions,
 as well as foreign Invasions; her Majesty for the better Se-
 curity of that Her Kingdom, under the Administration of
 the Earl of *Wharron*, Lord Lieutenant, has thought fit to
 order 3000 *Sterling*, to be apply'd for the Building and Fur-
 nishing an Arsenal near her Capital of *Dublin*, that so a

D sufficient

sufficient Provision of Arms and other Utensils of War may be always ready to oppose all Attempts whatsoever, against the Tranquillity of that Island.

C H A P. XIII.

Of the Islands of Ireland

*Eastern
Islands.*

Coplands

Borry.

*HolmPa-
trick.*

*Skerres.
Lambey.*

Dalkey.

Begeri;

Saltes.

*Southern
Islands.
Capel.*

WE'll begin from the Bay of *Carrigfergus*, and from thence coasting along the Shore, first visit the Eastern Islands, then proceed to the Southern, thence to the Western, and last to the Northern. In this Voyage the first that present themselves to our View are the *Coplands*, Two Islands perhaps so called from the Family of the *Coplands*, which formerly flourished in *Ulidia*.

The next to these on that Side of the Kingdom is the Isle of *Borry*, from whence we shall meet with no other worth observing, in our coasting towards the Shore of *Dublin*; for those of *Loughlane*, and One or Two small ones in the Haven of *Carlingford*, as likewise the Rocks here and there dispersed in the Sea, are purposely omitted, as inconsiderable.

Holm Patrick, or the Isle of *St. Patrick*, lyes on the Coast of *Dublin*, the same is so called, at least traditionally, in Memory of that Saint's Landing there in 432, from whence he passed over to the Continent to Plant Christianity there.

The *Rockey Islands*, called the *Skerres*, are next to these, and on the same Coast is *Lambey*, called *Limnus* by *Pliny*, and by *Psolomy Limni*, where, as Tradition goes, *St. Nissa* was frequent in Watching, Fasting, and Praying.

Dalkey, lyes Three Miles Southerly from hence, called by some *St. Berner's Island*, from whence coasting along the Shore, when you meet with those Lands, called the North, Middle, and South Grounds by Seamen, we come to *Leger*, or the little Island belonging to the County of *Wexford*, perhaps the same as the *Eubos* of *Pliny*; next to this are those called the *Salies Islands*, which are thought likewise to belong to this Country.

We proceed now to the South-East and Southern Coasts of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, and the first little Island we meet with is that called *Capel*, Three or Four Miles distant from the Port of *Toughal*; thus moving more to the South we en-

counter

Cha

counte
with

Mo

Clare,

Autho

of Bai

stirke

led the

Whidd

We

of the

Main

the Co

Ther

there

Memor

on the

In th

ing Ro

Abbey,

wards t

Next

for som

with a s

able fol

Mountm

Ireland.

More

Rocks;

tho' wit

Episcop

The r

which l

gest whe

The thir

of Intf:ce

chief of

Arn-in-n

the Saint

ted of th

raised to

Richard,

but he d

Honour

Charles E

Ormond,

and Earl

Chap. XIII. IRELAND.

31

counter *Cotton-Island*, *Destieren*, *Dacollan*, *Gray* and *Doulin*, *Cotten's Isle* with others of less Note.

More to the West appears the Island called by Seamen *Cape Clare*, where *St. Kieran* the Elder, Bishop of *Saiger*, as the Author of his Life relates, was Born: And lower in the Bay of *Baltimore* are many other Islands, among which are *Inishfirkan* and *Inishkirkan*, *Angbra*, the Long Island, the Isle called the *Horse*, and lower in the Bay of *Bantry* the Isle of *Whiddy*.

We shall now turn to the South-west Part of the Coast of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, where at some distance in the Main appear Three Islands, the greatest of which is called the *Cow*, the second the *Bull*, the third the *Calf*.

Then in the Mouth of the River *Kilmar*, or *Kilmare*, there are also some small Islands; but the Pearls are more Memorable which are found in the Shells of this River, and on the Neighbouring Coast.

In the Main also appear the three *Stelees* or *Skellix*, being Rocky Islands, in one of which there was formerly an Abbey, Dedicated to *St. Michael* the Archangel, but afterwards translated to the Continent.

Next to these is the Island of *Valentia* or *Dariry*, which for some Miles over against the Shore of *Kerry*, is divided with a small *Frish* from the Continent. The Right Honourable *John Annesley*, Earl of *Anglesea* in England, is Lord *Mountmorris* and Viscount *Valentia*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

More to the North lye the *Blaskets*, with the adjacent Rocks; neither are we to forget *Inis Cutte*, or *Inis-Gaibhaig*, tho' within the Mouth of the River *Shannon*, heretofore an Episcopal See.

The next Islands of Note are the Three Islands of *Arran*, which lye at the Entrance of the Bay of *Galloway*, the biggest whereof is called *Killenoy*, the next to it *Kiltronon*, and the third *Sheré*; but others distinguish them by the Name of *Inis-er*, *Inis-man*, and *Aran-more*. The last of these is the chief of them, signifying great *Arran*, and called likewise *Aran-n-Emh*, or *Aran* of the Saints, from the Sepulchre of the Saints buried there. I shall not mention the Fables related of these Islands, it's enough to observe that they were raised to the Dignity of an Earldom in 1661. in Favour of *Richard*, Second Son to the then *James*, Duke of *Ormond*; but he dying without Issue Male several Years ago, the Honour was Revived by King *William III.* in the Person of *Charles Butler*, Brother to his Grace the present Duke of *Ormond*, who was created Lord *Butler* of *Weston* in England, and Earl of *Arran* in *Ireland* in 1693.

D 2

These

There are many little Islands between the Isles of Arran and the Continent, but more to the North; among others of less Note, are *Ardillan*, *Ilanemraber*, *Inisharke*, the Island of *Comes*, and *Inis-be-find*; that is, the Island of the *White Heifer*, where great heaps of *Ambergrease* are sometimes found; on the same Coast appear *Inisturk* and *Cerey*, and between these and the Continent lye many little Islands in the Bay of *Barrifol*, and next the *Two Achils* or *Achils*; the greater and the less, and that Rock more to the Westward, so well known to Seamen, called the *Black Rock*, and then *Inisker* and *Davilan*.

We are in the next and last Place to visit the North-west and North Islands on the Irish Coast, and first those which are reckoned part of *Triconnel*, or rather of the County of *Donagal*; and here after some small Islands, which lye at the Mouth of the River *Binn*, and the Ports of *Donegal* and *Caleber*, we meet with those Isles called the *North Arrans*, to distinguish them from the other *Arrans* already mentioned; near unto which are the Rocks which Seamen call the *Staggs*, next you have *Gladagh* and *Torre*, more to the East, lying Eight Miles from the Continent, and a pretty fertile Soil.

But *Inis-Oen*, or the Island of *Eugenius*, tho' called an Island, is indeed a *Peninsula*, and joined to the Continent by an *Isthmus*, the great Ornament of which is *London-Derry*.

The next are *Glossedy* and *Frabal*, or *Inis-Srabal*, being rocky Islands, frequented by Porpoises that betake themselves thither to *Sheep* and *Breed*.

Then you have the *Skerres*, and next to them *Ragblin*, which is part of the County of *Antrim*, distant a League from the Continent, and is called *Riomea* by *Pliny*, but the Irish Historians call it *Rocarn*, or *Rocrath*.

Between that and the Continent lye some small Islands, and more Southward Nine Rocky ones, called the *Nine Maids*; not far from the *Peninsula* of *Magic*, and next to these are *Coplands*, from whence we set sail; and where we now cast Anchor, and conclude this Chapter of the Islands of *Ireland*.

CHAP.

TH in long and full of in Hundred and Salmon of Antrim shadowed extrem non, bet West-Me ther mad Galloway, County of Pine-Tre County of of Slego, Lough-El The m koned; fu bour, cap West wit Counties a large an ster. Bant Islands. L magal, Sla That of L of Dunnag Lough Foyl of Antrim of Down an

C H A P. XIV.

Of the Lakes, Bays, Capes, Havens, Rivers, and Mountains of Ireland.

THE Principal Lakes of this Kingdom are: *Lough-erne*, in the County of *Fermanagh*, *Uster*, nigh 30 Miles long and 10 broad, bordered about with shady Woods, and full of inhabited Islands, some containing Two or Three Hundred Acres of Land, having vast store of Trouts, Pikes, Lough, and Salmon. *Lough-Neagh*, or *Bidyry*, between the Counties of *Antrim* and *Tyrone*, 26 Miles long and 12 broad, beset and shadowed along with thick Woods and unpassable Bogs, yet extremely Pleasant. *Lough-Ree*, made by the River *Shannon*, between the Counties of *Roscommon*, *Longford*, and *West-Meath*, 15 Miles long, and 5 broad. *Lough-Derg*, another made by the *Shannon*, between *Tipperary*, *Thomond* and *Gallway*, 18 Miles long and 4 broad; *Lough-Cerrib*, in the County of *Gallway*, having in it several Isles abounding with Pine-Trees. Besides these there are *Lough-Conn*, in the County of *Mayo*, *Lough-Care* and *Lough-Cilly*, in the County of *Slego*, *Lough-Allyn* in the County of *Leitrim*, *Derruereagh*, *Lough-Hannel*, in *West-Meath*, with several others.

The most considerable Bays of this Country may be reckoned: first the Bay of *Gallway*, a very large and safe Harbour, capable of a vast Fleet of Ships, and defended on the West with the South Isles of *Arran*: It lyes between the Counties of *Gallway* and *Thomond*. The next is *Dingle-Bay*, a large and spacious Harbour in the County of *Kerry* in *Munster*. *Bantry-Bay*, in the County of *Cork* in *Munster*, full of small Islands. *Dunnagal-Bay*, lyes between the Counties of *Dunnagal*, *Slego*, and *Leitrim*, at the Entrance of *Lough-Earne*. That of *Londonderry* is a kind of a Lake between the Counties of *Dunnagal* and *Londonderry*; called also by the Name of *Lough-Foyle*. *Carrickfergus-Bay* stands between the Counties of *Antrim* and *Down*. *Carlingford-Bay* between the Counties of *Down* and *Louth*. That of *Dublin* in the County of *Dublin*.

Kingſale. *Wexford-Bay* in the County of *Wexford*. *Kingſale-Bay* in the County of *Cork*, with many other of leſs Note.

Capes. *Ireland* has ſome conſiderable Promontories or Capes in it: *Fairhead*. That called *Fairhead* in the County of *Antrim* is the moſt Northern Point of this Kingdom, and about 17 Miles off *St. John's*. *Scotland*: *St. John's Point* is a Cape in the County of *Down*, about 8 Miles South of *Down*; *Old Head* is another Promontory, which ſtands about 7 Miles South of *Kingſale*, in the County of *Cork*: *Miſſen-Head* is another in the moſt Southern Point of the ſame County: *Lean* is a very ſtrong Point in the County of *Thomond*, at the Mouth of the *Shannon*. *St. John's Cape* lyes in *Duma-Gate*, about 13 Miles Weſt of the Town of that Name: *North-Cape* is in the Northern Parts of the ſame County. And that called *Dog-head* in the Weſtern Parts of *Galloway*.

Havens. The Havens of this Kingdom are Numerous and Common, and perhaps not to be matched in any Country in the World, for the better Conveniency of Trade and Navigation, as well as Security, they ſtanding bold to the Ocean; but we have not room to Name and Deſcribe them here: Thoſe of moſt Note are *Waterford*, at the Mouth of the *Shure*, *Cork* at that of the River *Lee*, *Toughill* at the Mouth of the *Black-Water*; but *Kingſale*, ſince the New Fort has been Built there, in the Reign of King *Charles II.* chiefly under the Direction of *Roger*, Earl of *Orrery*, ſeems to carry the Bell from all of them.

Rivers. Tho' this Kingdom does not abound with many conſiderable Rivers, yet it has ſome very good ones: The laargeſt of all is the *Shannon* or *Shermon*, that takes its Riſe in the County of *Leitrim*, in the Province of *Connaught*, which for the moſt Part of the Way is divided by it from *Leinſter* and *Munſter*, and it forms many Lakes: It runs by the Towns of *Leitrim*, *James-Town*, *Laniſborough*, *Aſblone*, *Clonefert*, *Killalow* and *Limerick*, and after a Courſe of 200 Miles, about Threſcore of which 'tis Navigable, it falls into the Weſtern Ocean with a large Mouth, of above Seven Miles in breadth; The other Rivers are *Swift*, *Amiduff* or *Black Water*, *Baleſul*, *Shure-moody*, *Barran*, *Rolling Liſſe*; *Pleasant Boyne*, *Spreading Lee*, &c. of which and others of like Note, take this following Canto of the Marriage of the *Thames* and *Medway* in the *Fairy Queen* of the Renowned *Spencer*.

There

*Where was the Liffe rolling down the Sea,
The sandy Slane, the stony Aubrian,
The spacious Shenin spreading like a Sea;
The pleasant Boyne, the lousy fruitful Banno;*

*First Awiduff, which of the Englishman
Is called Blackwater, and the Liffar deep,
Sad Trowis, that once his People over-run,
Strong Allo tumbling from Slewlogher steep,
And Maullomine, whose Waves I whilom taught to weep;*

*There also was the wide embay'd Mayre;
The pleasant Bandon Crown'd with many Wood,
The spreading Lee, that like an Island far
Incloseth Cork with his divided Flood;
And hateful Oure, late stain'd with English Blood,
With many more——*

The most memorable Mountains in this Kingdom are reckoned to be *Knock-Patrick*, or *St. Patrick's-Hill*, in the *West Parts* of the County of *Limerick*, mounted up to a *mighty Height*, and yielding a pleasant Prospect into the *Sea*, beholding a far off the River *Shannon* falling with a vast Mouth into the Ocean. Another is *Sliew-Blomey* in *Queen's-County*, with their rising tops mounted up a wonderful Height, from whence arise the Rivers *Shure*, *Nuer*, and *Barrow*. The Mountains of *Evagh* and *Mourne* are a Ridge of Hills not far off the *Sea*, in the County of *Down*, as *Sliew-Gallen*, are certain Hills in the County of *Tyrone*, dividing it into two Parts. *Cirlew-Hills*, in the County of *Roscommon* in *Connaught*, are remarkable, as well as the *Galty Mountains* in the County of *Tipperary*. nigh the Counties of *Limerick* and *Cork*, of which we shall say no more;

CHAP.

C H A P. XV.

Of the Ecclesiastical and Civil Government of Ireland.

Ecclesiastical Government. **T**HERE is very little to be said upon this Head, because the Government of Ireland in all things is so conformable to that of England, and rendered more and more so every Day. The Popish Religion having for many Ages prevailed there, as well as in other Parts of Europe, when the Happy Reformation begun to break forth in England, the Piety of our Princes put them, as in the former Kingdom, upon introducing the true Light of the Gospel in this their Kingdom also, where it was received by many with great Joy; but the Generality of the Old Irish Natives were and have continued to be so tenacious of their Superstition, that nothing has been able to bring them off to this Day: And here I hope I may be pardoned if I say that we have not yet taken any true Methods to compass it. The Irish Titular Archbishops, Bishops and Clergy, which they will retain, would signify very little, if the Protestant Incumbents, instead of turning Farmers and Feeders of Cattel, a Practice too common amongst them, would become Feeders of the Souls of Men. The Zeal of many worthy Persons amongst us in sending Missionaries to propagate the Gospel in North America is very commendable, and I believe has met with good success: Why might not the same Fruits be expected in Ireland among the Ignorant Natives, were the same Industry and Zeal used to promote it? Had they but the Scriptures in their own Language, and Bibles put into their Hands at easie or no Prizes, and some encouragement given them that are Illiterate to learn to read; it's not to be doubted but with the Divine Blessing they would in time become sincere Protestants.

There is indeed a most useful and admirable Proposal, now on Foot in the Parliament of this Kingdom, tending to this Pious and good End; and that is, the erecting of Free-Schools in every Parish, for instructing the Children of the old Irish Natives to read, to learn the English Language, and the Principles of the Protestant Religion: The most effectual way, with God's Blessing, to bring them off from

from their Superstition and Idolatrous Worship, provided their Parents can by any means be induced to suffer them to be thus brought up and Instructed.

But not to digress too far, the Ecclesiastical Government of Ireland is under four Archbishops, viz. *Armagh, Dublin, Cashel and Tuam*; the first is intituled Primate of all Ireland, the second Primate of Ireland, but the other two have no distinguish'd Character. There were under these once a great number of poor Bishopricks (as they are generally now) but since the Reformation they have been reckon'd nineteen, six under *Armagh*, viz. *Londonerry, Connor, Dromore, Clogher, Kilmore and Dundalk*; Three under *Dublin*, viz. *Kilkenny, Kildare and Fearn*; Six under *Cashel*, viz. *Waterford, Limerick, Cork, Ardfeart and Emly*; And five under *Tuam*, viz. *Galway, Athlone, Killala, Clomfort and Killybegs*. These Bishopricks, though they are not generally so good as those of *England*, yet the Livings of the Inferiour Clergy in this Kingdom are more Competent, and much more upon an Equality than the other: It is so also in *North-Britain*, and I believe more to be wish'd than expected that they were upon the same Basis in the South. As for the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of *Ireland*, nothing more need to be said but that they are almost in every thing conformable to that of *England*.

Four Archbishops

Nineteen Bishopricks

The Government of this Country is by a Vice-Roy, (though he has not that Name) first called Keepers or Wardens of *Ireland*, afterwards Justices of *Ireland*, and now Lord Lieutenants and Deputies of *Ireland*. Their Authority is large, ample and Royal; having Power to make War, conclude Peace; to bestow all Magistracies and Offices, except a very few; to Pardon all Crimes, unless they be some of High Treason; to dub Knights, &c. and truly there is not in all Christendom any other Vice-Roy that comes nigher the Majesty of a King for his Jurisdiction, Authority, Train, Fortune and Provision. There are Assistant to him in Council the Lord Chancellor of the Realm, the Treasurer of the Kingdom, and others of the Earls, Bishops, Barons and Judges, which are of the Privy Council formed much in the same manner as in *England*.

Civil Government

When any one entreats upon the Honourable Place of Governor, first the Letters Patents are publickly read; after that he takes a solemn Oath, in a set Form of Words, before the Chancellor; then the Sword is deliver'd to him, which is to be born before him; and then he is placed in a Chair of State, having standing by him the Chancellor of the Realm, those of the Privy Council, the Peers

Peers and Nobles of the Kingdom, with a King of Arms, a Serjeant at Arms and other Officers of State.

Besides the Lord Lieutenant himself, in more remote Provinces, there were formerly several Inferior Governors to Administer Justice, as a Principal Commissioner in *Connaught*, and a President in the Province of *Munster* who had to assist them certain Gentlemen and Lawyers, who were directed by the Lord Lieutenant. As for the several Degrees of State, this Country has the very same as in *England*, as Dukes, Marquisses, Earls, Viscounts, Barons, Knights and Esquires.

Here are also the same Courts as in *England*; as the High Court of Parliament (which at the Queen of *England*'s Pleasure is called by the Lord Lieutenant or Deputy, and by them dissolved) the Chancery, the Queen's Bench, the Common Pleas, and the Exchequer; likewise four Terms in a Year. Here are also Justices of Assizes, *Nisi Prius* and *Oyer and Terminer*, and Justices of the Peace in every County. Also the Queen hath her Serjeant at Law, her Attorney, Solicitor, &c. As for the Common Laws, *Ireland* is Governed by the same with *England*.

Strength.

The Strength of this Nation consists partly in the Situation, being environed with difficult and dangerous Seas; and partly in the several Fortifications and Castles built by the *English* since they became Masters of it. Their Forces have never been reckon'd very numerous till of late, and then they have either been so ill Disciplin'd, or of such Cowardly Dispositions, (especially in their own Country) that an Enemy of no very great Power (were it not for their strong Places and Fastnesses) might easily tame them.

Arms.

The Arms of this Kingdom are Azure an Harp or Stringed Argent, which Arms King *James* the First (to shew himself Absolute King of *Ireland*) caused to be Marshall'd, with the Royal Arms of *Great Britain*, and have ever since been set upon our Coins.

They have no College of Arms erected on purpose in this Kingdom; but they have Officers of Arms, and they are only two, and upon occasion meet at *Ulster's* House in *Dublin*, viz. — *Hawkins*, Esq; *Ulster* King of Arms, — *Esq*; *Ashtone* Pursivant.

CHAP. XVI.

A Compendious History of Ireland.

Ireland as well as most other Nations, having for many Ages been Governed by several Petty Kings, it cannot be expected, nay, 'tis impossible to give a distinct Account of them: Some good Authors have indeed been at the Pains to give us a Catalogue of the Kings of Ireland from *Legeirius*, the Son of *Neal*, who was slain in 463. till the coming of *Henry II.* (bywhom this Island was made Subject to the Crown of England) in 1167. or thereabouts. But a great part of the History being not only confused; but Fabulous, and a pretty common Practice to find the Petty Kings of particular Provinces called Kings of Ireland, we shall not amuse the Reader with so much as a Catalogue of the Names of those Princes, but come to the particular Vicissitudes and Changes this Nation underwent by the Invasions and Conquests of other People.

This Country was first Conquered, or rather invaded, (setting aside *Egfrid*, the King of *Northumberland*'s destroying several Places with Fire and Sword in 693.) by some of the *English Saxon* Monarchs, particularly by King *Edgar*, who made themselves Masters of *Dublin*, and several other considerable Places, which is manifest by the Charter of the same King *Edgar*, of *Oswald's* Law, for depriving of Married Priests, and introducing Monks, Dated at *Gloucester* in 966. But being in a short time after much pressed by the *Danes* at Home, the *English* were content to quit all their Acquisitions here, being scarce in a condition to defend their own from that roving and Pira-tical Nation; so that the *Irish* soon recovered their former Liberties, and were Govern'd again by their own Princes,

First Con-
quest of I-
reland by
the Sax-
ons.

The next Invasion and Conquest of this Kingdom was *Second In-* made by the *Danes*, *Swedes* and *Normans*, going under the *vasson* and general Name of *Norwegians*: They scoured along the *Coast* by way of Piracy, and first infested the *Irish* in by the 795. but more particularly the *Isle of Recream*: Three *Norwe-* Years after the *Normans* harraided *Uster* and the *Hebrides*: gians.
They 795.

They destroyed *Roscommon*, and the Adjacent Country, in 807.

Turgesius,
835.

They received an Overthrow or two by the *Scots* in Ireland about 842. but *Turgesius* in 835. coming with a great Navy and Potent Army into Ireland, destroy'd almost all *Connaught*, together with some Part of *Leinster* and *Meath*; and about three Years after a great Part of *Ulster* was subdued by these Infidels, who treated the Christians with great cruelty. It was this *Turgesius* who erected those many round Works and Fortifications, commonly called *Danes Raths*, which are to be seen to this Day in several Parts of Ireland: The *Normegians* in 845. plundered and burnt *Clonmacnors*, *Clonsford*, *Loughbram* and *Thridaglass*; but *Turgesius*, (says *Giraldus Cambrensis*) falling in Love with the Daughter of *Melachlin*, King of *Meath*, he found a way by a Stratagem to kill him, and all the *Normegians* that attended him. By this means they rooted out almost all the rest of these Foreigners for the present.

845.

Amlavus
863.

But *Amlavus* or *Amaleus* in 853. coming with a great Power into Ireland, not long after the Death of *Turgesius*, a sharp and almost continual War, was waged between them for many Years together, with various success, wherein the Dukes of *Dublin* had a great share, and much signalized themselves.

Sitricus,
1014.

About the beginning of the Year 1014. *Brian Boro*, treated with most of the *Irish* Petty Kings, to unite all their Forces with him, and endeavour to expel the *Danes*, as the Publick Enemies of the Kingdom, against whom *Sitricus* having made all the Preparations and Alliances he could, there was a Bloody Battle fought between them on the 23d of April, at a Place called *Courasf*, near *Dublin*, wherein Authors vary about the success of the Victory; all agree *Brian* was here mortally Wounded, and that his Son *Murchard*, and his Grandson *Ardeval*, with many others of Quality, besides 7000, others say 11000 Souldiers lost their Lives in this Bloody Action, wherein the *Danes* also suffered extremly, and with the Relicks of their Army retired to *Dublin*; soon after which *Melachlin*, King of *Meath*, who out of Enmity to *Brian*, sided with *Sitricus*, was by the Populace proclaimed King of Ireland.

Many other Pickerings and Adventures fell out between the *Irish* and these Northern Nations, for above a Century of Years onwards, though there did not appear quite such Animosities between them since the latter became Christians. But at length it came to the turn of the *English* to become Masters of this noble Island, which for the most part, tho' with many Alterations and Vicissitudes, remains Subject to them to this Day.

For

For D
upon the
fly into E
Aquitani
that Prin
The King
Strongbor
the King
surrende
son, mat
ful of M
Dermont
not his
him the
assemble
Henry II
and App
of Ireland
mitted;
Return
King of
that he
his Mar
as in Pe
to Ireland
was def
Ulster fo
King
King of
Oxford,
rude to
John Ea
Elder E
sumed t
his Suc
Justices
John w
In the
against
and fill
tance,
subdue
Richa
design
Confor
sence b
turned
in his

For *Dermont* King of *Leinster* having committed a Rape upon the Wife of *O-Rork*, King of *Bresnia*, was forc'd at last to fly into *England*, and passing from thence to *Henry II.* then in *English*; *Aquitain*, he offer'd to submit himself and his Kingdom to 1167. that Prince upon condition he would assist him to recover it. *Henry II.* The King having agreed to his Request, this brought *Richard Strongbow*, Earl of *Strigul* or *Pembroke*, with *Fitz-Stevens* and Strong- the *Fitzgeralds*, to engage in the Conquest. *Wexford* was soon bow. surrendered, *Dublin* taken, and *Strongbow* going over in Per- son, master'd *Waterford*. They had comparatively but a hand- ful of Men. *Strongbow* by his compact of Marriage with *Dermont's* Daughter had a mind to be King of *Ireland*, had not his Sovereign *Henry* controul'd it, who however granted him the Province of *Leinster*, and the Synod of the Clergy assembled at *Cashel* confirm'd the Kingdom of *Ireland* to King *Henry II* in 1172. which had afterwards the Pope's Sanction and Approbation. *Roderick Connor*, who stiled himself King of *Ireland*, made considerable opposition, but at length sub- mitted; and *Henry* in a Parliament held at *Windsor*, after his Return out of *Ireland*, granted unto *Roderick* his Liege-Man King of *Connaught*, so long as he had faithfully served him, that he should be King under him, and do him service as his Man; and that he should hold his Land as well in War as in Peace, as he held it before our Lord the King went in- to *Ireland*, paying Tribute, &c. *Roderick* Revolts again, but was defeated by *John Courcy*, who conquer'd a great part of *Ulster* for the *English*.

King *Henry* about 1177. made his Son *John*, afterwards King of *England*, King of *Ireland*. in a Parliament held at *Oxford*, he went into *Ireland* in 1185; and his Retinue being rude to the *Irish*, they revolted, but were soon quell'd again. *John* Earl of *Morton's* Title was but precarious; when his Elder Brother *Richard I.* came to be King of *England*, he as- sum'd the Dominion of that Kingdom, and so did the Kings his Successors all along, governing the same usually by Lords, Justices, unless they were there at any time in Person, as King *John* was once, after he had obtained the Crown of *England*. In the Reign of *Edward I.* when that Prince was engaged against the *Scots*, one *Doneval Oneval* rose up in Arms, and stiled himself King of *Ulster*, and by Right by Inheri- tance, the undoubted Heir of all *Ireland*; but he was soon subdued.

Richard II. going over in Person into *Ireland* with an Army, design'd to reduce all Things into a compleat Order and Conformity to the Regulations of *England*, which in his Ab- sence being invaded by *Henry* Duke of *Lancaster*, he soon re- turned and was dethroned. *Henry IV.* ascending the Throne in his Place, for some time Govern'd *Ireland* by his Son *Thomas*,

11812. 1
118000

11810
11800
11800

Earl of
Morton
King.
Kingdom
assum'd by
Richard
I. 1190.

Richard
II. in Ire-
land.

Thomas of Lancaster, afterwards Duke of *Clarence*, by the Title of Lord Lieutenant. *Henry V.* his Wars and Conquests in *France* gave him but little Opportunity to attend the Affairs of *Ireland*, and the Civil War that succeeded between his Successor and the House of *York* still less.

Edward IV. being fix'd on the Throne, made his Brother *George* Duke of *Clarence*, Lord Lieutenant for Life, who Constituting *Thomas*, Earl of *Desmond*, his Lord Deputy, This Great Man with the Earl of *Kildare*, and *Edward Plunket*, were in a Parliament held in 1467. by *John Tiptoft*, Earl of *Worcester*, then Lord Deputy, attainted of High-Treason, for Corresponding with the King's Enemies, and *Desmond* beheaded; but *Kildare* was Pardon'd, and afterwards made Lord Deputy to the Duke of *Clarence*.

L. Simnel
Crown'd.

Kildare continued in this Office till the Reign of *Henry VII.* he being Deputy in *Richard III.*'s time to *John de la Pole* Earl of *Lincoln*, Lord Lieutenant. King *Henry* confirm'd him in his Office, during which, *Lambert Simnel* arrives in *Ireland*, and setting up for the Crown, was first Anointed at *Dublin*, but afterwards passing into *England*, his Army was routed, and himself made a Prisoner, upon the News whereof the *Irish* Rebels throwing down their Arms, *Kildare* and the chief Persons in that Kingdom came over Messengers to the King to mediate in their behalf, and they obtained their Pardon.

Dismal
Year
1491.

The Year 1491. was called the Dismal Year in *Ireland*, by reason of the continual Rains that fell all the Summer and Autumn, which caused great scarcity of Corn throughout the Kingdom; and in the next they were put into a new Ferment in *Ireland*, by the Arrival of *Perkin Warbeck*, another Pretender to the Crown; the King having some suspicion of *Kildare*, puts him out of his Place of Lord Deputy; and *Sir Edward Poynings* soon after being made Deputy, this was he that, amongst others in 1494. procured that Memorable Law to be enacted, called *Poyning's Law*, by which the Publick Statutes in *England* were to be received also in *Ireland*. About the same time also it was enacted, that for the future no Parliament should be called in *Ireland*, without transmitting or yielding Reasons and Acts to be made for calling the same under the Great Seal of *Ireland*, to the King and Council, with an Approbation of the said Acts, together with the King's Leave, under the Great Seal of *England*, to summon a Parliament.

Poynings
Law.

Kildare, though declared a Traytor, came not only off Glantrick but in 1496 was Constituted Lord Lieutenant. The Murders and Rebellion were not the only things that infested *Ireland* during his Lieutenantancy, but the *Glantricks* and *Thomonds* making a League against the *English*, the Earl after due Preparation,

parations, together with the *English* Lords, gave them Battle, and put them to flight, with the loss of Two Thousand Men, without so much as One *Englishman* wounded in the Battle.

The Earl of *Kildare* dying about the latter end of the Reign of King *Henry VII.* he was succeeded by his Son *Gerald* in the Honour, and also the Place of Lord Deputy, and performed several notable Expeditions against the *Irish* Rebels, but his Enemies having accused him to *Henry VIII.* of divers Crimes and Misdemeanours, though the Earl cleared himself of them all, the Earl of *Surrey* was appointed to be Lord Lieutenant, and to go with a well appointed Army into *Ireland*, which made *Oneal*, then in Arms, bethink himself of a timely Submission, tho' he had an Army of Four Thousand Horse and Twelve Thousand Foot. *Surrey* likewise routed the Forces of the *Oberns*, held a Parliament, and after having performed many other Exploits, finding no Money coming to supply the wants of his Army, he desired to be recalled, and *Peter Butler*, Earl of *Ormond*, was made Lord Deputy, who having held it about three Years, and the Quarrel between him and *Kildare* being at length made up by Commissioners from *England*, the latter was constituted Deputy in 1524.

1504.

All the
Giral-
dine Race
save one
destroy'd

Lord De-
puty
Grey.
1541

But Cardinal *Wolsey* being his Grand Enemy, he was recalled to *England*, Articled against and Condemned; but the King Pardoned him, and after some Years restored him to his Honours and Deputyship: But the Earl in 1534. being commanded to go over for *England*, and upon his Arrival committed to the Tower, a young Son of his, scarce One and twenty Years of Age, being substituted in the Government by his Father, his Enemies had the Artifice by their Lies, and other Machinations, to stir him up to an open Rebellion, which after various Traverses of Warlike Actions terminated in the destruction of the whole *Giraldine* Race; only a Boy of thirteen Years of Age was stole away by his careful Nurse, by which means the Family was preserved, and the Honour of *Kildare* remains in his Posterity to the present Time, they being the Ancientest and first Earls of *Ireland*.

The Lieutenantcy of the Duke of *Richmond*, Natural Son of *Henry VIII.* determining by his Death in 1536. the Lord Deputy *Grey*, had many and uncommon Difficulties to encounter with from the Rebellions of *Oneal* and *Oconel*; and though this Noble Lord behaved himself with Conduct, Constancy and Courage, during his Administration, his Enemies prevailed at last so far, that he was in 1541. condemned for High Treason, and beheaded on *Tower Hill*. Divers Monasteries were before this dissolved after the *English* Mode; in *Ireland* there was a Parliament held at *Dublin* in the Thirty third Year of *Henry's* Reign, by the Lord Deputy, *St. Leger*, wherein

R. Henry VIII declared King of Ireland 1547. wherein he was declared King of *Ireland*, and *Ireland* a Kingdom, whereas before the Kings of *England* Ruled themselves Lords of *Ireland* only.

The turbulent Spirits of the *Irish* would not let them rest in the Reign of *Edward VI.* but when they were not at Variance with the *English*, they quarrelled among themselves. And the Reformation of Religion introduced by that Prince into *Ireland* by no means contributed to the Peace of the Kingdom. Queen *Mary*, *Edward's* Successor, endeavour'd to restore all Things to their former State of Religion, which he had alter'd; tho' some *English* Protestants fled into *Ireland* at the same time, where they found more security than at Home. The *Scots* also in those Times began to settle in the North, and had some Blows both with the *English* and *Irish*.

1563.

Oneal's Rebellion.

Queen *Elizabeth* having restored the Reformation in this Kingdom, for that and other Reasons, had her Reign more perplext with Rebellions than any of her Predecessors; for *Shane Oneal*, in 1563. notwithstanding he was pardoned for his Defection before, rose up in Arms again, burnt the Cathedral of *Armagh*, and laid Siege to *Dundalk*, but without any Success; After two Years Sir *Henry Sydney*, Lord Deputy, marched against him, broke his Forces in Battle; so that making his Escape to the *Scots*, whom he had allied, he was Assassinated in cold Blood, and soon after attainted in Parliament, and the Title of *Oneal* quite abolished.

Spaniards in Ireland. 1579.

Things after this continued in a tolerable State of Tranquillity till the Year 1579; when the Earl of *Desmond*, having not sufficient Power himself, invited the *Spaniards* to invade that Kingdom where they began to possess themselves of several Places; but they were at length quite beaten out, and the Earl himself being reduced to great Straights, lived some time upon Robbing of Cattle; but the Governor of *Castle-Mauge*, upon complaint made to him, sent out a Party, followed the Tract of the Beasts, and having beset a Wood, one *Kelly* an *Irish* man, who Headed them, upon spying a Light in it by Night, went in, and finding only an old Man by the Fire in the Cabbin, he gave him Two Wounds, tho' he cried, Save me, I am the Earl of *Desmond*; but he dispatched him, which for the present put an End to the Rebellion, and drove the Arch-Rebel *Battinglass* to such Despair, that he retired into *Spain*, and there gave way to Fate soon after.

Tirone's Rebellion.

Some Years after this the *Burks* began to be troublesome; but this was nothing to the Rebellion fomented and headed by *Hugh Oneal*, Earl of *Tirone*, who after many Evasions, Subtle and Disloyal Practices, in 1595 took up Arms openly; he sued for Pardon, and had it granted him more than once.

He gave
could no
1597 to
drels in
who too
Eight Y
Spaniard
was brou
James I.
That
oblivion,
ains, an
tain Re
which g
Manure
lick and
divided i
go into
Benefit a
lend th
and to li
Norther
with Sco
some of
of it;
English
them.

Thing
all the d
of the O
destroyed
execution o
the of L
the other
was h
Fatal Da
of Irish E
one Hugh
city cou
cent P
Throats
out Derr
Irish, bec
meddl
out in E
ours to l
rice in t
on Foot,
then the

He gave a Check to the *English* nigh *Black-Water*, but he could not carry that Fort: He brought the Earl of *Essex* in 1597 to Condescend to a Treaty with him: He had the Address in 1601 to bring the *Spaniards* over to his Assistance, who took and Garison'd *Kingsale*: This Cruel War lasted Eight Years, till *Kingsale* was taken Anno 1603, and the *Spaniards* totally expelled, upon which *Tirone* submitted, and was brought into *England* by the Lord Lieutenant to King James I.

That Prince Pardoned him, and having passed an Act of Oblivion, removed the *Irish* from the Woods, Bogs and Mountains, and ordered that they should pay their Landlords certain Rents, instead of their former Arbitrary Taxations, which gave them Incouragement to Repair their Houses, and Manure their Land, to the great Increase both of the Publick and Private Revenue: Then the whole Kingdom was divided into Counties, and Judges Itinerant were appointed to go into Circuits; so that the People being sensible of the Benefit and Security they enjoyed by the *English* Laws, began to send their Children to School to learn the *English* Tongue, and to live Peaceably in their respective Habitations: The Northern Part of the Kingdom began to be well Peopled with *Scots*, and in 1612 *Derry* was made a *London* Colony, some of the Companies of that great City bearing the Charge of it; and one Colonel *Dockwra*, an Old Experienced *English* Commander, was sent to Govern and take Care of them.

Things continued in a pretty Peaceable Posture in *Ireland* till the dreadful Year 1641, when by a general Conspiracy of the Old *Irish* Natives, all the *English* were utterly to be destroyed and rooted out: The Design was to be put in Execution on the 23d of *October*, upon which not only the Castle of *Dublin*, the chief Magazine of the Kingdom, but all the other Forts and Magazines were to be surprized; *Dublin* was happily preserved but the very Night before that fatal Day, by the Discovery made by *Owen O Connolly*, an *Irish* Extraist but a Protestant, who learn'd the Design of one *Hugh Mac Mahon*: But the General Massacre and Calamity could not be prevented; many Thousands of poor Innocent People, and they in a manner all *English*, had their Throats cut: The Rebels possessed themselves of all *Ulster*; but *Derry*, *Colerain* and *Inniskilling* would not yield. The *Irish*, because of the number of *Scots* in these Parts, did not care to meddle with them; the unhappy Civil War that broke out in *England* not long after, preventing such powerful Succours to be sent into *Ireland*, as might have crushed this Cockatrice in the Shell; so that the War here was more or less kept on Foot, till sometime after the Overthrow of the Monarchy; when the Parliament, who thereupon Governed all, thought

Irish Massacre.
1641.

fit in 1649. to send a well-provided Army of *English* into *Ireland*, under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Cromwell*, to call those Profligates to an Account for so much Innocent Blood as had been spilt by them.

1649 This indeed he did with a Vengeance, for Besieging *Drogheda*, he took it by Storm, and put all to the Sword, and from thence pursuing his Conquest, the whole Kingdom was upon the Matter in less than a Year's time reduced to the Obedience of the *English* by him, and the Generals *Iretan* and *Ludlow*, who succeeded him in the Command. Here was an Opportunity to have extirpated the whole *Irish* Race, but Mercy was shewn in time; however the *English* Souldiers and others hereby got great Possessions in *Ireland*, by which the *English* Hands and Interest were strengthened, and the *Irish* reduced to a low Estate of Fortune and Subjection.

1660. King *Charles II.* upon the Restoration shewed them some Favour, set up a Court of Claims, and the Estates of some of those that had been Loyal were restored to them; but in the main, very many of them by the Act of Settlement, were debarred in a great Measure of their Antient Patrimony, and the *Cromwellian* Souldery and others confirm'd in their Possessions. However that Prince Governing them with much Clemency, and off and on for Fifteen Years of his Reign, by their Countryman the Duke of *Ormond* and his Sons, the Earls of *Ossery* and *Arran*, they had no Handle to rise up in Arms during his Reign.

1685. It's incredible how uppish this Nation presently was upon the Accession of King *James II.* to the Throne and without Reason, since he was pleased soon to Gratifie them with all the Liberty they could well Desire; and *Tiermoh* a Lord-Deputy of their own Religion and Country, Modelled all Things as fast as he could for the Restoration of Popery, and his Countrymen to their Forfeited Estates again. The Abdication of King *James* in 1688, put a Damp upon them; but his Arrival from *France* in *Ireland* in the beginning of 1689 revived their Spirits to that degree, that they proceeded with so much Confidence and Forwardness as all was their own: Their Parliament repealed the Act of Settlement, and attainted what Gentlemen they pleased, the easier to come to their Estates; but all their Efforts, notwithstanding the Numerousness of their Army, strengthened with the *French* Auxiliaries, and the weakness of the *English* Interest in 1689, could not reduce *Inniskilling* and *Derry*. The Forces belonging to the first were very successful, and gave the *Irish* several Overthrows: And the latter made so long and obstinate a Defence, that it was at length happily relieved from *England*; and the *English* Army soon after Land

ing in-
rifergu
defeated
another

The
1690 be
most Pa
which A
paign a
out of t
merick.

The
of the
Agrim,
Ireland;
and *Lim*
Forts ar
Capitul
been us
ver in a
ctual C
King W
Catholi
Protest
that if t
scarce a
Fortune
be in a
Revolu
the Def
nistrati
Wharton
this Act
being p
Work.

Havi
count of
proper
Admini
the Eng
sent T

ing in the North of Ireland, under Duke Schomberg, took Carrigfergus, and made a stand at Dundalk, while the Inniskillingers defeated a Body of Irish near Sigo, as Woosley did afterwards another near Cavan.

The Castle of Charlemont was surrender'd to Schomberg in 1690 before King William Landed in Ireland, who gave a most Fatal Overthrow to the Irish Army at the Boyne, upon which Drogheda surrender'd, and before the end of the Campaign all Places of Moment in the Kingdom were recover'd out of the Hands of the Irish, but Alibone, Galloway and Limerick.

The first of these was taken by Storm in the beginning of the Campaign of 1691. by General Ginkle; the Battle of Agrim, that not long after ensued, determined the Fate of Ireland; for the Success of it brought Galloway to Surrender, and Limerick after a brisk Siege was given up, and all other Forts and Castles held yet by the Irish were included in the Capitulation of it. Since this time all proper Methods have been used to put the Remains of that Nation from being ever in a Capacity to make another Revolt; and a very effectual Course has been an Act past towards the latter end of King William's Reign, to divide the Estates of the Roman Catholics amongst all their Children, except any become Protestants, who in such Cases are to inherit the whole; so that if this Law were put in due Execution, there would be scarce a Man in the Compass of 50 Years that could have a Fortune above that of a Peasant, and consequently no Body be in a Condition to Encourage, Abet, and carry on another Revolution; but the Parliament of this Kingdom, finding the Defectiveness of this Act, did in 1709, under the Administration, and by the hearty Concurrence of Thomas Earl of Wharton, Lord Lieutenant, bring in another Bill to amend this Act to prevent the farther Growth of Popery; which being passed into a Law, its hoped hath effectually done the Work.

Having entertained the Reader with a Compendious Account of the Civil Government of Ireland, it will not be improper in this Place to give a List of those who had the Chief Administration in that Kingdom, from the Conquest of it by the English in the Reign of Henry II. Anno 1168, to the present Time.

- 1112, **H**ugh de Lacy Robert, Fitz-Stephens, Maurice Fitz-Gerald, and Robert de Bruis, Governour.
- 1173, Richard Stronghow, and Raymond le Gros, Lords Wardens.
- 1175, Raymond le Gros, Lord Procurator General.
- 1179, William Fitz-Andelm, John de Courcy, Governours.
- 1179, Hugh de Lacy, L. P. G.
- 1180, John de Lacy, and Richard Peck, Governours.
- 1181, Hugh de Lacy, and Robert of Shrembsury, Governours.
- 1184, Philip de Winstestev, Governour.
- Earl John, Son to King Henry II. Lord of Ireland.
- 1185, John de Courcy, Earl of Ulster, Governour.
- 1190, Hugh de Lacy, the younger, and John de Courcy, Governours.
- 1191, William Marshal, and William Petter, L. J.
- 1197, Hama de Valis, L. J.
- 1199, Myler Fitz-Henry, King John's Son, Governour.
- 1200, Hugh de Lacy, L. J.
- 1208, John Gray, Bishop of Norwich, L. J.
- 1210, King John.
- 1210, John Gray, Bishop, of Norwich, L. J.
- 1213, Henry Launders, Archbishop of Dublin, L. J.
- 1215, Geoffrey Marsh, with Sir Edmond Butler, L. J.
- 1219, Henry Launder, and Maurice Fitz-Gerald, L. J.
- 1224, William Marshal, L. J.
- 1225, Geoffrey Marsh, L. J.
- 1227, Richard Bourck, L. J.
- 1232, Maurice Fitz-Gerald, L. J.
- 1245, John Fitz-Geoffery, L. J.
- 1247, Theobald Butler, Lord Carrick, and John Coggan, L. J.
- 1257, Geoffry Alan de la Zouch, L. J.
- 1258, Stephen Longford, L. J.
- 1260, William Dean, L. J.
- 1261, Richard de Repulla, alias Roches, L. J.
- 1267, Sir David Barry, L. J.
- 1268, Robert de Ufford, L. J.
- 1269, Richard de Exon, L. J.
- 1270, Sir James Audley, L. J.
- 1272, Maurice Fitz-Maurice, L. J.
- 1272, Sir Geoffery de Genevill, L. J.
- 1276, Sir Robert de Ufford, L. J.
- 1279, Stephen Fulborn, Bishop of Waterford, L. J.
- 1280, Sir Robert de Ufford, L. J.
- 1282, Stephen Fulborn, Archbishop of Tuam, L. J.
- 1288, John Samford, Archbishop of Dublin.
- 1291, William Vesey, L. J.
- 1293, Will. de la Hay, L. J.
- William Dodingale, L. J.
- 1295, Thomas Fitz-Morris, L. J.
- 1295, William Wogan, L. J.
- 1308, Sir Will. Bourk, L. J.
- Pierce Gaveston, L. J.
- 1310, John Wogan, L. J.
- 1312, Sir Edmond Butler, L. J.
- 1314, Theobald de Verdo, L. J.
- 1314, Sir Edmund Butler, Earl of Carrick, L. J.
- 1317, Sir Roger Mortimer, L. J. but the Lord Bermingham General.
- 1318, William Archbishop of Cashel, Lord, Chancellor of Ireland, L. J.

1318, bishop of
1319, L. J.
1320, of Kildare
1321, F. Ardenree
L. J.
1323,
1326, of Kildare
Roger mainban
1326, and Roger
1331,
1331, Ulster,
1332,
1334, and Thob.
to him.
1337,
op of H
1340, Kilmair
1341,
1344,
1346,
1346,
1348,
L. J.
1348,
Kilmair
1349,
L. J.
1349,
1350,
Earl o
1350,
1351,
L. J.
1351,
Ormon
1351,
Earl o
1356,

- 1318, *Alexander Bignor*, Arch-
bishop of *Dublin*, L. J.
- 1319, *Roger Mortimer* again,
L. J.
- 1320, *Thomas Fitz-John*, Earl
of *Kildare*, L. J.
- 1321, *John Bermingham*, Lord
Athenree, and *Ralph de Gorges*,
L. J.
- 1323, *Sir John Darcy*, L. J.
- 1326, *Thomas Fitz-John* Earl
of *Kildare*, L. J.
- Roger Outlaw*, Prior of *Kil-*
mainham, L. J.
- 1326, *Sir John Darcy*, L. J.
and *Roger Outlaw*, his Deputy.
- 1331, *Sir Anthony Lacy*, L. J.
- 1331, *William Bourk*, Earl of
Ulster, L. J.
- 1332, *Sir Roger Mortimer*, L. J.
- 1334, *Sir John Darcy*, L. J.
and *Thomas Bourk*, Lieutenant
to him.
- 1337, *Sir John Carlton*, Bish-
op of *Hereford*, L. J.
- 1340, *Roger Outlaw*, Prior of
Kilmainham, L. J.
- 1341, *Sir John Morris*, L. J.
- 1344, *Sir Ralph Ufford*, L. J.
- 1346, *Roger Lord Darcy*, L. J.
- 1346, *Sir John Morris*, L. J.
- 1348, *Sir Walter Bermingham*,
L. J.
- 1348, *John Archer*, Prior of
Kilmainham, L. J.
- 1349, *Sir Walter Bermingham*,
L. J.
- 1349, *Sir Thomas Rooksby*, L. J.
- 1350, *Maurice Fitz Thomas*,
Earl of *Desmond*, L. J.
- 1356 *Sir Thomas Rooksby*, L. J.
- 1357, *Almerick de St. Amand*,
L. J.
- 1359, *James Butler*, Earl of
Ormond, L. J.
- 1360, *Maurice Fitz Thomas*,
Earl of *Kildare*, L. J.
- 1361, *Lionel*, Earl of *Ulster*,
Third Son to *Edward III.* and
afterwards Duke of *Clarence*,
L. L. he staid till 1365.
- 1365, *Sir Thomas Dale*, L. J.
- 1367, *Gerald Fitz Morrice*,
Earl of *Desmond*, L. J.
- 1369 *Will. de Windsor*, L. J.
- 1372, *Sir Robert Astton*, L. J.
- 1374, *Maurice Fitz Thomas*,
Earl of *Kildare*, L. J.
- 1376, *James Butler*, Earl of
Ormond, L. J.
- 1378, *John Bromwick*, L. J.
- 1379, *Edmund Mortimer*, Earl
of *March*, Lord Lieutenant.
- 1380, *Roger Mortimer*, Earl of
March and *Ulster*, L. L.
- 1382, *Philip Courtney*, the
King's Cousin, L. L. but the
Lord *Bermingham* General
- 1384, *Robert de Vere*, Earl of
Oxford, L. L.
- 1385, *Sir John Stanley*, L. J.
- 1386, *Alexander*, Bishop of
Meath, L. J.
- 1389, *Sir John Stanley*, L. J.
- 1392, *James Earl of Ormond*,
L. J.
- 1394, *William Scroope*, L. J.
- 1394, *K. Richard II.* in Person
- 1395, *Roger Mortimer*, Earl of
March and *Ulster*, L. J.
- 1398, *Roger Gray*, L. J.
- 1399, *K. R. II.* the 2d time.
- 1402, *Alexander*, Bishop of
Meath, his Deputy.
- 1404, *Stephen Scroop*, D.
- 1405, *Gerard*, Earl of *Kildare*,
L. J.
- 1408, *Thomas Butler*, Prior of
Kilmainham, D.
- 1410, *Thomas Butler* again,
- 1411, The same again.
- 1412, *John Talbot*, Lord Fur-
nival, L. J.
- 1416, *Thomas*, Earl of *Lanca-*
ster, L. L. and *Stephen Scroop*, D.

1419. *Richard Talbot*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, L. J.
 1420 *John*, Duke of *Bedford*, L. L. *James Butler*, Earl of *Ormond*, D.
 1423. *Edward*, E. of *March* and *Ulster*, L. L.
 1425. *John* Lord *Talbot*, D.
 1426. *James Butler*, Earl of *Ormond*, D.
 1427. Sir *John Gray*, L. J.
 1428. *Edward Dansey*, Bp. of *Meath*, Deputy, and the same Year Sir *John Sutton*, Lord *Dudley*, L. L.
 1429. Sir *Thomas Strange*, D.
 1432. Sir *Thomas Stanley* L. L. Sir *Christopher Plunket*, D.
 1435. Sir *Thomas Stanley* returns.
 1436. *Richard Talbot*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, D.
 1438. *Lionel*, L. Wells, L. L.
 1440. *Richard Talbot*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, D.
 The same Year, *James*, Earl of *Ormond*, D. and *Lionel*, Lord *Wells*, returns.
 1441. *James*, E. of *Ormond*, D.
 1442. *William Wells*, D. to *Lionel* Lord *Wells*.
 1443. *James*, E. of *Ormond*, L. L.
 1446. *John* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, L. L.
 1447. *Richard Talbot*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, L. Chan. D.
 1449. *Richard*, Duke of *York*, L. L.
 1450. *James*, Earl of *Ormond*, and *Willshire*, Lord *Treasurer* of *England*, L. D. to the Duke of *Tork*.
 1452. Bar. of *Deluin*, Deputy.
 1456. *Thomas Fitz-Maurice*, Earl of *Kildare*, D.
 1459. *Richard*, Duke of *Tork*, L. L. here in Person.
 1459. *Thomas Fitz-Maurice*, Earl of *Kildare*, D.
 1660. Sir *Rowland Fitz-Eustace*, D.
 1460. *George*, D. of *Clarence* L. L. for Life.
 1463. *Thomas* Earl of *Desmond* Deputy.
 1467. *John Tiptoft*, Earl of *Kildare*, L. D.
 1475. Bishop of *Meath*, D. *Thomas*, Earl of *Kildare*, D. Sir *Rowland Fitz-Eustace*, D. *William Sherwood*, Esq; D.
 1478. *Henry*, Lord *Gray*, L. D. *Gerald*, Earl of *Kildare*, L. J.
 1478. Sir *Robert Preston*, L. D.
 1479. *Richard*, Duke of *Tork* L. L.
 1479. *Gerald*, Earl of *Kildare*, D.
 1483. Prince *Edward*, Son to *Richard III.* L. L.
 1483. *Gerald*, Earl of *Kildare*, D.
 1484. *John de la Pole*, Earl of *Lincoln*, L. L.
 1485. *Gerard*, E. of *Kildare* L. D. to *John de la Pole*, Earl of *Lincoln*.
 1490. *Jasper*, Duke of *Bedford*, L. L.
 1492. *Walter Fitz-Simmons* Archbishop of *Dublin*, L. O.
 1494. Sir *Edward Poyning* L. D.
 1495. *Henry Dean*, Chancellor of *Ireland*, L. J.
 1496. *Gerald*, Earl of *Kildare*, L. L.
 1501. *Henry*, Duke of *Tork* after King *Henry VIII.* L. L. Earl of *Kildare*, L. D.
 1503. *Walter Fitz-Simmons* Archbishop of *Dublin*, L. D.
 1504. *Gerald*, Earl of *Kildare*, L. L.
 1513. *Gerald*, the Son of *Gerald*, late Earl of *Kildare* L. J.
 1515. Lord Viscount *Gormston*, L. J.

1519, L. J.
 1520. *Surrey*
 1522. *Ormond*
 1524. *dare*, L.
 1526. *Lixslip*
 1528. *Baron* of *Ormond*
 1530. *L. L. Sir*
 1532. *L. D.*
 1534. *of Kila*
 1535. *Sir W*
 1535. *Viscount*
 1539. *Sir*
 1540. *Baron* of
 1543. *Sir*
 1544. *Sir*
 1546. *Second*
 1547. *Sir*
 1548. *Sir*
 1549. *that of*
 1550. *Brabazon*
 1550. *Fourth*
 1551. *Sir*
 1552. *Sir*
 1553. *Fifth*
 1556. *count*
 1557. *bishop*
 1558. *Sidney*
 1558. *L. L. Sir*
 1559. *puty*

1519, Sir Thom. Fitz-Maurice,
L. J.

1520. Thomas Howard, E. of
Surrey, L. L.

1522, Pierce Butler, Earl of
Ormond and Ossory, L. D.

1524. Gerald, Earl of Kil-
dare, L. D.

1526. Thomas Fitz-Gerald of
Liexslip, L. D. Richard Nugent,
Baron of Delvin, L. J.

1528, Pierce Butler, Earl of
Ormond and Ossory, L. D.

1530, Henry, D. of Richmond,
L. L. Sir William Skeffington, L. D.

1532. Gerald, Earl of Kildare,
L. D.

1534. Thomas, Son to the Earl
of Kildare, L. D.

Sir William Skeffington, L. D.

1535 Leonard, Lord Gray, Lord
Viscount Graney in Ireland, L. D.

1539, Sir Anthony St. Leger, L. D.

1540. Sir William Brereton,
Baron of Lagin in Ireland, L. J.

1543. Sir Will. Brabazon, L. J.

1544. Sir Anthony St. Leger, L. D.

1546. Sir William Brabazon a
Second time, L. J.

1547, Sir Anthony St. Leger, L. D.

1548, Sir Edw. Belingham, L. D.

1549 Sir Francis Bryan, Mar-
shal of Ireland, and Sir William
Brabazon, L. J.

1550. Sir Anthony St. Leger, a
Fourth time L. D.

1551, Sir James Crofts, L. D.

1552, Sir Thomas Cusack, and
Sir Gerald Aylmer, L. J.

1553. Sir Anthony St. Leger, the
Fifth time, L. D.

1556, Thomas Ratcliff, Vis-
count Fitz-Walter, L. D.

1557. Hugh Corwin, Arch-
bishop of Dublin, and Sir Henry
Sidney, L. J.

1558. Thomas Earl of Sussex,
L. L. Sir Henry Sidney, his De-
puty.

1559. Sir William Fitz-
Williams, L. J.

1561, Thomas Earl of Sussex
returned, L. L.

1561. Sir William Fitz-
Williams, L. J.

1562, Thomas, Earl of Sussex,
L. L.

1563, Sir Nicholas Arnold, L. J.

1565. Sir Henry Sidney, L. D.

1567, Dr Weston, Lord Chan-
cellor, and Sir William Fitz-
Williams, L. D.

1568, Sir Henry Sidney, L. D.

1571, Sir William Fitz-
Williams, L. D.

1575. Sir Henry Sydney, L. D.

1578, Sir William Drury, L. J.

1579, Sir William Pelham,
L. J.

1580, Arthur, Lord Grey, L. D.

1582, Adam Loftus, Arch-
bishop of Dublin, and Lord
Chancellor, with Henry Wallop,
Treasurer of Ireland, L. J.

1584. Sir John Perrot, L. D.

1588, Sir William Fitz-
Williams, L. D.

1594, Sir William Russell, L. D.

1597. Thomas L. Borroughs, L. D.

1597. Adam Loftus, Lord
Chancellor; and Sir Robert Gar-
diner, L. J.

1589, Robert, Earl of Essex,
L. D.

1599. Sir Adam Loftus, Lord
Chancellor, and Sir George Cary,
Lord Treasurer, L. J.

1599, Sir C. Blunt, L. Mount-
joy, L. J.

1603, Sir George Cary, L. D.

1604, Sir Arthur Chichester,
L. D.

1613. Thomas Fones, Arch-
bishop of Dublin, Lord Chan-
cellor, and Sir Richard Wing-
field, L. J.

1614. Sir Arthur Chichester,
Lord of Belfast, L. D. 1615.

1615. *Thomas Jones*, Lord Chancellor, and *Sir John Denham*, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, L. J.

1616. *Sir Oliver St. John*, L. D.

and *Richard Wingfield*, L. Viscount Powers-Court, L. J.

1622. *Sir Adam Loftus*, Viscount Ely, Lord Chancellor, and *Richard Wingfield*, L. Viscount Powers-Court, L. J.

1625. *Henry Cary*, Lord Viscount Falkland, L. D.

1629. *Sir Adam Loftus*, Viscount Ely, Lord Chancellor, and *Sir Richard Boyle*, Lord Treasurer, L. J.

1633. *Thomas*, Lord Viscount Wentworth, L. D.

1636. *Sir Adam Loftus*, Viscount Ely, Lord Chancellor, and *Sir Christopher Wandesford*, Master of the Rolls, L. J.

Thomas, Lord Viscount Wentworth, L. D.

1639. *Robert*, Lord Dillon, of Kilkenny West, and *Sir Christopher Wandesford*, L. J.

Thomas, Lord Viscount Wentworth, Earl of Stafford, L. L.

1640. *Sir Christopher Wandesford*, Master of the Rolls, L. D.

1640. *Robert*, Lord Dillon, and *Sir William Parsons*, Master of the Court of Wards, L. J.

1641. *Sir William Parsons*, and *Sir John Borlace*, Master of the Ordnance, L. J.

1643. *Sir John Borlace*, and *Sir Henry Tichborn*, L. J.

1647. June 19th, the Lord Lieutenant delivered up the Government to *Arthur Annesly* Esq; *Sir Robert King*, and *Sir Robert Meredith*, Kts. Col. *John Moor*, and Col. *Michael Jones*, Commissioners.

1649. *Ulrick Bourk*, Marquis of Clanrikard, L. D.

1649. *Oliver Cromwell*, L. L.

1650. *Henry Ireton*, Esq; L. D.

1654. *Charles Fleetwood*, Esq; L. D.

1657. *Henry Cromwell*, Esq; L. D.

1660. *Sir Maurice Eustace*, Lord Chancellor, *Roger Boyle*, E. of Orrery, and *Charles Coote*, E. of Montserrat, L. J.

1661. *Sir Maurice Eustace*, L. Chancellor, and *Roger Earl of Orrery*, L. D.

1662. *James D. M.* and *E. of Ormond*, L. L.

1664. *Thomas*, Earl of Ossery, L. D.

1665. *James*, Duke of Ormond, returns from England, L. L.

1668. *Thomas*, Earl of Ossery, L. D.

1669. *John*, Lord Roberts, L. L.

1670. *John*, Lord Berkeley, L. L.

1671. *Michael Boyle*, Lord Archbishop of Dublin, Lord Chancellor, and *Sir Arthur Forbes*, Marshal-General, L. J.

1672. *Arthur*, Earl of Essex, L. L.

1675. *Michael Boyle*, Archbishop of Dublin, and *Sir Arthur Forbes*, Marshal-General, L. J.

1676. *Arthur*, Earl of Essex, returns, L. L.

1677. *James*, Duke of Ormond, L. L.

1682. *Richard*, Earl of Arran, L. D.

1683. *James*, Duke of Ormond, L. L.

1685. *Henry*, Earl of Clarendon, L. L.

1687. *Richard*, Earl of Tinnocun, L. D.

1690. *Henry*, Lord Sidney, and *Thomas*, now Lord Coningsby, L. J.

1692. *Henry, Lord Sidney*,
L. L.
1693. *Sir Charles Porter*,
Lord Chancellor, and *Sir Cyril*
Wych, L. J.
1693. *Henry, Lord Capel, Sir*
Cyril Wych, and William Dun-
combe, Esq; L. J.
1695. *Hen. Lord Capel, L. D.*
1696. *Sir Charles Porter, Lord*
Chancellor, L. J.
1696. *Sir Charles Porter, Lord*
Chanc. Charles, Earl of Mon-
trath and Hen. Earl of Drogheda,
L. J.
1697. *Charles, Marquis of*
Winchester, and Henry, Earl of
Galway, L. J.
1698. *Henry, Earl of Galway,*
and Narcissus Marsh, Archbishop
of Dublin, L. J.
1699. *Earl of Berkeley, and*
Earl of Galway, L. J.
1701. *Narcissus, Archbishop*
of Dublin, Hen. Earl of Drogheda
and Hugh, Earl of Mount-Alexan-
der, L. J.
1701. *Laurence, Earl of Ro-*
chester, L. L.
1702. *Narcissus, Archbishop*
of Dublin, and Henry, Earl of
Drogheda, L. J.
1702. *Hugh, Earl of Mount-*
Alexander, Thomas Earl, and
Thomas Knightley, Esq; L. J.
1703. *James, D. of Ormond,*
L. L.
1704. *Duke of Ormond.*
1706. *Sir Rich. Cocks, Lord*
Chancellor, John, Lord Cuts,
L. J.
1707. *Thomas, Earl of Pem-*
broke and Montgomery, L. L.
1707. *Dr. Narcissus Marsh,*
Archbishop of Armagh, and Lord

Primate of all Ireland; *Rich.*
Freeman, Esq; Lord Chancellor.
1709. *Thomas, E. of Wharton.*
L. L.
1710. *Richard Freeman, Esq;*
Lord Chancellor, Lieutenant-
General Ingoldsby.
1710. *Thomas, Earl of Whar-*
ton, L. L.
1710. *Richard Freeman, Esq;*
Lord Chancellor, Lieutenant-
General Ingoldsby, L. J.
Ibid. The Lord Primate,
Lieutenant General Ingoldsby.
1710. *James, Duke of Or-*
mond, appointed L. L.
1711. Upon the Decease of the
Lord Chancellor *Freeman*, Sir
Constantine Phipps being appoint-
ed to succeed him, he upon his
Arrival at *Dublin*, was upon the
Resignation of the Lord Pri-
mate, Constituted by Patent,
together with Lieutenant Ge-
neral Ingoldsby, L. J.
1712. *Sir Constantine Phipps,*
Lord Chancellor, Dr. John
Vesey, Archbishop of Tuam, and
Primate of Ulster, in the room
of General Ingoldsby, deceas'd,
L. J.
1713. *Charles, D. of Shrews-*
bury, L. L.
1714. *Dr. Thomas Lindsey*
Archbishop of Armagh; Sir
Constantine Phipps, Lord Chan-
cancellor, and Dr. Vesey, Arch-
bishop of Tuam, L. J.
1714. *Dr. William King,*
Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. John
Vesey, Archbishop of Tuam,
and Robert Fitz-Gerald, Earl
of Kildare, L. J.
1714 15. *Charles, Earl of Sun-*
derland, L. L.

A List of the Privy Council of IRELAND.

Allan, Lord Brodrick, Lord Chancellor,
 William, Lord Archbishop of Dublin.
 John, Lord Archbishop of Tuam.
 James, Duke of Ormond.
 Robert, Earl of Kildare.
 Henry, Earl of Thomond.
 Charles, Earl of Meath.
 William, Earl of Inghiteen.
 James, Earl of Barrymore.
 Charles, Earl of Moira.
 Arthur, Earl of Anglesea.
 Hugh, Earl of Mount Alexander.
 Henry, Earl of Galway.
 James, Earl of Aberdeen.
 Henry, Lord Carleton.
 Thomas, Lord Viscount Merion.
 Moragh, Lord Viscount Blesington.
 William, Lord Viscount Mountjoy.
 Christopher, Lord Viscount Castlemore.
 William, Lord Bishop of Meath.
 John, Lord Bishop of Drogheda.
 Henry, Lord Gentry.
 Thomas, Lord Coningsby.
 William, Lord Boyle.
 Henry, Lord Shelburne.
 Charles, Lord Stanley.
 Francis, Lord Roberts.
 Heneage, Lord Gurney, since Subr.
 Sir John Percival, now Lord Percival.
 Sir Thomas Southwell.
 Sir John Stanley, Bart.
 Sir William St. Quintin.
 Sir Gustavus Hume.
 Sir Ralph Gore.
 Sir Edward Craffon.
 Sir Henry Titchburn, Bart.
 William Whithed, Esq.
 Joseph Dean, Esq; Deceased.
 Thomas Keighley, Esq.
 Thomas Earl, Esq; Lieutenant General of the Forces in Ireland.
 Thomas Brodrick, Esq.
 Robert Malesworth, Esq.
 Edward Southwell, Esq.
 Francis Owen, Esq.
 George Doddington, Esq.
 Joseph Addison, Esq.
 Major General Gustavus Hamilton.
 William Conolly, Esq.
 Theophilus Butler, Esq.
 William George, Esq.
 Lieutenant General Thomas Meredish.
 Major General Frederick Hamilton.
 John Allen, Esq.
 Benjamin Parry, Esq.
 Charles Lane, Esq.
 Clerk of the Council, and Secretary to the Lord Justices,
 — Burghill, Esq;

A LIST of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of Ireland.

Note, Those marked thus [*] are under Ages.

Charles, Earl of Sunderland, Lord Lieutenant.
Alan, Lord Broderick, Lord Chancellor.

ARCH-BISHOPS.

Dr. Thomas Lindsey, Lord Arch-Bishop of Armagh, Primate of all Ireland.
Dr. William King, Lord Arch-Bishop of Dublin, Primate of Ireland.
Dr. William Palliser, Lord Arch-Bishop of Cathel.
Dr. John Vesey, Lord Arch-Bishop of Tuam.

DUKES 2.

James Butler, Duke of Ormonde.
Mainhardt Schonbergh, Duke of Leinster.

MARQUESSSES 1.

Philip Wharton, Marquis of Catherlogh.

EARLES 24.

Robert Fitz-Gerald, E. of Kildare.
Henry & Bryen E. of Thomond.

John Bourk, E. of Clanrickard.
Charles Boyle, E. of Cork.
Alexander mac Donell, E. of Antrim.
Robert Dillon, E. of Roscommon.
Ridgway, E. of Londonderry.
Bazil Fielding, E. of Desmond.
Chaworth Brabazon, E. of Meath.
James Barry, E. of Barrimore.
Arthur Chichester, E. of Donegal.
Richard Lambert, E. of Cavan.
William & Brien, E. of Inchiquin.
Charles Boyle E. of Orrery.
Charles Coor, E. of Montrath.
Henry Moore, E. of Drogheda.
Charles Talbot, E. of Waterford and Wexford.
Hugh Montgomery, Earl of Mount-Alexander.
Francis Taaf, E. of Carlingford.
Arthur Forbes E. of Grattan.

Richard

Richard Coote, E. of Bella-
mont.

Godart Ginkell, E. of Ath-
lone.

Charles Butler, E. of Arran.

Henry de Massue, E. of Gall-
way.

VISCOUNTS 39

Richard Butler, *Viscount*
Mountgarret.

John Villiers, V. Grandison.

Arthur Anesley, V. Valentia.

Henry Dillon, V. Castello-
gallen.

John Netterville, V. Dowth.

Arthur Loftus, V. Loftus of
Ely.

Robert Needham, V. Kill-
murry.

Theobald Bourk, V. Mayo.

James Saunderson, V. Ca-
stletown.

John Scudamore, V. Sligoe.

Richard Lumly, V. Water-
ford.

Philip Smith, V. Strangford.

Richard Wenman, V. Tuam.

Butler, V. Ikerine.

Thomas Fitz-William, V.
Merion

Brian Cockain V. Cullen

William Tracy V. Rathcoole

Francis Smith V. Carrington
of Barrefore.

Richard Bulkeley V. Cashel

Nicholas Barnwell V. Kingf-
land.

Richard Boyle V. Shanon

Clotworthy Sheffington V.
Massereen.

Hugh Cholmondley V. Kells.

Simon Fanshaw S. Dromore.

William Caulfield V. Charle-
mont.

Folliot Wingfield V. Power-
scourt.

Morogh Boyle V. Blessinton.

James Lane V. Lanesborough.

Henry Dawney V. Downe.

* Richard Parsons V. Rosse.
William Stewart V. Mount-

joy
John Vaughan V. Lisburne

Thomas Windesor V. Windes-
for

How V. How.

James Hamilton V. Strabane

John Verney V. Fermanagh

Arthur St. Leger V. Down-
rayle

Paul Davys V. Mount-castel.

Fleming V. Longford.
Sir Christopher Wandesford

V. Castle-comer.

BISHOPS 18.

Dr. William Morreton
Lord Bishop of Meath.

Dr. Welbore Ellis, *Ld. Bp.*
of Kildare.

Dr. Simon Digby *Ld. Bp.* of
Elphin.

Dr. Bartholomew Vigers *Ld.*
Bp. of Ferns and Leighlin

Dr. William Fitz-Gerald *Ld.*
Bp. of Clonfert.

Dr. William Loyd *Ld. Bp.*
of Killalla and Achonree.

Dr. John Hartstongue *Ld.*
Bp. of Derry.

Dr. St. George Ash *Ld. Bp.*
of Clogher.

Dr. Thomas Smith *Ld. Bp.*
of Limerick.

Dr. Edward Smith, *Ld. of*
Down and Connor.

Dr. Charles Crowe *Ld. Bp. of*
Cloyne.

Dr. Thomas Mills *Ld. Bp. of*
Waterford.

Dr. Peter Browne *Ld. Bp. of*
Cork and Rosse.

Dr. John Sterne *Ld. Bp. of*
Dromore.

Sir Thomas Vesey *Ld. Bp.*
of Ossory.

Dr. Tiri
Bp.

dagh.
Dr. Ed.

of Ra
Dr. Ni

Bp. o

I

E D
B

Almeri
Kins

Thoma
of K

Thoma
of H

Bainab
of U

Michae
Dun

Thoma
hir.

Henry
lysha

Banast
Wic

Richar
Dun

Williar
Gell

Williar
of L

Cadwa
of

*
Balo

Willia

Dr. Timothy Goodwin *Ld. Bp. of Killmore and Ardagh.*

Dr. Edward Syng, *Ld. Bp. of Rapho.*

Dr. Nicholas Forster, *Ld. Bp. of Killaloe.*

BARONS 33.

EDWARD Bermingham, *Baron of Athenree.*

Almericus Courcy, *Baron of Kinsale*

Thomas Fitz Morris, *Baron of Kerry and Lixnaw.*

Thomas St. Lawrence, *Baron of Howth.*

Bainaby Fitz-Patrick, *Baron of Upper Ossory.*

Michael Bourke, *Baron of Dunkelling.*

Thomas Butler, *Baron of Cahir.*

Henry Folliot, *Baron of Ballyshanon.*

Banastre Maynard, *Baron of Wicklow.*

Richard Gorges, *Baron of Dundalk.*

William Digby, *Baron of Geshill.*

William Fitz-William, *Baron of Lifford.*

Cadwallader Blaney, *Baron of Monaghon.*

* ——— Calvert, *Baron of Baltimore.*

William Brereton, *Lord Bre-*

reton of Laghlin.

Henry Hare, *Baron of Col-raine.*

Bennet Sherard, *Baron of Le-trim.*

Francis Hawley, *Baron of Dunamore.*

Hildebrand Allington, *Baron of Killard.*

John King, *Baron of King-ston.*

Henry Barry, *Baron of San-try.*

Arthur Annesley, *Baron of Altham.*

Richard Bellew, *Baron of Duleek.*

Thomas Coningesby, *Baron of Clanbrazill.*

Henry Petty, *Baron of Shel-burne.*

Charles d Hara, *Baron of Tyrawley.*

Francis Conway, *Baron of Conway and Killutagh.*

George Cholmondely, *Lord Newborough.*

Alan Brodrick, *Lord Bro-drick.*

George St. George, *Lord St. George.*

Arthur Cole, *Lord Ranc-lagh.*

John Percival, *Lord Per-ci-val.*

Richard Fitz-Patrick, *Lord Goran.*

George Evans, *Lord Car-bery.*

*A LIST of the Knights, Citizens,
and Burgesſes of the Laſt Parliament
in Ireland, held at Dublin, Novem-
ber 25, 1713. And Diſſolv'd of Courſe
by the Death of Queen ANNE.*

*Note, Thoſe Perſons of the Houſe of Commons
that have this [†] were not Members in the
preceding Parliament.*

County of Armagh 6.	William Brownloe, Eſq;
	Robert Cope, Eſq;
Borough of Armagh	The Right Hon. Samuel Dopping, Eſq;
	Epophroditus Maſh, Eſq;
Bor. of Charlemont,	† The Hon. James Caulfield, Eſq;
	† Andrew Loyd, Eſq;
County of Antrim 10	The Hon. Clotworthy Skeffington, Eſq;
	Clotworthy Upton, Eſq;
Borough of Liſburne	Brent Spencer, Eſq;
	Francis Harrison, Eſq;
Borough of Belfast	† Robert More, Eſq;
	Anthony Atkinson, Eſq;
Borough of Antrim	† Thomas Upton, Eſq;
	† Hugh Henry, Eſq;
Bor. of Randalstown	The Right Hon. Charles ð Neile, Eſq;
	Dixon, Eſq;
County and Town of Carrickfergus 2.	† John Davis, Eſq;
	† Arthur Davis, Eſq;
C. of Catherlogh 6.	The Rt. Hon. Sir Pierce Butler, Bart.
	Jeffry Paul of Ballyraggan, Eſq;
Bor. of Catherlogh.	Thomas Burdett, Eſq;
	Walter Weldon, Eſq;
Bor. of Old Leighlin.	John Beauchamp, Eſq;
	St. Leger Gilbert, Eſq;
County of Cavan 6.	Sir Francis Hamilton, Eſq;
	† Robert Saunderſon, Eſq;
Borough of Cavan	Charles Lambert, Eſq;
	† Theophilus Clements, Eſq;
Borough of Belturbet	The Rt. Hon. Theophilus Butler, Eſq;
	Brinſley Butler, Eſq;
County of Clare 4.	The Rt. Hon. Sir Donat ð Bryan, Bart.
	Lucius ð Bryan, Eſq;

Borough

- Borough of Ennis Francis Burton, Esq;
 † Francis Gore, Esq;
 County of Cork 26. The Rt. Hon. Sir John Percival, Bart.
 now Lord Percival.
 Alan Brodrick Esq; Speaker, now Lord
 Brodrick.
 City of Cork St. John Brodrick, Esq;
 Edward Hoare, Esq;
 Town of Troughmallick † Boyle Smith, Esq;
 Henry Luther, Esq;
 Town of King'sale Edward Southwell, Esq;
 Henry Hawley, Esq;
 of Bandon Bridge Francis Benard, Esq; then Solicitor
 General.
 † Arthur Bernard, Esq;
 Town of Moyaltown † William Jephson, Esq;
 † Anthony Jephson, Esq;
 of Baltimore † Colonel Richard Barry
 † Michael Beecher, Esq;
 of Cloghakeilly Sir Ralph Freat, Bart.
 Brigadier George Freat.
 of Charleville † Sir Matthew Dean, Bart.
 † Beettridge Badham, Esq;
 of Castle-Martyr Colonel William Southwell.
 Robert Oliver, Esq;
 of Middletown Arthur Hyde, Esq;
 † Jephson Bustead, Esq;
 of Rathcormuck James Barry, Esq;
 † Edward Corker, Esq;
 of Doneraile † Sir John St. Leger, Kt.
 † Bartholomew Purdon, Esq;
 County of Dublin 10. † The Hon. Chaworth Brabazon, now
 Earl of Meath.
 Joseph Dean, Esq;
 City of Dublin J. Foster, Esq; Recorder of the City of
 Dublin, now Lord Chief Justice of
 the Common Pleas.
 Benjamin Burton of the same Alderman
 University of Dublin Marmaduke Coghill, J. U. D.
 † John Ellwood, J. U. D.
 Borough of Swords Robert Moleworth, Esq;
 † Plunket Plunket, Esq;
 of Newcastle Charles Moncke, Esq;
 Daniel Reading, Esq;
 County and Town of Drogheda 2. † Henry Singleton, Esq; Recorder of
 the Town of Drogheda.
 John Graham of the same Aldermen.
 County of Donegal 12 Sir Ralph Gore, Bart.
 Frederick Hamilton, Esq;

B. of <i>St. Johnstowne</i>	James Topham Esq;
	John Hamilton Esq;
Bor. of <i>Donegall</i>	† <i>Sir</i> Arthur Gore Bar.
	George mac Cartney Esq;
B. of <i>Ballyshannon</i>	† <i>The R. Hon. Major Gen.</i> Owen Wynne
	† John Rochfort Esq.
Bor. of <i>Killibeggs</i>	Thomas Pearson, Esq;
	Henry Maxwell Esq;
Borough of <i>Lifford</i>	David Creighton Esq;
	Michael Sampson Esq;
County of <i>Downe</i> 14.	<i>The H. Brigadier Gen.</i> Nicholas Pric
	† Michael Ward Esq;
B. of <i>Down-Patrick</i>	<i>The H. Fran.</i> Annetsey Esq;
	Matthew Ford Esq;
Borough of <i>Killyleagh</i>	John Haltridge Esq;
	† James Stephenson of the City of Dub
	lin, Merchant.
Borough of <i>Newry</i>	Edward Bayly Esq;
	Hans Hamilton Esq;
Borough of <i>Bangor</i>	† <i>The Hon.</i> Capell Moore Esq;
	† Robert Ward Esq;
Bor. of <i>Newtowne</i>	Brabazon Ponsonay Esq;
	Charles Campbell Esq;
Bor. of <i>Hillsborough</i>	† Trevor Hill Esq;
	Samuel Waring Esq
C. of <i>Fermanagh</i> 4.	<i>Sir</i> Gustavus Hume Bar.
	James Corry Esq;
Bor. of <i>Innistillen</i>	Richard Cole Esq;
	† John Cole Esq;
County of <i>Galway</i> 8.	† Patrick French Esq;
	† John Eyre Esq;
Town of <i>Galway</i>	John Staunton Esq;
	Samuel Eyre Esq;
Town of <i>Athenry</i>	John Ormsby Esq;
	Richard Whalley Esq;
Borough of <i>Tuam</i>	Agmondisham Vesey Esq;
	† Charles Steuart Esq;
County of <i>Kerry</i> 8.	† <i>Sir</i> Maurice Crossby Knt.
	Edward Denev Esq;
Bor. of <i>Dingle</i> 10	† Thomas Crosby Esq;
	† John Prat of the City of Dublin Esq;
Borough of <i>Tralee</i>	John Glennerhasset Esq;
	† Samuel Morris;
Borough of <i>Ardfert</i>	† William Crosby Esq;
	Henry Rowse Esq;
County of <i>Kildare</i> 10	<i>The Rt. Hon.</i> Thomas Keightley Esq;
	Joshua Allen Esq;
Borough of <i>Kildare</i>	Tho. Jones of Osbertone Esq;
	Richard Lock Esq;

Chap. XVI. IRELAND;

85

Borough of Naas.	† Thomas Burgh, Esq;
Borough of Asby.	† Theobald Burke, Esq
B. of Harrystowne.	Maurice Keating, Esq;
Coun. of Kilkenny 16.	† John Lyons, Esq;
City of Kilkenny.	† Benjamin Chetwood, Esq;
	Alexander Graydon, Esq;
	Sir Henry Weymes, Kt.
	William Ponsonby, Esq;
	Sir Richard Levinge, Kt. and Bart.
	<i>then Attorn. Gen.</i>
	† Darby Egan, Esq; Recorder of the
	City of Kilkenny.
Bor. of St. Kennis,	Sir Standish Hartstorgue, Bart.
alias Irishtown.	Sir Robert Maud, Bart.
Borough of Gowran.	Sir Richard Levinge, Kt. and Bart.
	<i>then Attorney General.</i>
Bor. of Thomastown.	James Agar, Esq;
	Amyas Bush, Esq;
Bor. of Enistoege	Arthur Bush, Esq;
Borough of Callen.	Edward Deane, Esq;
	Charles Moncke, Esq;
Bor. of Knocktopher	Silvester Crows, Esq;
	† Francis Flood, Esq;
King's-County 6.	Edward Worth, Esq;
	† Rosscarrick Donking, Esq;
Bor. of Banagher	John Moore, Esq;
	† James Forth, Esq;
Bor. of Philipstown.	The Hon. Charles Plunket, Esq;
	† Peter Holmes, Esq;
	John Forster, Esq; Recorder of the City
	of Dublin, now Chief Justice of the
	Common Pleas.
County of Letrim 6.	Jacob Peppard, Esq;
	Theophilus Jones, Esq;
Bor. of Jamestown.	William Gore, Esq;
	Gilbert King, Esq;
Borough of Carrisk	John King, Esq;
	Sir George St. George, Bart. now
	Lord St. George.
Coun. of Limerick 8.	John French, Esq;
	† George King, Esq;
	George Evans, Jun. Esq; now Lord
	Carbery.
City of Limerick	† Henry Ingoldsby, Esq;
	† George Roch, Esq;
Bor. of Kilmallock	† Sir Philips Coote, Kt.
	Henry Poyle, Esq;
Borough of Askeyton	Robert Taylor, Esq;
	† Philip Percivall, Esq;

G

County

B. of Longford 10.	Sir Robert Newcomen <i>Knt.</i> and <i>Bar.</i> Henry Edgworth <i>Esq</i> ;
Borough of Longford	† James mac Cartny <i>Esq</i> ; George Gore <i>Esq</i> ; now <i>Atton Gen.</i>
Borough of Granard	† John Parnell <i>Esq</i> ; † John Rogerson <i>Esq</i> ; now <i>Sollicit Gen.</i>
B. of Lanesborough	† William Burgh <i>Esq</i> ; Wentworth Harman <i>Esq</i> ;
Bor. of St. Johnstown	† John Kennedy <i>Esq</i> ; † Robert Edgeworth <i>Esq</i> ;
C. of London-Derry 8.	William Connelly <i>Esq</i> ; Hercules Rowley <i>Esq</i> ;
City of London-Derry	Charles Norman <i>Esq</i> ; † John Newton <i>Esq</i> ;
Borough of Coleraine	<i>The Hon.</i> Frederick Hamilton <i>Esq</i> ; George Lowther <i>Esq</i> ;
Borough of Newtown- Limavady.	William Connelly <i>Esq</i> ; † Hugh Henry <i>Esq</i> ;
County of Louth 10.	Richard Tisdall <i>Esq</i> ; Stephen Ludlow <i>Esq</i> ;
Borough of Athlone	James Tisdall <i>Esq</i> ; † Michael Tisdall <i>Esq</i> ;
Borough of Dundalk	† Henry Brook <i>Esq</i> ; Henry Bellingham <i>Esq</i> ;
Borough of Carlingford	† Brigadier Hans Hamilton † James Stannus <i>Esq</i> ;
Borough of Dunlough	Blaney Townley <i>Esq</i> ; † Peter Ludlow <i>Esq</i> ;
County of Mayo 4.	<i>Sir</i> Henry Bingham, <i>Bar.</i> Henry Bingham <i>Esq</i> ;
Bor. of Castle-barr	<i>The Hon.</i> Richard Stewart, <i>Esq</i> ; † George Brown, <i>Esq</i> ;
County of Meath 14.	Garret Weisley, <i>Esq</i> ; John Preston, <i>Esq</i> ;
Borough of Trim	† Richard Ashe, <i>Esq</i> ; † Thomas Jones, <i>Esq</i> ;
Borough of Athboy	John Blicke, <i>Esq</i> ; John Wade, <i>Esq</i> ;
Borough of Navan	Henry Meredith, <i>Esq</i> ; † Nathaniel Preston, <i>Esq</i> ;
Borough of Kells	<i>Sir</i> Thomas Taylor, <i>Bar.</i> † Thomas Taylor, <i>Esq</i> ;
Borough of Duleek	<i>Sir</i> Thomas Smith, <i>Knt.</i> William Berry, <i>Esq</i> ;
Borough of Rathfriland	<i>The Hon.</i> Richard Gorges, <i>Esq</i> ; George Lowther, <i>Esq</i> ;
Count. of Monaghan 4.	<i>Sir</i> Alexander Cairnes, <i>Bar.</i> † Alexander Montgomery, <i>Esq</i> ;

BOROUGH

Chap. XVI. I R E L A N D.

83

- Borough of *Monaghan* † Francis Lucas, Esq;
 † Richard Peokrich, Esq;
Queen's County. † Dudley Cosby, Esq;
 † Richard Fitz-Patrick, Esq; now Lord
 Goran.
 Bor. of *Maryborough* † Robert Piggot, Esq;
 † William Wall, Esq;
 Borough of *Ballynekill* † Thomas Medlicott, Esq;
 † John Barringham, Esq;
 Bor. of *Port-Arlington* † Ephraim Dawson, Esq;
 † Richard Warburton, Junior, Esq;
 Cou. of *Roscommon* 8. † Sir Edward Crofton, Bart.
 † James Donnellan, Esq;
 Bor. of *Roscommon* † Edward Crofton, Esq;
 † Henry Sandford, Esq;
 Borough of *Boyle* † Sir John King, Bart.
 † Henry King Esq;
 Borough of *Tulsk* † William Caulfield, Esq;
 † William Neave, Esq;
 County of *Sligo* 4. † Chidley Coote, Esq;
 † William Ormsby, Esq;
 Borough of *Sligo* † Samuel Burton of the City of Dub.
 lin, Esq;
 † Owen Wynne, Esq;
 County of *Tipperary* 8. † James Dawson, Esq;
 † George Matthews, Esq;
 Borough of *Clonmell* † Robert Hamerton, Esq;
 † Stephen Moor, Esq;
 City of *Cashell* † Kingsmel Penefather, Esq;
 † Matthew Penefather, Esq;
 Borough of *Fethard* † Sir Redmond Everard, Bart.
 † Cornelius Callaghan, Esq;
 County of *Throne* † Richard Steuart, Esq;
 † Audley Mervyn, Senior, Esq;
 Bor. of *Dungannon* † Thomas Knox, Esq;
 † Oliver St. George, Esq;
 Borough of *Syrabane* † Oliver mac Caulland, Esq;
 † Gustavus Hamilton, Esq;
 City of *Clogher* † Richard St. George, Esq;
 † Thomas Ashe, Esq;
 Borough of *Angber* † William Balfour, Esq;
 † Henry Mervyn, Esq;
 C. of *Waterford* 10. † The Hon. William Steuart, Esq;
 † Sir John Mason, Kt.
 City of *Waterford* † Minard Christian, Esq;
 † Thomas Christmas, Esq;
 Bor. of *Dungarvon* † James Barry, Esq;
 † Robert Carew, Esq;

- Borough of Tallagh † William Maynard, Esq;
Richard Cox, Esq;
- Borough of Lismore Sir Arthur Shaen, Bart.
Sir James Jeffries, Knt.
- C. of West-Meath 10. George Rochfort, Esq;
† Edward Packenham, Esq;
- Borough of Athlone William Handcock, Esq;
William Jones, Esq;
- Borough of Killbeggan † Brabazon Newcomen, Esq;
John Preston, Esq;
- Mannor of Mullingar † Thomas Bellew, Esq;
Charles Melvill, Esq;
- Borough of Fore † Washington Shirley, Esq;
† Dennis Kelly, Esq;
- Coun. of Wexford 18. The Right Hon. Philip Savage, Esq;
Chancellor of the Exchequer.
James Stopford, Esq;
- Town of Wexford Richard Saunders, Esq;
† Thomas Meredyth, Esq;
- Town of New-Ross Jeffry Paul of Ballyraggan, Esq;
† Edward Jones, Esq;
- Bor. of Enniscorthy Morley Saunders, Esq; Prime Ser-
jeant at Law.
† Richard le Hunte, Esq;
- Borough of Fethard Thomas Palliser, Esq;
Hugh Morgan, Esq;
- Borough of Newbo- † Sir John Stanley, Bart.
rough, alias Goary. † George Ram, Esq;
- Borough of Bannow John Cliffe, Esq; Second Serjeant
at Law.
Nathaniel Poyle, Esq;
- Borough of Clomines Nicholas Loftus, Esq;
† George Haughton, of the City
Dublin, Esq;
- Borough of Taghman Anderson Saunders, of the City
Dublin, Esq;
† George Savill, Esq;
- Coun. of Wicklow 10. William Whitshed, Esq; now Lord
Chief Justice of the King's Bench
John Allen, Esq;
- Borough of Wicklow † Henry Percy, Esq;
Joshua Dawson, Esq;
- Bor. of Balinglass. Edward Stratford, Esq;
Charles Rickaseys, Esq;
- Borough of Caryesfort † Robert Allen, Esq;
Hugh Eccles, Esq;
- Borough of Blessington The Hon. Charles Boyle, Esq;
John Jephson, Esq;

MEMBERS in all 300.

Principal Officers of IRELAND.

Lieutenant General, and General Governor of Ireland,
Charles, Earl of Sanderland.

His Secretary, *Joseph Addison, Esq;*

Secretary of State, *Edward Southwell, Esq;*

Lord Chancellor, *Alan, Lord Brodrick.*

His Secretary, *Francis Lake, Esq;*

Lord Treasurer, *Earl of Burlington,*

Vice-Treasurers, *Arthur, Earl of Anglesea, and Henry, Earl of Rochester.*

Chancellor of the Exchequer, *Philip Savage, Esq;*

Lord Chief Baron, *John Dean, Esq;*

Second Baron, *John Pocklington, Esq;*

Third Baron, *Sir John St. Leger, Bart.*

King's-Bench.

Prime Serjeant, *Morley Saunders, Esq;*

Second Serjeant, *John Cliffe, Esq;*

Attorney-General, *George Gore, Esq;*

Solicitor-General, *John Roberison, Esq;*

Auditor-General, *Charles Dering, Esq;*

Surveyor-General, *Richard Stone, Esq;*

Chancery.

Chief Remembrancer, *Henry Temple, Esq;*

Second Remembrancer, *Luke King, Esq;*

Clerk of the Pipe, *Paul Barry, Esq;*

Chief Chamberlain, *Robert Fox, Esq;*

Second Chamberlain, *Robert Curtis, Esq;*

Comptroller of the Pipe, *Charles Baldwin, Esq;*

Usher of the Exchequer, *Mr. Carpenter.*

Cryer of the Exchequer, *Robert Fox, Esq;*

Pursivant of the Exchequer, *Edward Dering, Esq;*

Auditor of the Foreign Accounts and Imprest, *Lewis Roberts, Esq;*

Queen's

King's-Bench.

Lord Chief Justice, *William Whitehead*, Esq;
 Second Justice, *Sir Richard Leving*, Kt, and Bart.
 Third Justice, *Jessrey Gilbert*, Esq;
 Clerk of the Crown, *Philip Savage*, Esq;

Chancery.

Lord Chancellor, *Alan*, Lord Broderick.
 Master of the Rolls, *William*, Lord Berkeley.

Four Masters in Chancery, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Richard Stone,} \\ \text{Thomas White,} \\ \text{John Usher,} \\ \text{William Crow.} \end{array} \right\}$ Esqs;

Clerk of the Crown, *Sir Thomas Domoile*, Kt.
 Clerk of the Hanaper, *Jesseph Budden*, Esq;

Common-Pleas.

Lord Chief Justice, *John Forster*, Esq;
 Second Justice, *Sir Gilbert Dolben*, Bart.
 Third Justice, *James Mackartney*, Esq;
 Prothonotary, *James Barry*, Esq;

Physician to the State, *Sir P. Dun*, Kt.
 Ulster King at Arms, *William Hawkins*, Esq;
 Ablone Pursivant, *Jesseph Moland*, Esq;
 Chief Serjeant at Arms, *Richard Povey*, Esq;
 Second Serjeant, *Thomas Carter*, Esq;

Three Pursivants, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{John Podmore,} \\ \text{Robert Preston,} \\ \text{William Livingston.} \end{array} \right.$

Keeper of the Council Chamber, *William Palmer*, Jun.
 Keeper of the Rooms in Dublin Castle, *William Clarke*.
 Porter of the Castle, *George Digby*.
 Constable of the Castle of Dublin, *John Pratt*, Esq;
 State Kettle-Drummer, *William Cooper*.

Commissioners of the Revenue.

Sir Thomas Southwell, Kt. | *William Conelly*, Esq;
William Strickland, Esq; | *Sir Henry Bunbury*, Kt.

Cha
 Horai
 Philip

Sir Th
 Willian
 William

Sollicit
 Compt

Comm
 of th
 Major
 Ther
 Foot an
 Majefty
 or rath
 Wade
 Lieuten
 Captain
 Colon
 Muster
 Govern
 Liou

Horatio

Chap. XVI. IRELAND.

87.

Horatio Walpole, Esq;
Philip Gibbon, Esq;

Thomas Medlicot, Esq;

Commissioners of Excise.

Sir Thomas Southwell, Kt.
William Strickland, Esq;
William Conelly, Esq;

Sir Henry Bunbury, Kt.
Thomas Medlicot, Esq;

Solicitor, *Richard Nutball, Esq;*
 Comptroller, and Accountant General, *William Burgh, Esq;*

Military Government of *Ireland*.

Commander in Chief of the Land Forces in the Absence
 of the Lord Lieutenant, *Charles, Lord Tirawley.*

Major General of all the Forces, *George Wade, Esq;*

There ought to be Twelve Thousand Men, Horse,
 Foot and Dragoons upon the *Irish* Establishment, and his
 Majesty has given Directions to make them up, by filling,
 or rather new raising the Regiments of *Wills, Bor and*
Wade.

Lieutenant General of the Ordinance, Colonel *Molesworth.*
 Captain of the Battle-Axes, the Lord Lieutenant's Guards,
 Colonel *William Southwell.*

Muster-Master General, *Matthew Pennesfeather, Esq;*

Governor of the Royal Hospital of *Kilmainan* near *Dublin,*
 Lieutenant General *Palmer.*

FINIS

THE
CONTENTS

Of Part III.

CHAP. I. of Ireland in General, as to its Name, Bounds, &c. p 1.

Chap. II. Of the Antiquity, Inhabitants, Air, Soil, &c. of Ireland, p 3.

Chap. III. Of some Curiosities in Ireland, p 8.

Chap. IV. Of the Division of Ireland into Four Provinces, and first of the Province of Connaught, p 11.

Chap. V. Of the Province of Leinster, p 13.

Chap. VI. Of the Province of Munster, p 15.

Chap. VII. Of the Province of Ulster, p 16.

Chap. VIII. A particular Description of each County in the Province of Connaught, in Alphabetical Order; wherein Notice is taken, especially of the County and Market Towns, of such Places as send Members to Parliament, and of those whence Noblemen take their Titles.

I. Of the County of Gallway, p 18.

II. Of the County of Letrim, p 19.

III. Of the County of Mayo, p 20.

IV. Of the County of Roscommon, *ibid.*

V. Of

THE CONTENTS

V. Of the County of Sligo, p 21.

VI. Of the County of Thomond, p 22.

Chap. IX. A particular Description of Leinster in Alphabetical Order, wherein Notice is taken, especially of the Counties and Market Towns, of such as send Members to Parliament, and of those whence Noblemen take their Titles.

I. Of the County of Catherlogh, p 23.

II. Of the County of Dublin, p 24.

III. Of the County of East-Meath, *ibid.*

IV. Of the County of Kildare, p 25.

V. Of the County of Kilkenny, *ibid.*

VI. Of King's-County, p 26.

VII. Of the County of Longford, p 27.

VIII. Of Queen's-County, *ibid.*

IX. Of the County of West-Meath, p 28.

X. Of the County of Wexford, *ibid.*

XI. Of the County of Wicklow, p 29.

Chap. X. A particular Description of each County in the Province of Munster, in Alphabetical Order, wherein Notice is taken, especially of the Counties and Market Towns, of such Places as send Members to Parliament, and of those from whence Noblemen have their Titles.

I. Of the County of Cork, p 30.

II. Of the County of Kerry, p 31.

III. Of the County of Limerick, p 32.

IV. Of the County of Tipperary, p 33.

V. Of the County of Waterford, p 34.

H Chap.

THE CONTENTS.

Chap. XI. *A particular Description of the Province of Ulster, in Alphabetical Order, wherein Notice is taken, especially of the Counties and Market Towns, of such Places as send Members to Parliament, and of those whence Noblemen have their Titles.*

I. *Of the County of Armagh, p 35.*

II. *Of the County of Antrim, p 36.*

III. *Of the County of Cavan, p 37.*

IV. *Of the County of Down, ibid.*

V. *Of the County of Donnegal, p 38.*

VI. *Of the County of Fermanagh, p 39.*

VII. *Of the County of Londonderry, ibid.*

IX. *Of the County of Managhan, p 41.*

X. *Of the County of Tyrone, p 42.*

Chap. XII. *A new Description of the City of Dublin, the Capital of Ireland, p 43.*

Chap. XIII. *Of the Islands of Ireland, p 50.*

Chap. XIV. *Of the Lakes, Bays, Capes, Havens, Rivers and Mountains of Ireland, p 53.*

Chap. XV. *Of the Ecclesiastical and Civil Government of Ireland, p 56.*

Chap. XVI. *A Compendious History of Ireland, p 59.*

The Contents of the List.

Council. (Privy) of Ireland, p 74.

Excise (Commissioners) p 87.

Judges of the King's-Bench, p 86.

Chancery

Chancery
Commons
Lords
Parliament, p
Military
Lords
Officers
Parliament
Revenue

The CONTENTS.

Pro. Chancery, *ibid.*

Common Pleas, *ibid.*

Lords Lieutenants and Governors, *Civil Govern-*
ment, p 68.

Military, p 87.

Lords Spiritual and Temporal, p 74.

Officers (Principal) of Ireland, p 85.

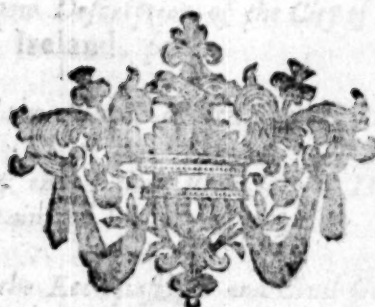
Parliament (last) of Ireland, p 78.

Revenue, (Commissioners) p 86.



The CONTENTS.

Chap. I. Of the Jurisdiction of the Courts of the King, p. 1.	Common Pleas, ibid.
Chap. II. Of the Jurisdiction of the Courts of the King, p. 1.	Common Pleas, ibid.
Chap. III. Of the Jurisdiction of the Courts of the King, p. 1.	Common Pleas, ibid.
Chap. IV. Of the Jurisdiction of the Courts of the King, p. 1.	Common Pleas, ibid.
Chap. V. Of the Jurisdiction of the Courts of the King, p. 1.	Common Pleas, ibid.
Chap. VI. Of the Jurisdiction of the Courts of the King, p. 1.	Common Pleas, ibid.
Chap. VII. Of the Jurisdiction of the Courts of the King, p. 1.	Common Pleas, ibid.
Chap. VIII. Of the Jurisdiction of the Courts of the King, p. 1.	Common Pleas, ibid.
Chap. IX. Of the Jurisdiction of the Courts of the King, p. 1.	Common Pleas, ibid.
Chap. X. Of the Jurisdiction of the Courts of the King, p. 1.	Common Pleas, ibid.



Chap. XI. Of the Jurisdiction of the Courts of the King, p. 1.	Common Pleas, ibid.
Chap. XII. Of the Jurisdiction of the Courts of the King, p. 1.	Common Pleas, ibid.
Chap. XIII. Of the Jurisdiction of the Courts of the King, p. 1.	Common Pleas, ibid.
Chap. XIV. Of the Jurisdiction of the Courts of the King, p. 1.	Common Pleas, ibid.
Chap. XV. Of the Jurisdiction of the Courts of the King, p. 1.	Common Pleas, ibid.
Chap. XVI. Of the Jurisdiction of the Courts of the King, p. 1.	Common Pleas, ibid.

Chap. XVII. Of the Jurisdiction of the Courts of the King, p. 1.	Common Pleas, ibid.
Chap. XVIII. Of the Jurisdiction of the Courts of the King, p. 1.	Common Pleas, ibid.
Chap. XIX. Of the Jurisdiction of the Courts of the King, p. 1.	Common Pleas, ibid.
Chap. XX. Of the Jurisdiction of the Courts of the King, p. 1.	Common Pleas, ibid.

Cham
Comm
Lore
mt
Whit
Lore
Oft
Pah
Rosa

NORTH SEA

PART OF
HOLSTEIN

54



53

52

51

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| a. Wisser Holtz | e. Creat Forrest |
| b. Die Raub Cammer | f. Niserbrok wood |
| c. Suwer Walish wood | g. Schwemiker Holtz |
| d. Kalte Hofstube | h. Im Roden and wizenbrok |



8

9

10



T H E
P R E S E N T S T A T E
O f H i s M A J E S T Y ' S
D O M I N I O N S
I N
G E R M A N Y .

C O N T A I N I N G
An Exact Description of the Same, and a
New M A P of them All.

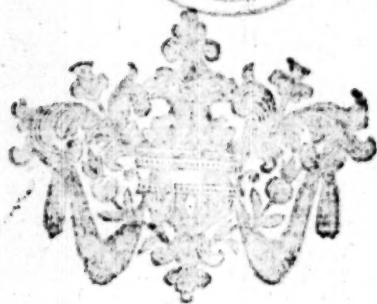


L O N D O N :

Printed for JOHN NICHOLSON, ANDREW BELL,
RALPH SMITH, and JAMES ROUND, 1715.

THE
PRESENT STATE
OF THE
DOMINIONS
IN
GERMANY

CONTAINING
A FULL DESCRIPTION OF THE SAME, AND A
NEW MAP OF THE WHOLE



L O N D O N :

Printed for John Nicholson, Andrew Ellis,
Ralph Smith, and James Roper, 1715.



AN ACCOUNT

Of his MAJESTY
King GEORGE's Dominions

IN GERMANY.

THE *Atlas Historique* informs us, That they consist of, 1. The Dutchy of *Calenberg*, in which lyes the City of *Hanover*, his Capital.
2. Of the Principality of *Grubenhagen*.
3. Of the Dutchy of *Lunenbourg Zell*, as Successor to his Uncle and Father-in-Law *George William*.
4. Of the County of *Diepholtz*.
5. Of the County of *Hoya*.
6. Of the County of *Danneberg*.
7. Of the Dutchy of *Sax-Lawenburg*, in Conjunction with the Prince of *Wolfenbittel*, a Branch of the same Family of *Branswick*.

His Majesty has also Pretensions, first to be Chief Treasurer of the Empire.

Secondly, To be Chief Standard Bearer of the Empire, which is controverted by the Family of *Wirtemberg*.

Thirdly, On the County of *Staden*, against the Arch-bishop of *Bremen* formerly, now against the King of *Sweden*.

Fourthly, Upon the County of *Poitou* in *France*, by Donation from King *Richard* of *England*, to *Oisbo* I. of *Brunswick* in 1190.

Fifthly, On the Succession of *Maud* Dutches of *Lombardy* in *Italy*.

Sixthly, On the Dominions which formerly belonged to *Henry* the *Lion*, Duke of *Brunswick*, who married *Maud* of *England*.

Seventhly, Upon the County of *Eicksfelt*, possess'd by the Elector of *Mentz*.

Eighthly, On the County of *Regenstein*, possess'd by the King of *Prussia*.

Ninthly, On the Principality of *Taranto* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, by a Treaty made in 1337.

Tenthly, Upon the Bishoprick of *Hildesheim*, and *Hoxtar*, which has been the subject of several Controversies, and is now possess'd by the Elector of *Cologne*, as Administrator, by a Treaty made at *Brunswick* in 1653.

The Protestants in that Bishoprick being oppress'd by the Elector of *Cologne*, his present Majesty when Elector, was oblig'd to put some Troops into the Capital City, to make the Papists keep to the Treaty of *Westphalia* on the Head of Religion. This was complain'd of to the *German* Dyet, upon which the Elector publish'd a Manifesto, to justify his Proceedings, and prov'd that they were according to the Agreement made with the Elector of *Cologne* in 1643, and other later Conventions; so that the Papists were at last oblig'd to redress the Grievances of the Protestants, and the Elector withdrew his Troops.

'Tis also to be observ'd, that the Bishoprick of *Osnabrug* is by the Treaty of *Westphalia*, to be alternately conser'd upon Protestants and Papists, and that the Chapter is oblig'd when it comes to a Protestant's Turn, to elect one of the younger Sons of his Majesty's Family to be their Bishop, or in case there be none such, they are to chuse the Reigning Prince; and in case the Family shou'd fail, they are to chuse a Prince of the House of *Brunswick Wolfenbuttel*.

The *German* Dominions possess'd by his Majesty at present, lye betwixt the Lat. $51\frac{1}{2}$ and $54\frac{1}{2}$, including *Sax-Lawenburg*, and between Lon. 8. from the Meridian of *London* to Lon. 12.

The

The Breadth and the Length of these Dominions are both unequal, because they are indented by those of *Holstein*, *Bremen* and *Mecklemburg* on the N. N. W. and N. E. by those of *Hesse Cassel* and part of *Thuringen* on the S. and by the Dominions of *Prussia* on the E. and part of *Westphalia* on the W. and by the Bishoprick of *Hildesheim* and the Dutchy of *Brunswick Wolfembuttel*, which lye inclosed betwixt the Dutchy of *Brunswick Lunenburg*, on the S. Zell on the N. and the County of *Schawenbergh* on the W. The Dominions being thus limited, are above 150 Miles, where longest from the County of *Diepholtz* on the W. to the farthest part of *Danneberg* on the E. and 175 where broadest, from the Borders of *Hesse Cassel* on the S. to the farthest part of *Sax-Lawenburg* on the N.

His Majesty's German Dominions and Titles being so many, and various, his Coat of Arms is the same, and not being easy to be separated from those of the Branch of *Wolfembuttel* are blazoned together by the *Atlas Historique* as follows :

<i>Gules</i> , two Leopards Or langued, for <i>Brunswick</i> —————	1	2
<i>Gules</i> , a Horse <i>Argent</i> for <i>Lower Saxony</i> ———	2	2
Or, a Lyon <i>Azure</i> strow'd with Harts <i>Gules</i> for <i>Lunenburg</i> —————	3	3
<i>Azure</i> , a Lyon <i>Argent</i> Crown'd for <i>Eberstein</i> ———	3	4
<i>Gules</i> , a Lyon Or with a Border Campane, <i>Argent</i> and <i>Azure</i> for <i>Homburg</i> —————	5	5
<i>Azure</i> a Lyon <i>Argent</i> , for <i>Diepholtz</i> —————	6	7
<i>Argent</i> , an Eagle <i>Gules</i> for <i>Diepholtz</i> —————	7	8
A Scutcheon, <i>Argent</i> for the Electoral Dignity —————	8	
<i>Gules</i> , a Lyon <i>Argent</i> for <i>Lauterburg</i> —————	9	9
Or, three Fesses <i>Gules</i> for <i>Lauterburg</i> —————	10	10
<i>Argent</i> , an Hart <i>Sable</i> for <i>Chettenburg</i> —————	11	11
Quartered in the first and fourth, Or two Bears Feet in Pale, in the second Cut in the upper Part Or and <i>Gules</i> , and in the lower Part <i>Gironie Argent</i> and <i>Azure</i> for <i>Hoye and Bruckhausen</i> —————	12	6
<i>Checkee</i> , <i>Argent</i> and <i>Gules</i> for <i>Honstein</i> —————	13	14
<i>Argent</i> , a Branch of Deers Horns <i>Gules</i> for <i>Reinstein</i> —————	14	12
<i>Argent</i> , a Branch of Deers Horns <i>Sable</i> for <i>Blankenberg</i> —————	15	13
The Helmets.		
Or, a Peacock's Tail with Branches of Deers Horns on the sides for <i>Honstein Lauterburg</i> ———	1	4

Or, two Bears Feet for <i>Hoye</i>	2	2
Or, a Beam Argent with a Horse across it	3	1
Argent for <i>Brandschick</i>	3	1
Or, two Horas Argent charg'd with six red	4	3
Ensigns for <i>Bruckhausen</i>	4	3
Or, two Buffers Horas with two Branches of	5	5
Deers Horns on the sides for <i>Rainstein</i>	5	5
<i>Blankenhein</i>	5	5

We come next to give a particular Geographical Description of his Majesty's Dominions in *Germany*, and shall begin in the North with

1. The Dutchy of *Sax-Lawenburg*; it lyes on the North and South Banks of the *Elbe* between *Holstein* on the West, and the North part of *Mecklenburg* on the East, and *Lunenbug* on the South. It was Subject to its own Duke, of the ancient Family of the Dukes of *Saxony*, and belonged to that Dutchy, till about 1260, when *John* the youngest Son of *Albert* Duke of *Saxony* had it for his Share, and his Successors called themselves Dukes of *Angria* and *Westphalia*; but Duke *Erict* missing of his Pretensions to the Electorate after the Death of *Albert*, added the Name of *Sax* to keep up his Pretensions. *Julius Francis*, their last Duke, dying without Heirs Male in 1689, the Claims of the Elector of *Saxony*, the Prince of *Anhalt*, and the Duke of *Lunenbug* Zell to it are not yet determined; but the latter seized it, and it is still in the Possession of the House of *Hanover*.

The Places of most Note in this Dutchy are, 1st. *Lamenburg*, the chief Town in Long. 10. 38. Lat. 53. 18. on the Conflux of the *Sakenitz* and *Elbe*. It has a strong Castle built on a Hill over against the Fortrels of *Ertemberg*, on the other side the River. 'Tis a small, but Populous and Trading Town. 'Tis said to be built by *Henry* the Lyon Duke of *Saxony*, and from him called *Leoburgum*; but being much damaged by War, it was rebuilt and enlarg'd by *Bernard* of *Anhalt*. It lyes about 35 Miles South East from *Hambourg*, and 15 North East from *Lunenbug*.

2. *Mollen*, famous only for the Quarrels it has occasion'd betwixt the Dukes of *Sax-Lawenburg* and the Town of *Lubeck*.

3. *Wittenberg* a pretty little Town with a Castle on the *Elbe*.

4. *Ratzeburg* on a Lake of that Name, 17 Miles N. of *Lawenburg*, and about 10 N. of *Lubeck*. It was made a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Bremen* by *Henry* the Lyon, and continued so till by the Treaty of *Munster* it was seculariz'd and given to the Duke of *Mecklenburg*, but the

the Castle and Town to the Duke of Lüneburg. The Duke of Lüneburg seized and fortified it in 1689, and the King of Denmark took it in 1693, and demolished the Fortifications before he restored it. 'Tis the chief Town of a small Principality of the same Name, and embraced *Luthe-ranism* in 1586. Also the Dukes of Lüneburg were anciently buried here. Part of the Dutchy of Bremen is Subject to this Country, with the Towns of *Frankenhausen*, *Saxenhausen*, and some others on the *Elbe*. The Elector of Saxony quitted his Pretensions to the Dutchy and this Town to the House of Lüneburg in 1697, and they began to re-fortify the Place in 1700. The Authority of the Emperor *Leopold* and of the late King *William*, contributed to the quiet Possession of this Family, as having the Best Pretensions both by ancient and modern Titles and Agreements.

II. The Dutchy of LUNENBURG has the Dutchy of *Mecklenburg* and the Dominions of *Brandenburg* on the East, the County of *Hoya*, with the Dutchies of *Bremen* and *Verden* on the West, the Territories of *Lubeck* and *Hamburg* and the Dutchy of *Sax-Lauenburg* on the North, the Dutchy of *Brunswick*, the Bishoprick of *Mildesheim*, and the Dutchy of *Calenberg* on the South: so that it makes up the largest part of his Majesty's *German Dominions*, and is not mix'd with any other. The greatest Length from East to West is about 170 *English Miles*, and the greatest Breadth from South to North above 70.

The Country abounds with Woods and Forests, which afford good *Fir*, *Oak* and *Elm* that they sell to the *Hamburghers* and *Dutch* with all sorts of *Deer*, *Wild Swine* and other *Venison*, and a great part of it consists of vast *Heaths* and *Wastes*, the largest of which lyes West of the City of *Lüneburg* in the way to *Harburg*, and is desert for several Leagues, yet in the *Barren Parts* the Inhabitants keep *Bees*, and make a great Profit of their *Honey* and *Wax*.

The Inhabitants are reckoned by the other *Germans* to be most *Rustical*, both in *Manners* and *Language*, of any in the Empire; but whatever they were formerly, it will not appear to be so now, especially as to their *Cloathing*. The *Cheruscæ*, part of whom inhabited this Country, contributed much to the Defeat of *Varus* and the *Roman Legions*. The present Inhabitants are also accounted good *Soldiers*, being bred in a cold Climate with a spare *Diet*. They have store of good *Fish* in their *Lakes*, *Pools* and *Rivers*, and breed great number of *Pheasants*.

The chief Places of Note in this Dutchy are, 1st *Lüneburg* the Metropolis. It lyes in Long. 10. 20. from the

the Meridian of *London*, and in Lat. 53. 37. almost 14 *English* Miles South West of *Lunenbourg*, and 28 South East of *Harburg*, 43 North of *Zell*, 61 North of *Brunswick*, and 69 North East from *Hanover*.

Some ascribe the Foundation of this City to *Julius Caesar*, but this is rejected as Fabulous: It is mentioned in the Reign of the Emperor *Henry II*, and afterwards as the greatest City belonging to *Otto* Duke of *Saxony*, about the Year 1073. *Henry the Lion* is said to have been the first who fortified it in 1189, it being formerly defended only by a Castle built in 1076, on the Mountain of *Calkberg*, which lyes near it.

It was formerly an Imperial City, but now Subject to its own Prince. 'Tis of an ob'long Form, about two *English* Miles in compass, the Streets broad, and most of the Houses well built. The Duke's Palace stands over against the Town-House, which is a very neat Structure.

There's also a fine University here, which was formerly a Monastery, and there's a stately Bridge over the River *Elminaw*, which is here Navigable. The chief Trade of the City is in Salt made from Salt Springs, which rise within the Walls. The Salt-Houses are fenced in, and continually guarded, as being the main Support of the City, a considerable part of the Duke's Revenue, and affording constant Employment for great numbers of Poor. It is reckoned the best for Colour and Taste of any in *Germany*, and therefore exported in great quantities.

2. *Bardowick* about 4 *English* Miles North West from *Lunenbourg* upon the same River. 'Tis now only a Village, but formerly a strong and populous City. Some reckon it to have been the first in *Saxony*, and built 990 Years before Our Saviour. It had 9 Churches, of which the Cathedral only is left. Over the Gate there are some barbarous *Latin* Verses in an old *Gothick* Character, which alledge it was built 235 Years before *Rome*, and that it was destroyed by *Henry the Lion* in 1189. Some derive the Name from *Bardo* an ancient Knight-Errant; but *Meibomius* derives it from an ancient People in that Country called *Bardi*: 'Tis more probable that it was a College of the ancient Poets called *Bards*. In the Cathedral there are 8 Residentiary Canons, and a few Vicars.

3. *Usteren*. 'Tis a neat little Town on the Conflux of 3 Streams, which form the River *Elmenau* 26 Miles South East of *Lunenbourg*, and 28 North East from *Zell*. It was formerly called *Lawenwald*. i. e. *Lyon Forrest*, as appears by their Records, and an Inscription on the Town-Hall. It had its present Name from the Neighbouring Monastery of

of *Oldenstadt* formerly called *Old Ulsen*. In 1646 most of the City was burnt down, and never wholly rebuilt since, but the Streets are larger, and the Houses more splendid and regular than before. 'Tis said that the first *English Saxons* went from hence to *Britain*, and that those who returned hung up a Gilt Tin Ship in the Market Place, as a Memorial of their success, which continu'd there till the abovementioned Fire.

4. *Zell*. It lyes in a sandy Plain near the Conflux of the Rivers *Aller* and *Fuse*, which fall into the *Weser* below *Verden*. It lyes in Long. 10. 14. from the Meridian of *London*, and in Lat. 52. $\frac{1}{2}$, 47 Miles South from *Lunenbourg*, 55 South from *Harburg*, 26 North East from *Hanover*, and 27 North West from *Brunswick*. Some derive its Name from its having been a Cellar, as the *German* Word signifies, but in a Charter of 1203, which is kept in the Duke's Archives, 'tis call'd *T'selle*. It consists of three Streets, which lye Parallel, and is well fortified, the Ramparts large and well mounted with Cannon. The Duke has a Palace here which stands near the Gate of *Hanover*. 'Tis a square Building, Moated round, and has four Platforms. In the lower Court beyond the Ditch, there is a very fine Riding House; and there are many fine Gardens, Orchards and Grotto's near the Palace. It was built in 1485, by Duke *Henry*, and is the Seat of the chief Courts of Judicature.

5. *Walstrod*, i. e. *Walo's Cross*, formerly a Monastery built by *Walo*, a Prince of *Anbalt*, in 986, as appears by an Inscription on his Statue in the Church. It is now a considerable Town, seated in a pleasant Valley, encompass'd with Woods and Mountains. Its chief Trade consists in Honey, Wax, Wool and Beer: It lyes on the River *Bohme* near the Confines of *Verden*, 26 Miles North West of *Zell*, and 44 South West of *Lunenbourg*.

6. *Harburg* on the River *Lorze* near the Place where it falls into the *Elbe* over against *Hamburg*, with a strong Castle. This Town is the strongest Frontier of the Country on this side, and well fortify'd. 'Tis very Populous, because the Inhabitants have great Privileges, and is capable of being improved by Trade, especially now that his Majesty of *Great Britain* is able to protect it from the Insults which *Hamburg* is liable to from its Neighbours.

7. *Danneberg* on the River *Fetze*, 6 Miles from the Place where it falls into the *Elb*. 'Tis the chief Town in the County of that Name, which was given to *Otto* Duke of *Brunswick* in 1462, by *Nicholas* Count of *Danneberg*, and lyes 35 Miles South East from *Lunenbourg*.

8. *Snack*.

38) *Stadenburg* on the Confines of *Brandenburg*, where the *Weser* falls into the *Elbe*. It is a large Trading Town 65 Miles South East of *Lunenbourg*.

The remarkable Woods and Forests in this Country are mark'd a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, in *Moll's* lesser Map, which also gives an Account of their Names, and in a larger one since published, he has mark'd 50 of those Woods and Forests with Numbers.

III. The County of *Hoya* has *Bremen* and part of *Oldenburg* on the N. *Minden* on the S. *Diepholtz* on the W. and *Lunenbourg Zell* on the E. *Moll* makes it about 35 miles from S. to N. and about 28 from E. to W. The Capital of the same Name lies on the E. Bank of the River *Weser*, about 34 m. S. E. from *Bremen*, 15 S. W. from *Verden*, 40 N. E. from *Minden*, 45 N. W. from *Zell*, and 42 N. W. from *Hannover*. 'Tis a small Town but well fortify'd, and has one of the strongest Castles in the Circle of *Westphalia*. It had formerly Courts of its own of an Ancient Saxon Family, to whom it was given by the Emperor *Lotharius*. They were much respected in the Empire; the last of them dy'd in 1682, upon which the County was divided betwixt the Families of *Brunswick* and *Hesse*; but is now entirely subject to his Majesty of *Great Britain*, as Elector of *Brunswick*.

The most considerable Place in this County next to *Hoya* is *Nienburg*, on the same side the River about 10 m. to the S. W. 'Tis a well fortify'd Town, and sustain'd several Sieges during the Wars in *Germany*. Other Places of Note are, 1. *Freudenbergo*, about 22 m. N. W. from *Hoya*, 2. *Drakeburg* on the *Weser*, about 8 m. S. E. from it, 3. *Stiberg*, about 15 S. W. 4. *Liebenau* 20 m. S. W. 5. *Barenberg* at the same distance more to the S. W. on the R. *Oume*, 6. *Stahenburgo* 30 m. S. And, 7. *Uebt*, about 32 S. W. from *Hoya*.

IV. The County of *Diepholtz* has the County of *Oldenburg* on the N. the Bishoprick of *Osnaburg* on the S. the County of *Hoya* on the E. and the Bishoprick of *Manchester* on the W. 'Tis about 30 m. long from S. to N. but the Breadth unequal, the broadest Place being about 18 m. from E. to W. The Capital of the same Name lies on the Lake *Dümmer* 32 m. S. W. from *Hoya*. It had formerly Lords of its own, whose Posterity failing in 1587, it fell to the Dutchy of *Lunenbourg*. The Town suffer'd much by the Civil Wars of *Germany*, when a great part of it was ruin'd, but is since rebuilt and defended by a Fort. There's

a Hill in this Country call'd *Halsenberg* (114) the Mont of Help. It was so nam'd, says the Chronicle of *Brumfild*, because *Charlemain* pray'd here against *Winnich* the Saxon and his Idols, upon which the Emperor having obtain'd the Victory, he built a Chappel on the Top of this Hill, which being much frequented, a large Village was built in the Neighbourhood, and call'd *St. Rulp*. They had afterwards an Annual Fair granted them, where the Monks sold Indulgences; but that wicked Practice was abolished at the Reformation. They have fine Pastures, and Meadows, with great Flocks of Cattle, and their Butter is highly esteemed.

V. The County of *Schawenburg* has part of the Dutchy of *Lunenburgh* Zell on the N. the County of *Lippe* and part of *Brumfild Lunenburg* on the S. the Dutchy of *Calenberg* on the E. and the Principality of *Minden* on the W. It extends about 34 m. S. and N. is of an unequal Breadth, and about 29 where broadest from S. to N. It abounds with Corn and Hay, Quarries of Free Stone, of which they export considerable Quantities; Salt Pits, Timber, Coal, Allum, Chalk, and Venison. It has also Copper Mines, in which there are some small Quantities of Gold and Silver Oar. It is plentifully supplied with Fish, especially Perch, both for Consumption and Export by the *Weser*, some other Rivers, and the *Stemmen* Sea, a Lake 4 miles long and 2 broad. This County was given by the Emperor *Conrad II* to *Adolph*, a Saxon Lord about 1032, but his Posterity failing, in 1259, *Christian* of *Bladenburg*, King of *Denmark*, descended from a Daughter of the Family, became Heir to it. It was afterwards in Possession of the Landgrave of *Hesse Cassel*, but since came to the House of *Brumfild*. There is a Castle of the same Name near the S. E. Corner of the Country, about 27 miles S. W. from *Hannover*, and 18 S. E. from *Minden*. It has only two other Places of Note, viz. *Stadlagen* about 22 miles S. W. from *Hannover*, and *Buchshagen* about 20 W. from it.

VI. The Dutchy of *Calenberg* has *Lunenburgh Zell* on the N. *Brumfild Lunenburg* on the S. the Bishoprick of *Hildesheim* on the E. and the County of *Schawenburg* on the W. so that according to *Moll's Map*, it is about 33 miles from S. to N. and 18 from E. to W. 'Tis more fruitful than *Lunenburgh*, has fine Meadows and Fields, breeds excellent Horses, and affords Sheep and Wool for Export, with Salt and Tobacco enough for the Inhabitants.

The

The Metropolis is HANOVER, the Duke's Court being remov'd hither by *George Duke of Brunswick Callenberg*, upon the Death of *Frederick Ulrick*, the last Prince of the Ancient House of *Brunswick Wolfembuttel*. This Town at first was call'd *Lanenroda*, from a neighbouring Castle subject to the Counts of that Name. About *Henry the Lion's* Time it was call'd *Hanover*, (i. e. *Have over*) being then a Ferry over the *Lina*. The City is handsome and well built, divided into the New and Old Towns by the River, which is Navigable here by small Boats, and was the ordinary Residence of the Elector. Most of the Houses are of Timber, interlaid with Brick or Plaister, and they have likewise many of Brick and Stone. The Streets are regular and broad, and well furnish'd with Lanthorns to give Light in the Winter Nights. It is regularly fortify'd, and the Ravelins before the Gates are well mounted with Cannon. The Elector's Palace or Castle is at one End of the City near the Ramparts, a large Structure of Free Stone, with several Square Courts and fine Stair Cases. It was formerly a large Monastery, but now so beautifully repair'd, that were it not for History, it could not be known that Monks were its ancient Inhabitants. It has many Apartments, with very fine and rich Furniture, which makes it one of the most splendid Courts of the Empire. There's a pretty Theatre in it with handsome Lodgings for Persons of all Ranks, and the Court being at the Charge of it, no body pays any Money for seeing Plays there. The House for the Opera is visited as a Rarity by all Travellers, the Painting and Contrivance being reckon'd the best in *Europe* for a House of that kind, and there is a Closet of Rarities, with a Noble Collection of Medals Ancient and Modern.

The Elector's Troop of Horse Guards consisted of 150 proper Men with good Horses and fine Equipage. He had two Regiments of Foot Guards of one Barallion each, cloath'd in Red lin'd with Blue, and he usually kept 6000 Horse and 6000 Foot in Pay in time of Peace, before the Dutchy of *Zell* fell to him. The most remarkable Churches here are, 1. That dedicated to *St. James*, in which there are two Crucifixes with the Pictures of the Apostles, and many Saints. 2. That dedicated to the Holy Cross, built of Stone, and much finer and neater than the other. It has a double Row of Galleries round from the Altar, and upon the first the History of the Gospel, divided into 53 Parts, is painted by the best Masters. This City is enrich'd by the Elector's Court and four Fairs per *Ann.* much frequented by Foreigners, as well as his Native Subjects. They

They have also a considerable Trade here in a pleasant Malt Liquor call'd *Breuban*, of which they Export considerable Quantities. This City lyes in Lat. $52 \frac{1}{2}$, and Lon. $9 \frac{3}{4}$ from the Meridian of London. The Elector has a Country Seat at *Herrenhausen* about two English Miles N. from the City, with a delicate Garden, noble Waterworks, Bassins and Fountains extreamly large, and a Wilderness well contriv'd and adorn'd with Ever-greens. The Walks are of firm Gravel. There are many beautiful Cascades, an *Orangerie* reckon'd one of the largest in Europe, and there's a perfect Theatre cut out into Green Seats, Dressing Rooms for the Actors, being Arbours and Summer Houses on both Sides; the whole set off with many fine Statues, most of them gilt, and there's an excellent Waterwork just behind. That most excellent Princess *Sophia*, Electress Dowager of *Hanover*, Mother to His Majesty King *George*, delighted much in this Seat and the Gardens, where she fell into a Fit of an Apoplexy, of which she dy'd June 8. 1714.

2. *Hamelen*, an ancient City at the Mouth of the *Hamel* on the Banks of the *Weser*, and the Frontiers of this Dutchy, about 27 Miles S. W. from *Hanover*. 'Tis the Key of the Country, and therefore the best fortify'd and garrison'd of any in the Dutchy. The Records of this City give an Account of a strange Accident which fell out there the 26th of June, 1284. This City being then much pester'd with Rats, which they could not destroy, a Stranger undertook it on promise of a Reward, which being agreed to, he took a Taber and Pipe, and playing upon them, the Rats follow'd his Musick to the River, where they were all drown'd; but being deny'd his Reward, he left the Town in a Rage, and threaten'd Revenge: Accordingly he return'd next Year, and with the same Musick entic'd most of the Children of the Town after him to the Mouth of a great Cave on the Top of a Neighbouring Hill call'd *Coppleberg*, where he and they enter'd, but were never heard of more. In Remembrance of this sad Accident, the Citizens for many Years after dated all their Publick Writings from the Day they lost their Children, as is evident by many Old Deeds and Records. They still call the Street through which the Children pass'd *Taber-street*, and at the Mouth of the Cave there is a Monument of Stone, with an Inscription in barbarous *Latin Verse*, giving an Account of this sad Tragedy, by which it is said they lost 130 Boys.

1683 the Swedish gain'd a great Victory over the Imperialists near this Town, and that same Year George Duke of Brunswick retook it. The Dutchy of *BRUNSWICK*. The Country properly so call'd comprehends only the Territories that were formerly Subject to the Dukes of *Brunswick* and *Hannover*; but the Principality of *Grubenhagen*, and the Countie of *Elmshagen* and *Reinfein* are compriz'd under the Name, because they were Subject to the Dukes of *Zell* and *Wolfenbuttel*, who both have the Title of Dukes of *Brunswick*; but what belong'd to the Duke of *Zell* is now possess'd by the Elector of *Hannover*, his Nephew and Son-in-Law, and therefore *Adel* has mark'd them in his Map as the Dominions of *Brunswick-Lunenburgh*. This Country, taken under the Nation of the Dutchy of *Brunswick* in General, has *Hesse* and part of *Thuringia* on the S. *Lunenburgh* on the N. *Magdeburg* on the E. the County of *Lippe* and the Bishoprick of *Paderborn* on the W. and the Bishoprick of *Bildesheim* lies in the middle of it, and has some Territories N. of the Bishoprick, intermix'd with the said Dutchy. It is not easy to give the Dimensions of this Country, because it is so intermix'd and indentet with the Dominions of other Princes, but we may say of the Dutchies of *Brunswick* and *Hannover* in general, that they are populous and fruitful; Their Wheat and Rye grows some times to such a height, as to exceed the tallest Man on Horseback. A great part of the *Harzian* Forrest did formerly run through this Country, and is now divided into smaller Woods, and Parks, which afford Timber, Fowl, Score of Deer, wild Swine, Hares, &c. and Fowl of all sorts; They have also rich Mines of Iron, Salt and Coal, Their chief River is the *Weser*, by which and the *Aller* and *Osser* Goods are brought to *Brunswick*, and by the *Lein* to *Hannover*, and they have many Rivers of less Note which abound with Fish. The Ruins of many old Castles and Forts are found on the Tops of Hills and Mountains in this Country, which some take to have been built by the *Romans*, and others by the *Saxons*, during their Wars with *Charles* the Great. The Inhabitants now as of old, are a stout and warlike People, and of a larger Size than most other *Germans*. The Commonalty is used to cold Lodgings and coarse Diet, which makes them the more hardy; and because they feed much on dry'd Swines Flesh and Sausages, their Neighbours call them *Bacon-Guts*. They are not accounted so very Complaisant as other *Germans*, but more hospita-

hospitable and sincere. They have no Wine of their own Product, but plenty of good Beer of several sorts.

Having given this Account of the Dutchy of *Branswick* in general, we come now to describe that part of it which is subject to his Majesty, and lyes S. of the Bishoprick of *Hildesheim*, and the Dominions of *Branswick Wolfenbuttel*. Mr Moll in his Map calls this *Branswick Lauenburg*, with the Dutchy of *Grubenhagen*, of which last in its Place.

The chief Places in that which Moll calls *Branswick Lauenburg*, are, 1. *Norsheim*, a pretty little Town on the River *Leine*, above 7 ^{English} miles S. E. of *Grubenhagen*, and 50 S. from *Hanover*. 2. *Göttingen* on the same River, supposed to be the *Munition* of the Antients. The Imperialists besieged it in 1641, but in vain. 'Tis 10 Miles S. from *Norsheim*, and 60 from *Hanover*. 3. *Münden* on the Confluence of the *Fulda* and the *Wefer*, 17 miles S. W. from *Göttingen*, and 65 S. from *Hanover*. It was almost entirely destroy'd by the Imperialists under Count *Tilly* in 1625. 4. *Lauenstein*, where there are Salt Pits; and 5. *Calenberg*, with a strong Castle 12 miles S. from *Hanover*.

We proceed next to treat of *GRUBENHAGEN*. It signifies a Wood or Forest belonging to the Family of the *Grubes*, who built a Castle there that gave Name to the Country. 'Tis most over-grown with Woods of Fir and Pine, formerly part of the *Herzynian* Forest, now call'd *Hart*, because of the great quantity of Rosin and Pitch distill'd from the Trees. In this Country are most of the Mines of Silver, Copper and Lead, belonging to the King as Elector. The chief of 'em are *Rammelsberg*, *Wildman* and *Zellerfeld*. *Rammelsberg* is a high Mountain near the City of *Goslar*, 43 miles S. E. from *Hanover*. The Mines here were discover'd by one *Ramme*, a Hunter, whose Horse's Foot struck up a Piece of Oar in 972; upon which the Emperor *Otto I.* got a Company of *Franks* who understood Minerals, to refine the Metal, from whom the Town of *Frankenburg* near this Place had its Name. The Miners increasing, they found out that of *Wildman* in 1245, and that of *Zellerfeld*, which is the chief, in 1270. They all lye together, according to Moll, in the N. E. Corner of this Country on the Borders of the Bishoprick of *Hildesheim*. The Overseer of the Mines keeps his Court at *Zellerfeld*, and pays the Workmen every *Saturday*. The chief Minerals in those Mines are Silver, Elcharge, Lead, and 2 sorts of Copper, one melted from the Oar, and the other made by *Vitriol Water*, in which they keep great Plates of Iron in Troughs made on purpose. They find many other Minerals here which yield much Money; but frequently kill the

the Workmen by their nauseous Smells. The chief of these are, 1. Grey Vitriol. 2. The Inkstone of many Colours, from which two bray'd and boil'd together is made Green Vitriol. 3. Another Vitriol which grows like Icicles, and is us'd without any farther cleansing. 4. Blew Vitriol from Copper Oar. 5. White Vitriol from Lead Oar. 6. Misy of the Nature and Colour of Brimstone. 7. Brimstone from a peculiar sort of Oar from whence the *Flores Sulphuris* drop like Icicles.

The Mines of *Wildnam*, *Claustball*, *Collersfelt*, *Grind*, &c. are Silver, and many of them very rich. There's above 110 nam'd Capital Mines, several of which have many smaller ones belonging to them. Some of them are wrought at his Majesty's Charge, and the rest farm'd out; so that they bring in a great Annual Revenue, 900000 Dollars having been Coin'd in one Year from that of *Claustball* alone, and the adjacent Country is well stor'd with Wood for working them. The Elector's Revenues before the Addition of the Dutchies of *Zell* and *Lunenbourg*, were computed at 300,000 l. Sterling per Annum, which chiefly arises from those Mines that lye in the *Hartzwald*, part of the Old *Hercynian* Forest at the Foot of a high Mountain called *Melibocus* by *Protonius*, and now *Bokkenberg*. This Part of the Country is also remarkable for giving Birth to the German Heroe *Arminius*, mentioned by *Tacitus*, and other Roman Authors, for his Great Exploits in War.

The chief Towns and Places of this Dutchy are, 1. *Eymbecke*, so call'd from the Conflux of a great many Rivulets near it. It lyes about 28 miles S. E. from *Hamelen*, and about 42 almost S. from *Hanover*; it is pretty well fortify'd, and was formerly an Imperial Town, but submitted to the House of *Brunswick* to free themselves from the Oppression of the Counts of *Welen*. The adjacent Country is fruitful in Corn, so that abundance of that sort of Beer call'd *Bruban* is made in this Town.

2. *Grubenbagen*. The Castle which gives Name to the Country, as formerly mention'd, lyes about four miles almost S. from *Eymbecke*. 3. *Lutterberg*, formerly the Capital of a Country of the same Name, near the Frontiers of *Anhalt* about 28 miles S. E. from *Eymbecke*, on a River which falls into the *Line* at *Northeim*. 4. *Andreasberg*, a small Town with rich Iron Mines near the Head of the same River 5 miles N. from *Lutterburg*, and 30 E. from *Eymbecke*. 5. *Claustball* 8 miles N. W. from *Andreasberg*. 6. *Alzena*. 7. *Osterau*, about 6 miles S. W. from *Claustball*. These 3 last are all inhabited by Miners, who live so much under

under Ground, that they don't much affect good Houses above it.

The County of **BLANKENBURG** and **REINSTEIN**. The ancient Name was *Hartsgom*, i. e. the *Hercynian* County, but the present Name is deriv'd from the Forts of *Blankenburg* and *Reinstein*. The Boundaries of it are much contracted to what they were formerly, when the County of *Weringen* and its Capital *Elbingerode* were included in it. Now it has the Dominions of *Halberstadt* and *Quedlinburg* on the E. the County of *Elbingerode*, part of *Grubenbagen* and of *Anhalt* on the W. part of *Anhalt* on the S. and part of *Halberstadt* on the N. 'Tis so inclosed with other Dominions, that 'tis difficult to give an Account of its Dimensions; only *Moll* makes it about 24 m. from S. to N. and the breadth from E. to W. very uncertain, and but 8 at most.

The Air is very sharp, especially in the Winter. 'Tis so much exposed to the North Winds, that the Snow lyes on the Mountains here till Midsummer. The Inhabitants are strong and vigorous, so that many of them live to above 100 Years of Age. The highest Mountain in this Country, and perhaps in *Germany*, is the *Bruckberg* of the *Latins*, now call'd *Broxberg*, of which the common People tell many fabulous Things. There's little Corn in this Country, but the Forests abound with Cattle and Venison of all sorts, and they have abundance of Iron Mines. The greatest Curiosity of Nature here is a huge Cave betwixt *Blankenburg* and *Elbingerode*, call'd *Bumanshole* from *Buman* the Discoverer. The Mouth is so narrow, that one must creep in, where soon after they come to a dark high Gallery, the end of which was never yet found; tho' some of the Miners have confidently affirm'd, they have gone under Ground as far as *Goslar*, which is 20 miles. They say, that a young venturous Fellow going into it alone, his Light went out, and he wander'd 8 Days before he found his way back. At his return his Hair was perfectly Grey, and he told many frightful Stories of Spirits, some of whom condemn'd him to be hang'd, and put a Rope about his Neck, but let him go. Others pretend also to have met Spirits there, but more civil ones. In this Cave are frequently found large Bones of strange Creatures, which the Neighbouring Gentry keep for Rarities, and among others they found the Skeleton of a Giant. Near the Monastery of *Michalsstein*, not far from *Blankenburg*, are two high Rocks fronting one another, which represent Monks in their proper Habits, as if they had been form'd by Art, and therefore are call'd the *Monks Craig*. The Country abounds

with high and inaccessible Rocks, on the tops of which there are old Forts and Castles, but the only habitable one almost remaining is that of *Blankenburg*. Many of them have been hewn out of entire Rocks. The most remarkable of those ruinous Castles is that of *Hartsburg* near the *Brockberg*, which they say was built by the *Chauci*, a Branch of the *Saxons* 300 Years before *Christ*. Here they had also a Temple for *Saturn*, represented like an old Man standing bare-footed on the prickled Back of a Ruff, to denote the Security of his Adorers (says *Pomarius*) in their hardest Undertakings. In his Right Hand he had a Bucket of Water strow'd over with Flowers and Fruits, to signify that he wou'd send them Rain and Plenty. In his Left he had a Wheel, to signify that his Worshippers ought to live in Unity. *Mechtilde*, Daughter to the Emperor *Henry the Fowler*, writ the History of this Idol in a rich Silk Coat of Needle-work, which the *Swedes* took out of the Cathedral of *Goslar* during the *German* Civil Wars, and carried to *Sweden*. This Idol and his Temple were destroy'd by Command of *Charlemagne*, and the Name of the Place call'd *Hartsburg*. In the Time of *D. Julius*, a Salt Fountain was found at the bottom of this Hill; upon which a small Town was built for the Workmen, call'd *Julius Hall*, now grown rich and large by their Trade in Salt, Copper, Kettles, Pots, Wire, &c.

Blankenburg, which gives the Name to this County, lyes about the middle of it, 8 miles West from *Quedlinburg*, and as much S. W. from *Halberstadt*.

Goslar, an Imperial Town, is by some plac'd in this Country. It lyes on the River *Gose* that falls into the *Oker*, about 20 miles N. W. from *Blankenburg* upon the S. Frontiers of *Hildesheim*, and about 45 miles S. E. from *Hannover*. It is an Imperial Town independent on the Dutchy of *Brunswick*, and has the same Privilege with other Imperial Cities, besides an Exemption from Tolls in all the Markets of the Empire but Three. In all Imperial Writs it is call'd *Nobile Membrum Imperij*, and is supposed to have been built by the Emperor *Henry I.* who had a Palace here. The Houses are cover'd with a glittering Slate very Ornamental, which in a Sun-shine Day dazzles ones Eyes. Most of the Inhabitants are employ'd either in digging Mines, or in cleansing and tempering Minerals.

Hobenstein County lyes in the S. E. part of the King's *German* Dominions, is about 18 miles from S. to N. and 20 where broadest from E. to W. The chief Town of this Country is by some reckon'd to be *Northausen*, which *Moll* in his Map places in the Dominions of *Saxony*, and about four

four miles from the E. side of this County. 'Tis an Imperial City, said to have been built by the Emperor Theodosius II. or Meroutas, King of France, about 447. 'Tis noted for some Dyets that have been held here, but otherwise not remarkable.

A brief Account of the Genealogy and History of his Majesty King George's Family, drawn up from a Genealogical Tree of the Family of Brunfwick-Lunenburg, in the Atlas Historique, Tome II. printed at Amsterdam in 1708. from Mr. Diney's Genealogy of the same Family printed at London in 1714. improv'd by Collections from Leibnitz's History of the House of Brunfwick, &c.

THE *Atlas Historique* tells us, that several Authors derive this Family from *Albin*, King of *Alba*, Father to another of the same Name, who was King of the *Volses*, and Father to *Marcus Albin Baldus*, Grand-father by the Mother's side to the Emperor *Augustus*: But there is no certainty of this.

Mr. *Diney* observes, that *Henaiiger* and *Reusner* pretend to derive *Azo* or *Albert* 8th *Este*, Great Marquis in *Lombardy*, and the Founder of the *Brunfwick* Family, lineally from *Cajus Albin*, a Roman of Note at *Arelæ* or *Este*, A. D. 390, who, they say, was of the same Family with *Augustus's* Grand-father, that descended from *Albin* *Nabian* the *August*: But this is a meer Conjecture from the Affinity of Names, and the Residence of the *Albin* Family at *Este*.

The *Atlas Historique* says, that most German Authors make this *Azo* Son to *Hugh* Marquis of *Ferrara*,

Mr. *Diney* tells us, that others derive him from *Hugh*, King of *Italy*, and by consequence from *Charlemaigne*: Others suppose him to have been of German Extractions; but let this be as it will, it is certain he was a very rich Prince, of great Power in *Lombardy*, and liv'd near 100 Years. The Authors for this are *Reusner*, *Henningses*, *Spener* in his *Syll.*

Genealog. Abbas Urspergensis and *Imbolfi* in *Hist. Ital. et Hisp.*

Others, according to the *Atlas Historique*, carry his Genealogy higher, and derive him from *Azo* I. Count of *Este*, who was the Emperor's Vicar in *Italy*, and dy'd A. D. 970. He had a Son call'd *Tibaut* who succeeded him, was created Marquis of *Este* and Lord of *Lucca*, and dy'd in 976. He was succeeded by his Son *Albert Azo*, whom others call *Sigefrid*, and say he dy'd in 995. He was succeeded by his Son *Hugh*, whose Wife was *Mary*, Daughter to *Theodore*, Marquis of *Parma*. He dy'd in 1014, and was succeeded by his Son

Azo, or *Albert*, who is agreed by most Authors to be the Founder of the *Brunswick* Family. The *Atlas Historique* agrees with Mr *Disney*, that he was a very powerful Prince in *Lombardy*, and adds, that he was Marquis of *Tuscany*. That when the Emperor *Conrad* II. return'd to *Germany*, *Azo* follow'd him, and there marry'd *Cunigunda*, or *Cunigundis*, the only Daughter of *Guelph*, by whom he had *Guelph d' Este*, his Successor. The *Atlas* says, he liv'd above 100 Years.

Mr *Disney* calls this Lady Sister of *Guelph* III. Earl of *Athorf* and *Ravensberg*, and Duke of *Carinthia*. He adds, that the first or ancient *Guelphs*, of whom this Lady descended, were very considerable in the Empire, as appears from the Account which *Urspergensis* gives of them; The Marriage of *Rudolph* (Grand-father of *Canigandis*) with *Isba*, Grand-daughter of *Otto* I. Sirnam'd the Great, introduc'd the Imperial Blood of *Saxony* in'o their Veins; and tho' they were only Earls of *Athorf* and *Ravensberg*, till *Guelph* III. (the last Heir Male of that Race, possess'd himself of the Duchy of *Carinthia* and the *Veroneze*) their Power was formidable, and some of the German Emperor's found it so by Experience. This *Guelph* III. dying without Issue in 1055, his Dominions pass'd in Right of his Sister to her Son *Guelph* IV. from whom the second or present *Guelphic* Family, the most illustrious House of *Brunswick*, is descended.

Mr *Disney* and the *Atlas* both agree, that *Azo* or *Albert* above-mention'd, had a second Wife call'd *Ermengard*, who was Daughter of *Hugh*, Count of *Maine*, and Mr *Disney* says he had a Son by her call'd *Azo*, or *Fulco*, Marquis or Lord of *Este*, from whom descends the Noble House of *Este* in *Italy*, Dukes of *Modena*, &c.

Azo's Eldest Son by his first Wife, was *Guelph* IV, Earl of *Athorf*, &c, first Duke of *Bavaria* of this Family, says Mr *Disney*. His first Wife was *Ethelina*, Daughter to *Otto* Duke

Duke of *Bavaria*, whom he divorc'd, and had no Issue by her. The Duke her Father being proscrib'd by the Emperor *Henry IV.* his Title and Dominions were given to *Guelph*, A. D. 1071. His second Wife was *Judith*, Daughter of *Baldwin*, Earl of *Flanders*, by whom he had Issue. She dy'd in 1094, and *Guelph IV.* dy'd 1101.

The *Atlas Historique* calls him *Guelph* the Valiant. He agrees with Mr *Disney* in what has been said above, and adds, that he made a Voyage into the *Holy Land*, and dy'd in his Return.

By *Judith* of *Flanders* he had two Sons, viz: 1. *Guelph II.* Duke of *Bavaria*, who dy'd without Issue in 1119. He was a Pious and Valiant Prince, marry'd *Maud*, Dutches of *Lombardy*, and assisted the Emperor *Henry V.* against Pope *Pascal II.* in which War he fell: And, 2. *Henry* the Black Duke of *Bavaria*, who marry'd *Wulfield*, Daughter of *Magnus Billing*, Duke of East *Saxony*, which includes *Lunenburgh* and *Brunswick*.

Mr *Disney* observes, that the first of this Family *Herman Billingius*, was created Duke of *Saxony* by the Emperor *Orto I.* A. D. 966. Duke *Magnus* the 4th in Descent from him, was proscrib'd by *Henry IV.* of all his Feudal Dominions, and his Dutchy was given to *Lotbarius*, afterwards Emperor; but *Lunenburgh* not being held of the Imperial Crown, pass'd with *Wulfield*, his Eldest Daughter, and Heiress to *Henry* the Black Duke of *Bavaria*, her Husband. By this Marriage she transmitted to her Posterity the Royal Blood of *Norway* and *Denmark* by her Father's side, and the Royal Blood of *Hungary* by that of her Mother.

Henry the Black had Issue by her, 1. *Henry* the Proud Duke of *Bavaria* and *Saxony*, who continued the Line, as we shall hear anon. 2. *Conrad*, who became a Benedictine Monk, was afterwards created Cardinal, and dy'd in 1125. 3. *Guelph III.* who was made Prince of *Tuscany* and *Sardinia*, and Duke of *Spoleto*, by the Emperor *Frederick I.* but being wholly addicted to his Pleasures, which run him in Debt, he sold those Principalities again to the Emperor, and his Estate in *Swabia* and *Bavaria* to his Nephew *Henry* the Lyon. He had a Son call'd *Guelph IV.* who dy'd before him in 1168, and he himself gave up the Ghost in 1191.

We return to the Eldest Son *Henry* the Proud: He marry'd *Gertrudis*, Daughter to the Emperor *Lotbarius II.* with whom he received the Dutchie of *Saxony* and *Brunswick* (says the *Atlas*) in 1137. *Henry* the Proud was designed Successor to the Empire by his Father-in-Law *Lotbarius*, who thereupon sent him the Imperial Ornaments;

but *Conrad III.* being elected, he sent to *Henry* for the Regalia in 1138, which he refused to deliver. Upon this *Conrad* complain'd to the Dyet at *Goslar*, charg'd *Henry* with a design to overturn the Constitution of the Empire, and that he was encourag'd to it by his over-grown Dominions, which reach'd from *Denmark* to *Sicily*, and by his Relation to many great Families in *Germany* and *Italy*: He also took Notice of the Trouble that *Henry's* Ancestor *Hugo* had given to the Emperor *Henry II.* and in short prevail'd with the Dyet to deprive *Henry* of the Duchies of *Bavaria* and *Saxony*. The former was given to *Leopold* of *Austria*, and the latter to *Albert* of *Brandenburg*. *Henry* the Black Prince dy'd the same Year, but his Brother *Guelph* or *Welf* vindicated *Henry's* Memory, maintain'd his Pretension, and carried on a War against *Conrad* with various Success; but at last being closely besieged by *Conrad* in *Wernsberg*, Anno 1140, was oblig'd to surrender on this Condition, that *Guelph's* Lady and others should have leave to march unmolested thro' the Emperor's Camp with their best Jewels, &c. This being granted, that Lady and the rest came out with their Husbands at their Backs, and left all their Riches behind. This Generous Stratagem did so much please the Emperor, that he readily granted Pardon to *Guelph* and his Officers, and enter'd into an Alliance with him. *Guelph* afterwards recover'd *Bavaria* and *Saxony* by Arms from the Houses of *Austria* and *Brandenburg*; but the Emperor oblig'd him to quit *Bavaria*, and took him along with him to the Holy Land, *Guelph* dy'd, and his Nephew

Henry the Lion, Son to *Henry* the Black, Duke of *Bavaria* and *Saxony*, succeeded. He married *Maud*, Daughter to *Henry II.* King of *England*, by which the English, Saxon, Norman, and Scottish Blood Royal was transmitted to their Posterity; for *Henry II.* her Father, was of the English Norman Blood, being Great Grandson to *William* the Conqueror, and by his Grandmother *Maud*, Daughter to *Malcolm*, King of *Scotland*, and *Margaret*, Sister to *Edgar* *Etheling*, the Scottish and Saxon Blood Royal were united in his Veins.

He made a Pilgrimage to the Holy Land with a great Retinue of Princes, Bishops, &c. and the Emperor *Frederick Barbarossa* sent an Embassy to the Greek Emperor on his behalf, so that he received him with the greatest Magnificence. When he came to the Holy Sepulchre, he gave great Proofs of his Liberality to those who kept it, and all the Marks of Devotion which were usual in those Times. He was also at great Expence in repairing and beautifying the

the Place. He narrowly escaped an Ambush laid for him by a treacherous *Saracen* in his Return; had a splendid Reception from the Sultan of the *Turks*, who call'd him Brother, congratulated his escape from that treacherous Plot, and made him many rich Presents.

This *Henry*, as Mr *Disney* observes, was by far the most Potent Prince in the Empire, his Dominions extending in breadth from the *Elbe* to the *Rhine*, besides the Dutchie of *Holstein* and *Mecklenburg* obtained by Conquest, beyond the *Elbe*, and in length they lay from the *German Ocean* and the *Baltick* to the Confines of *Italy*. This over grown Power drew upon him the Envy of other Princes, who exasperated the Emperor *Frederick Barbarossa* against him, because he refused to assist in the War against Pope *Alexander III.* so that in the Dyet of *Wurtzburg*, Anno 1179. or 1180. he was proscribed; his Dutchy of *Bavaria* given to *Otto*, Count *Wittelsbach*, from whom are descended the present Electoral Families of *Bavaria* and the *Palatinate*. The Dutchy of *Saxony* was given to *Bernard Ascanius*, Founder of the House of *Anhalt*, and all his other Territories were distributed among several other Princes and Free Towns. Upon this he retir'd to *England*, and by his Father-in-Law's Intercession, *Brunswick* and *Lunenbourg* were restor'd to him, or (as the *Atlas Historique* says) *Lower Saxony*. His Lady *Maud* dy'd in 1189, and he himself in 1195.

Radevicius de Gestis Fred. I. Imp. Lib. IV. Chap. XLII who was his Cotemporary, gives the following Character of this Prince: He was of a graceful Presence, a strong Body, and extraordinary Genius. He affected Generous Exercises, abhorr'd Sloth and Luxury, was modest and grave, had a manly Severity of Temper, was a constant Terror to Offenders, who rarely escap'd him, and was exceedingly beloved by the Innocent and Good, whom he protected by a due Execution of Justice. His Courage was great, and his Actions considerable; yet he was always more desirous of doing what deserv'd Applause, than of receiving it; and accordingly never lov'd to speak of himself, but did great Things with little Pomp and Noise. He had by *Maud* of *England*, 1. *Henry*, who was Count Palatine of the *Rhine*, in Right of his Wife *Agnes*, Daughter and Heir of *Conrad* of *Swabia*, and from a Daughter and Son by her the present Families of *Bavaria*, the *Palatinate*, and *Baden* are descended. He dy'd in 1227. 2. *Otto IV.* who was elected Emperor in 1198, and again in 1208. He was very much favour'd by King *Richard I.* of *England*, his Uncle, who gave him the Earldom of *Poitou* in *France* in 1196, and made him Earl of *York* in *England*. He

was there when he was first chosen Emperor by the Archbishop of *Cologne*, and some other Princes, against *Philip* of *Swabia*, who with all his Adherents was excommunicated by Pope *Innocent III.* *Otto* was Crown'd at *Aix la Chapelle* that same Year, and again at *Mentz* in 1208. He maintain'd his Title to the Empire with various Success; and tho' he was at last forsaken by the Pope and most of his Friends, he wou'd never quit his Claim, but held it resolutely till the Death of his Rival *Philip* in 1208. when with unanimous Consent of the Princes, he was re-elected Emperor, and succeeded peaceably. Pope *Innocent III.* received him with great Joy at *Rome*, and Crown'd him there, *A. D.* 1209. The solemn Oath which the Pope then imposed and made him take, contained (amongst other Articles) that he shou'd obey the Holy See, and restore to it entire the Patrimony of *St Peter*, which had been detain'd by several preceding Emperors; as also, that he should assert with all his Power the Dignity of the Empire, recover its Rights, however disperfed or alienated, and vigorously defend the same. The Pope did not consider how far this last Clause would extend; for after the Ceremony was over, *Otto* enquiring carefully of those that were best able to inform him what Imperial Fiefs had been alienated or usurped, he discover'd the Bishops of *Rome* to have been the Chief Usurpers on the Empire, they having torn *Apulia* and *Calabria* from it, and disposed of them (as pretended Fiefs of the Church) to the King of *Sicily*; and that what they call'd the Patrimony of *St Peter*, was in truth a great part of *Italy*, the Mark of *Antona*, the Dutchie of *Thuscia* or *Tuscany* and *Spoleto*, &c. which were Imperial Fiefs; but contrary to all Right had been given by that bigotted Lady *Matildis* (whose Dominions they were) to the Papacy in 1077. but had been justly re-seized by several of the Emperor's Predecessors.

'Tis fit to observe here, that *Matildis*, whose Gift of her Dominions to the Pope *Otto* did controvert, was Lady to *Wolph V.* Brother to *Henry* the Black of *Brunswick*, and Grand Uncle to *Otto* himself; that she inherited from her Father, *Lucca*, *Tuscany*, *Mantua* and *Ferrara*, and had no Right to dispose of the Fiefs of the Empire without Consent of the Dyet; So that *Otto* had a Right to Claim those Dominions, and the House of *Brunswick's* Pretensions to them were also confirm'd by the Donation of the Emperor *Frederick I.* in 1160.

When *Otto* understood this, he perceived that one part of his Oath must necessarily be broke, as inconsistent with the other; and considering that his Duty to the Empire was

was much less disputable than his Obedience to the *Roman* See, he wisely resolv'd to adhere to that part of his Oath for preserving the Imperial Rights, and therefore not only refus'd to restore the Mark of *Ancona*, but recover'd by Arms what the Pope had possess'd himself of in prejudice of the Empire; with a great Share of *Apulia*. Upon this the Pope excommunicated him, pronounced him to have forfeited the Imperial Dignity, absolv'd his Subjects from their Allegiance in 1210, and set up against him *Frederick II.* then King of *Sicily*, as Emperor. *Otho* return'd to *Germany*, where the Papal Faction prevail'd; Rebellions were rais'd against him on every side by the Interest and Power of the Clergy, and many of the Secular Princes fell off from him. *Otho* made a Pathetick Oration to the Dyet at *Nuremberg* in 1212, wherein he represented to them, 'The Grounds of his Quarrel with the Pope; the insufferable Avarice and Usurpations of the See of *Rome* upon the Empire; how mean it was for the *German* Princes to be led and directed as Slaves to the Papacy, and what Danger must ensue to their undoubted Right of Electing, if they suffer'd the Popes to nominate and dethrone the Emperors at Pleasure.' But notwithstanding the Influence that this Speech had upon several of the Princes, the King of *Bohemia*, the Archbishops of *Mentz* and *Treves*, the Duke of *Austria*, the Landgrave of *Thuringia*, and several others, elected *Frederick*, and call'd him to take Possession. When *Frederick* came, every body submitted to him, and among the rest those who were under the greatest Personal Obligations to *Otho*, and promis'd never to abandon him. Being thus forsaken and shamefully desert'd by the Empire, whose Rights he maintain'd, he thought it in vain to struggle farther at Home, but join'd his Forces with the *English* against his old Enemy *Philip* of *France*, and fought valiantly at *Bovines* in 1214, where the *French* obtaining the Victory, he retired to his own Dominions in *Saxony*, and retain'd the Imperial Title and Regalia till he dy'd, which was in 1218, and left no Issue behind him. The Authors who mention this are *Hoveden*, *Matt Paris*, *Godefridus*, *Meibomius*, *Mutius*, &c.

Henry the *Lion's* Third Son was *William de Lunenburg*, born at *Winchester* in *England*, where his Parents were Exiles in 1184. He was also Surnam'd *Long-Sword*, and marry'd *Helena*, Daughter to *Woldemar I.* King of *Denmark*, succeeded his Father in the Dominions of *Lunenburg*, &c. was made Prisoner in the Wars of *Hungary* in 1205, ransom'd himself for a great Sum of Money, and dy'd in the Year 1213.

His

His Son *Otho* succeeded, and Mr *Disney* says was created Duke of *Brunswick* and *Lunenburgh*. He adds, that the two Sons-in-Law of *Henry Count Palatine* sold their Right in *Brunswick* to the Emperor *Frederick II.* but *Otho* unwilling to suffer such an Alienation, seized that City, turn'd out the Imperial Garrison in 1227, and held it till 1235, when by Advice of his Friends he submitted to the Emperor at the Dyet of *Mentz*, which *Frederick* took so well, that he generously restor'd to him and gave him the Title of Duke of *Brunswick*, because he had assisted him against the Pope, who set up *Frederick's* own Son as his Rival. Thus those Dominions, which before were Free and Hereditary to the Family, became Imperial Fiefs, according to *Neibomius* and *Sperer*. The *Atlas Historique* says, he was call'd *Otho the Short*, and by some the *Infant*, because little in Stature. He was born in 1204. marry'd *Maud* of *Brandenburg*, had several Differences with *Gerard II.* Archbishop of *Bremen*, for the County of *Staden*, took part with *Waldemar*, King of *Denmark*, against the Count of *Schwerin*, by whom he was taken Prisoner, and afterwards set at Liberty. He dy'd in 1252. and left four Sons, 1. *John*, call'd Duke of *Lunenburgh*, because that part of the Dominions fell to his Share; of whom and his Posterity we shall hear more anon. 2. *Albert* the Great Duke of *Brunswick*, whose Posterity continued the Line, as we shall hear in its Place. 3. *Conrad*, Bishop of *Verden*, and 4th. *Otho*, Bishop of *Hildesheim*, who being Ecclesiasticks, could not in those Days have any Lawful Issue. *Otho* had likewise 7 Daughters, the first marry'd to *Albert* of *Saxony*, the second to *Henry* of *Anhalt*, the third to the Landgrave of *Hesse*, the fourth to *Wenceslaus*, Prince of *Rügen*, and the 5th to *William* King of the *Romans*. As to *John* the first Son of *Otho*, he marry'd *Agnes* or *Luitgard*, Daughter to *Gerard* Count of *Holstein*, by whom he had *Otho* the strong Duke of *Lunenburgh*, who dy'd in 1330, and left by *Maud*, Daughter to *Lewis*, Elector *Palatine*, 4 Sons: The first was *Otho*, Duke of *Lunenburgh*, who marry'd *Maud*, Sister of *Albert* Duke of *Mecklenburg*; he dy'd in 1354, and left only one Daughter call'd *Maud*, who was marry'd to *Henry* Count of *Waldeck*.

The second was *William*, Duke of *Lunenburgh*, who marry'd, 1. *Mary*, Princess of *Majorca*. 2. *Sophia* or *Helena*, a Princess of *Sweden*. 3. *Heseca*, Countess of *Ravensberg*; and 4th. *Agnes*, Daughter to *Erick* Duke of *Saxony*. He had only two Daughters, but by which of his Wives is not said. The Eldest was *Elizabeth*, who was marry'd to *Otho* Duke of *Saxony*, and afterwards to *Nicholas* Count of *Holstein*. The Youngest was *Maud*, marry'd first to *Lewis*,
Son

Son of *Magnus* Duke of *Brunswick*, and afterwards to *Osbo*, Count of *Schawenburg*. *William* being thus destitute of Male-Issue, left the Dutchy by Will to *Magnus Torquatus*, Duke of *Brunswick*; but having by a former Will made his Son-in-Law, the Duke of *Saxony*, his Heir, a long War ensued between the Houses of *Brunswick* and *Saxony*, which terminated at length in the Elector *Wenceslaus's* marrying his Daughters to the Sons of *Magnus Torquatus* (afterwards Duke of *Brunswick* and *Lunenburg*; as we shall hear in its Place) and with them quitted his Pretensions upon *Lunenburg* to that Family. *Osbo* the Strong, had another Son call'd *Lewis*, who was elected Bishop of *Minden*, A.D. 1324. and dy'd 1346, and a 4th call'd *John*, who was Administrator of the Archbishoprick of *Bremen*; but neither of these two had any Issue.

We return to *Albert* the Great, second Son and Successor to that *Osbo* who was created Duke of *Brunswick* and *Lunenburg* by the Emperor *Frederick II.* as above-mention'd. *Albert* marry'd *Adelheid*, Daughter to *Henry* the Magnanimous, Duke of *Brabant*, whose Portion was to be paid by *Henry III.* of *England*, who advis'd him to the Match.

'Tis proper to observe here, that this Lady wrote to *Edward I.* of *England*, putting him in Mind of the Portion which his Father had promised her with his Consent; and after the death of Husband the Duke she wrote to him again, desiring the Portion might be paid, and that he would take her Sons under his Protection. In those Letters she calls herself *Adelheid*, so that there must be a Mistake both in Mr *Disney* and the *Atlas Historique*, who make *Adelheid* Daughter to the Marquis of *Montferrat* *Albert's* second Wife, and the Mother of his Sons; and the Author of the History of the House of *Brunswick Lunenburg*, printed at *London* in 1615. must also be mistaken in calling her *Elizabeth*, since the contrary appears by her Letters in the Appendix to his Book, and Page 40 of the Book it self, where he calls her *Adelheiza*, and says, she was Queen *Leonora's* Cousin, and married in *England*. 'Tis observable, that her Husband *Albert* must have had *Bremen*, for he writes to *Edward I.* in behalf of the Townsmen, whom he calls his Subjects, there being then a Controversy betwixt them and the *Londoners* about Trade.

The *Atlas* says, he made War upon *Gerard*, Archbishop of *Mentz*, and *Conrad* Count of *Eberstein*, took them both Prisoners, and order'd the latter to be hung up by the Feet. He dy'd afterwards of a Wound received in a Battle against the Marquis of *Misnia* in 1279. He had six Sons and a Daughter; the first Son was *Henry* the Wonderful,

derful, Duke of *Brunswick Grubenhagen*, the Founder of that Line, of which in its Place. The second was *Albert the Fat*, Duke of *Brunswick*, the Founder of that first call'd the Line of *Brunswick*, by way of Distinction, as we shall hear anon. The third was *William* Duke of *Brunswick Wolfembuttel*, who dy'd in 1292. without Issue. The fourth was *Luder*, and the fifth *Conrad*, both Knights of *St John of Jerusalem*. The sixth *Otto*, a Knight Templar, which last 3 cou'd have no Lawful Issue because of their Order. He had one Daughter call'd *Maud*, marry'd first to *Erick VII.* King of *Denmark*, and then to *Henry III.* Duke of *Silesia Glogaw*.

We return to the second Son of *Albert the Fat*. The *Atlas* says, he inherited, by his Father's Will, the County of *Gotingen*, and afterwards the Dominions of his Brother *William*. He married *Richsa*, Daughter to a Prince of the *Wenden* or *Vandals*: He took *Brunswick* and *Wolfembuttel* from his Brother, dy'd in 1318, and left 8 Sons; 1, *Otto the Liberal*, Duke of *Brunswick*, who married *Agnes*, Daughter of *Conrad* or *Herman*, Elector of *Brandenburgh*, and his second Wife was *Jetta* of *Hesse*. The *Atlas* says, he succeeded to his Father, and dy'd in 1334. leaving no Issue but a Daughter call'd *Agnes*, who marry'd *Barnimus III.* Duke of *Pomerania*. *Albert the Fat's* second Son, was *Albert* chosen Bishop of *Halberstadt* in 1324. He was afterwards Duke of *Brunswick*, and dy'd in 1358 without Issue. Pope *John* made null his Election to the See of *Halberstadt*, and nam'd *Gisler* of *Holstein* to be Bishop, but *Albert* kept him out of Possession, and in short held the Bishoprick 35 Years against four successive Popes. He was a great Captain, and had Wars with the Marquis of *Misnia*, the Counts of *Regenstein*, and other Princes in league against him, which involv'd him in great Troubles, but he kept his See till he was very old, and then quitted it to *Lewis*, Brother to the Marquis of *Misnia*, by Order of Pope *Innocent VI.* and dy'd not long after. The third Son was *William*, of whom we have no other Account but that he dy'd without Issue. The fourth was *Henry*, made Bishop of *Hildesheim* in 1331, and dy'd in 1362 without Issue. The fifth was *Luder*, Great Master of the *Teutonic Order* in *Prussia*, who dy'd without Issue in 1335. The sixth was *John*, who also dy'd without Issue, but not said when. The seventh was *Magnus*, Duke of *Brunswick*, who continu'd the Line, as we shall hear anon. The eighth was *Ernest*, Duke of *Gotangen* and *Lina*. He marry'd a Daughter of *Henry IV.* Duke of *Sagan*, but his Line was extinguish'd in his Grandson

Anno 1463.

We

We return to *Magnus*, Duke of *Brunswick*. The *Atlas* calls him *Magnus* of *Sangerhausen* and *Landsberg*, says he succeeded to *Brunswick*, after the Death of his Brother, and dy'd in 1368. Mr. *Disney* says, he marry'd *Sophia*, Daughter to *Henry* Marquis of *Brandenburg Landsberg*, by whom he had four Sons; first, *Lewis* who marry'd *Maud*, Daughter to his Cousin *William*, Duke of *Lunenburgh*, and dy'd without Issue in 1358. Secondly, *Magnus Torquatus*, who continued the Family, of whom more by and by. Third, *Orbo*, who dy'd without Issue. Fourth, *Albert* made Bishop of *Bremen* in 1361, and dy'd without Issue in Anno 1395.

We return to *Magnus*, who continued the Family, and was called *Torquatus*, because he wore a silver Chain about his Neck on the following occasion: He was very Disorderly in his younger Days, and made his Father's Neighbours and Subjects very uneasy, upon which that Prince endeavoured to reclaim him by Admonitions and Letters, but finding it in vain, he threatned to hang him if ever he catch'd him in the Field in an Hostile manner; which *Magnus* made so little Account of, that he put a silver Chain about his Neck by way of Derision, saying, *If his Father caught him he should not be at a loss for something, to hang him by*. After his Brother's Death he succeeded, and had a great Controversy with Duke *William* of *Lunenburgh* and *Albert* Duke of *Sax-Lawenburgh* about the Succession to the Dutchy of *Lunenburgh*. Duke *William* favour'd *Albert* of *Saxony*, third Son to his second Daughter, and solicited the Emperor *Charles IV.* to invest him as his Heir. The Emperor invested *Albert* and his two elder Brothers, but *William* soon after revok'd what he had done, and gave it to *Albert* alone. Afterwards Duke of *William* chang'd his Mind, and gave it to *Magnus Torquatus*, which the Emperor taking as an Affront, he put Duke *William* into the Ban of the Empire. The *Lunenburghers* not knowing what to do, desired Security that they might be indemnified, if they acted contrary to the Emperor's Mind. Duke *Magnus* promis'd to secure them, and upon *William's* Death took Possession. The Dukes of *Sax-Lawenburgh* disputed it with him, and procur'd the Emperor's Mandate for their Admission, but *Magnus* still kept them out. Having several of his great Men taken in his War with the Duke of *Mecklenburgh* he agreed to pay him a Sum for their Ransom; and because the Senate of *Lunenburgh* scrupled to advance it, he quarrell'd with them, upon which they admitted Duke *Albert* to be their Sovereign. Duke *Magnus* oblig'd him to retire by force, and was put under the Ban of the Empire

for

for it. In 1372 they referr'd their Differences to the decision of the Emperor, who summon'd them to appear at a certain day, wherein *Magnus* failing, he had Judgment given against him, but *Magnus* still kept Possession, upon which a Battle ensu'd, wherein Duke *Magnus* was basely slabb'd in the Back as he singled out Count *Otho* of *Schwabenburgh*, who took part with Duke *Albert* in 1373. *Magnus* left by his Wife *Catherine*, Daughter to *Woldemar*, Elector of *Brandenburgh*, four Sons.

The first was *Frederick*, who was elected Emperor, but slain in his return from the Dyet in 1400. He marry'd *Anne*, Daughter to *Wenceslaus* Elector of *Saxony*, by whom he had two Daughters; first, *Anne* marry'd to *Frederick* of *Austria*, Duke of *Schwabia* and Count of *Tirol*. The second *Catherine* marry'd to *Henry* Count *Schwartzburgh*.

Magnus Torquatus's second Son, was *Bernard I.* Duke of *Brunswick* and *Lunenburgh*, Founder of the Line of *Lunenburgh*, from whom King *George* is descended as we shall see further by and by. *Torquatus*'s third Son was *Henry* Duke of *Brunswick* and *Lunenburgh*, the Founder of the Line of *Brunswick*, of which in its Place. The fourth was *Otho* made Bishop of *Verden* in 1338. Archbishop of *Bremen* in 1395. and dy'd without Issue in 1406.

We return to *Bernard I.* He marry'd *Margaret* Daughter to *Wenceslaus*, Elector of *Saxony*, was defeated in Battle by *Swiecheld*, carried Prisoner to *Poppenburg*, and ransom'd himself for 7000 Livres of Gold. He dy'd in 1434. and left two Sons; first *Otho the Lame*, who marry'd *Elizabeth* of *Eberstein*, took the Fort of *Hachemole* from the Countess of *Spiegelberg*, and dyed without Issue in 1445. secondly, *Frederick* a very Pious Prince, his Wife was *Magdalen*, Daughter to *Frederick I.* Elector of *Brandenburg*. He built a Cloyster at *Zell*, in order to live retiredly in 1458. and resigned the Government to his Son *Bernard II.* who dying in 1464. *Frederick* resumed the Government, which he afterwards put into the Hands of his second Son *Otho* named the Conqueror or *Magnanimous*, who marry'd *Anne*, Daughter of *John* Count of *Nassau Dillenburg*, but dyed in 1471. before his Father, who dyed in 1478.

The next Successor was *Henry* Duke of *Lunenburgh*, Son to *Otho the Magnanimous*. The *Atlas* says, he was born in 1468. married *Margaret*, Daughter to *Ernest* Elector of *Saxony*, assisted *Henry* Duke of *Wolfenbuttel* against the *Frieslanders* and dyed in 1532. according to Mr *Disney*; but the *Atlas* says in 1546, which we suppose to be a Mistake.

Duke

Duke Henry left 3 Sons, first *Otto*, who affecting Retirement, resign'd the Dutchy to his Brother *Ernest*, and contented himself with an Annual Pension, and a Residence at *Harburg*. He dy'd in 1549, and founded the Line of *Harburg*.

Duke Henry's second Son was *Ernest*, who continued the Family, as we shall hear by and by. The third Son was *Francis*, who married *Clara*, Daughter to *Magnus* Duke of *Saxe-Lawenburg*. He dyed in 1549. and left only two Daughters. The first *Catherine*, married to *Henry* Burgrave of *Misnia*; the second *Clara*, married first to *Bernard* Prince of *Anhalt*, and then to *Bogeslaus* Duke of *Pomerania*.

We return to *Ernest*, who was the first Protestant Prince of this Family, and both his Brothers were of the same Religion. *Ernest*, together with his Brother Duke *Francis*, the Elector of *Saxony*, *George* Marquis of *Brandenburg*, the Landgrave of *Hesse* and the Prince of *Anhalt*, were amongst those who sign'd the Protest against the Decree made in the Dyet of *Spire* for restraining the Reformation in 1529. from which Protest those of the Reformed Religion, were call'd Protestants. Duke *Ernest* and his Brother, with the rest of those Princes subscribed the famous Confession of *Augsburg*, and presented it to the Emperor. They likewise engaged in the League of *Smalcald*, made betwixt several Protestant Princes and Cities for mutual defence, if attack'd on account of Religion, and among those Cities were *Brunswick*, *Göttingen*, and *Hannover*, all in the Dominions of this Family, so that his present Majesty King *George* is by Descent as well as Principle, and by the Prerogative of our Crown justly stiled Defender of the Faith. *Ernest* dyed in 1546, and left by his Wife *Sophia*, Daughter to *Henry* Duke of *Mecklemburg*, 4 Sons all Protestants, first *Francis Otto* Duke of *Lunenburg*, who dyed without Issue in 1559; second, *Frederick* slain at the Battle of *Silverhusen* in 1553, and left no Issue; third, *Henry* Duke of *Lunenburg Dinneburg*. He resolv'd at first upon a single Life, and gave up the Dutchy of *Lunenburg* to his younger Brother *William*, reserving to himself the small Principality of *Dannenburg*, but changing his Mind he afterwards married *Ursula* Daughter to *Francis* Duke of *Saxe-Lawenburg*, and by her Issue form'd the Line of *Wolfembuttel*, of which in its Place.

His younger Brother *William* above-mention'd, the fourth Son to Duke *Ernest*, founded the Branch of *Zell*, and from him our King *George* is descended; *William* was born in 1535, married *Dorothy* Daughter to *Christian III.* King of *Denmark*, fell Heir to the Dominions of *Frederick* Count of *Diepholt*, and dy'd in 1592. He left 7 Sons, all Protestants. The first was *Ernest* Duke of *Lunenburg* and *Zell*,

Zell, born in 1564, and dy'd a Bachelor in 1611; second, *Christian* made Bishop of *Minden* in 1599. He afterwards succeeded his Brother as Duke of Zell, and dyed without Issue in 1633; the third was *Augustus*, who was Duke of *Lunenburg Zell*, and Administrator of *Katzenburg*. He dyed without Issue in 1636. The fourth was *Frederick*, who succeeded his Brother, was also President of the Chapter of *Bremen*, and dy'd without Issue in 1648. The fifth was *Magnus*, who dy'd without Issue in 1632. The sixth was *George* Prince of *Calenberg*, or Duke of *Hanover*, the first of that Line, the continuer of the Family, and Grandfather to our King *George*. The 7th Son was *John* Canon of *Minden*, who dy'd without Issue in 1628.

Duke *William* had also six Daughters; first *Sophia* marry'd to *George Frederick* of *Brandenburg Anspach*; secondly *Sybil*, to *Julius* Count of *Danneberg*; third, *Elizabeth* to *Ernest* Count of *Hohenlobe*; fourth *Dorothy* to *Charles* Count of *Birkenfeld*; fifth, *Clara* to *William* Count of *Schwartzburg*; sixth, *Margaret* to *John* Duke of *Sax-Coburg*.

We return to *George* Prince of *Calenberg*, or Duke of *Hanover*. He was born in 1582, married *Anna Eleonor*, Daughter to *Lewis* Prince of *Hesse D'armstadt*; gave Proofs of his Valour at the taking of *Colmar*, deliver'd *Lunenburg* from the *Swedes*, and dyed in 1641. He left 4 Sons; first, *Christian Lewis*, Duke of *Lunenburg Zell*, who married *Dorothy* of *Holstein Gluckburg*. He was a Protestant, and dyed in 1665. without Issue; second, *George William* Duke of *Lunenburg Zell*, who was born in 1624. succeeded his Father in the Government, and married *Eleonora Desjardines*, Daughter of *Alexander* Lord of *Olbreuz*, by whom he had *Sophia Dorothea* his only Child, who was born in 1666. and married in 1682 to *George Lewis*, Son to his Brother *Ernest Augustus*, of whom more anon. *George William* dy'd in 1705. without Heirs Male, which put an end to the Line of *Zell*.

George Duke of *Hanover's* third Son was *John Frederick*, Duke of *Hanover*, a Papist. He married *Benedicta Henrietta Philippa*, Daughter of *Edward* Prince *Palatine*, Brother to the Princess *Sophia* of *Hanover*. He left no Male Issue, but had two Daughters; the first *Charlotta Felicitas*, married in 1695 to *Rinaldo* Duke of *Modena*; second, *Wilhelmina Annalla* married in 1699. to the late Emperor *Joseph*, then King of the *Romans* and *Hungary*.

Duke *George's* fourth Son was *Ernest Augustus* a Protestant. He married in 1658 *Sophia* Daughter to *Frederick V* Elector *Palatine*, (crown'd King of *Bohemia* in 1619.) by *Elizabeth* only Daughter to King *James I.* of Great Britain.

Ernest



THE Brunswick Genealogy

Is thus :

WODEN, or ODIN

King and the Origin, of the Saxons, Swabians,
Lombards, Danes and Swedes.

Baldag.

Wette.

Brond.

Witte

Friedger

Wittigils

Frehwin

Horsa and Hengist, the
Founders of the Kingdom
of England in Britain.

Wig.

Gewis.

Esle.

Elese.

Cerdic, King of the West-Saxons in England.

Creoda, King of the West-Saxons.

Cynrick, King of the West-Saxons.

Ceawlin, King of the West-Saxons.

Cuthwin.

Cuthe.

Ceolwald.

Cenred.

Ina, King of the West-Saxons.

Ingild.

Eoppa.

Eafa.

Edelmund.

Egbert, King of all England.

Edelgulf, King of all England

The Wife of
Fla

Arnold I. Earl

Baldwin III. A

Arnold II. Ear

Baldwin IV. E

Baldwin V. Ea

Matilda, the
King of Engl

Henry, King of

Henry II. A

Matilda, the W
Lyon, Duke
Saxony.

Otho IV.
Emperor.

Otho, Duke Bru
nenb

Albert, Duke of
Lüne

Albert, Duke of
Lüne

Magnus, Duke
and Lüne

Magnus Torqu
Brunswick an

Bernard, Duke of
Lüne

Frederick, Duke
and Lüne

Otho, Duke of
Lüne

Henry, Duke of
Lüne

Ernest, Duke of
Lüne

William, Duke of
Lüne

George, Duke of
Lüne

Ernest August
Brunswick-

Alfred; *King of England.*

Altrude.
Wife of Baldwin Earl of Flanders.

Bald I. *Earl of Flanders.*

Baldwin III. *Earl of Flanders.*

Bald II. *Earl of Flanders.*

Baldwin IV. *Earl of Flanders.*

Baldwin V. *Earl of Flanders.*

Matilda, *the Wife of William King of England*

Matilda, *King of England.*

Matilda, *the Wife of Jeffrey Earl of Anjou.*

Henry II. *King of England, his Wife Eleanor, Daughter and Heir to the Duke of Aquitain.*

Matilda, *the Wife of Henry the Lion, Duke of Bavaria and King of Saxony.*

IV. William Duke of Saxony.

Duke Brunswick and Lunenburg.

rt, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg.

rt, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg.

us, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg.

us Torquatus, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg.

ard, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg.

erick, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg.

, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg.

y, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg.

t, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg.

am, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg.

ge, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg.

ft Augustus, Elector of Brunswick-Lunenburg.

Edward, *King of England.*

Edmund, *King of England.*

Edgar, *King of England.*

Ethelred, *King of England.*

Edmund, *King of England.*

Edward, *King of England.*

Margaret *the Wife of Malcolm III. King of Scotland.*

Matilda. David I. *King of Scotland.*

Henry, *Earl of Huntingdon.*

David, *Earl of Huntingdon.*

John, *King of England.*

Isabel, *the Wife of Robert Bruce.*

Henry III. *King of England.*

Robert Bruce.

Edward I. *King of England.*

Robert Bruce, *King of Scotland.*

Edward II. *King of England.*

Mary, *the Wife of Walter Steuart.*

Edward III. *King of England.*

Robert II. *King of Scotland.*

John Duke of Lancaster. Edmund Duke of York.

Robert III. *King of Scotland.*

Henry IV. K. of England. Richard Earl of Cambridge

James I. *King of Scotland.*

Henry V. K. of England, his Wife Catherine marry'd Owen Tudor.

Richard Duke of York.

James II. *King of Scotland.*

Edward IV. *King of England.*

James III. *King of Scotland.*

Edm. Tudor.

James IV. *King of Scotland.*

Henry VII. K. of England.

Elizabeth.

Henry VIII. K. of England.

Margaret.

James V. *King of Scotland.*

Elizabeth, *Queen of England.*

Mary, *Queen of Scotland, the Wife of Henry Stuart.*

James I. *King of Great Britain.*

Elizabeth, *the Wife of Frederick K. of Bohemia, and Elect. Palatine.*

Sophia.

George Lewis.

E

Augustus was made Bishop of *Osnaburg* in 1662, and succeeding his Brother, Duke *Fohn*, who had no Male Issue; He was afterwards created Elector of *Brunswick Lunenburg*, of which it is proper here to give a short History.

The Protestant Powers in the Empire having lost Ground by the Devolution of the Electorate *Palatine* to the Popish Line of *Newburg*, upon the death of the Protestant Elector *Charles Lewis*, Nephew to Princess *Sophia*, without Heirs Male; it was thought reasonable that a new Electorate should be erected in their Favour. This was concerted by the late King *William* of Great Britain, and other Potentates, in a Congress at the *Hague* in 1691, when they agreed that the fittest Person was Duke *Ernest Augustus* of *Hanover*, because he had marry'd a Protestant Daughter of the Protestant Family; that his Personal Merit was uncontroversible, and the Dignity of the Family such, that they had the first Seat at the Dyet in the College of Princes, and were esteem'd one of the most considerable in the Empire for Antiquity, Wealth and Power.

The Emperor *Leopold* being willing to testify his Gratitude to the Protestants for their Gallant Assistance in his War against *France*, and desirous to engage them farther in his Interest, did readily consent to it. Several of the German Princes, among whom the Duke of *Brunswick Wolfenbuttle*, out of their own private Piques oppos'd it. Upon which the Emperor order'd it to be put to the Question in the College of Electors, where 'twas carry'd in the Affirmative by a Majority of Voices, and the Resolve was accordingly drawn up in Form, and Sign'd at *Ratisbonne* October 17. 1692. to this Effect, That in Consideration of the great Merits of his Highness the Duke of *Hanover* and his Predecessors, as also of his Power, the considerable Rank which he held in the Empire, the Succours which he had already granted, and which he had also promis'd for the Future, and for other weighty Reasons, (which were the very Words of the Resolve) the Dignity of Elector should be conferr'd upon him, and his Heirs Male.

The College of Princes immediately enter'd their Protest against this Resolve, as contrary to the Laws of the Empire, being done without their Consent. Nevertheless the Emperor gave the Solemn Investiture at *Vienna* December 29. 1692. by delivering the Electoral Cap to the Duke of *Hanover's* Plenipotentiarys, and declaring him Elector with the Office of *Gonsaloner* or STANDARD-BEARER of the Empire. The Pope also storm'd, protested, and would have annull'd the Imperial Decree, by another from the *Vatican*; but he was better advis'd that

that his Power did not extend so far, nevertheless he forbade all Persons to own the New Elector. The Opposition of other Princes nearer Home continued till June 30. 1708. when all the three Colleges of the Empire agreed to the Establishment of this new Electorate in the Person of that Elector's Eldest Son, *George Lewis*, (now by the Grace of God our most Excellent Sovereign) with all the Formality and Strength which the Laws of the Empire could give it.

'Tis also proper to observe in this Place, that the Title and Office of Standard Bearer, which was annex'd to the Dignity of this Electorate in favour of this most Illustrious House, being claim'd also by the Duke of *Wurtemberg*, as belonging to his Family, that of *ARCH-TREASURER* of the Empire was given to the Elector of *Brunswick* in 1709. the Elector *Palatine* who had it before, being upon the Proscription of the Duke of *Bavaria*, restored to his ancient Prerogative of First secular Elector and Arch-Steward.

He bears an Inescutcheon as Elector and Arch-Treasurer, *Charlemaine's* Crown which is of pure Gold, weighs 14 Pound, and still preserv'd at *Nuremberg*; it is in Form of an *Octagon*, the front and hinder part are the largest and of equal Size. On the Front there are 12 unpolisht Jewels; the Corner on the Right Hand has our Saviour represented in a sitting Posture, and on each side of him a *Gherub* with four Wings, whereof two are upward, and two downward, with this Motto under them, *Per me reges regnant*. The third Angle is adorned with Gems and Pearls. The fourth Angle has King *Hezekiah* sitting with his Head leaning on his Right Hand as if he was Sick, and by his side the Prophet *Isaiah* with a Scroll, and these Words on it, *Eccc adjuviam super dies tuos XV. annos*. The fifth Corner is adorned with Jewels Semee. The sixth has the Effigies of King *David* crown'd, and a Scroll in his Hand with these Words, *Honor regis Judicium diligit*. The seventh Corner consists of Gems. The eight represents King *Solomon* crown'd and holding a Scroll in both Hands with this Inscription, *Time Dominum & Regem amato*. On the top of the Crown there is a Cross, the Front of which is adorned with 17 Jewels, and on the top of the Cross are these Words, *IHE NAZARENUS REX JUDEORUM*, and in the Arch or Semicircle these, *CHRON REX US DEI CRATIARO MA NOR IM PERA TOR AVG.*

Ernest Augustus had six Sons and one Daughter by Princess *Sophia*. 1. *George Lewis*, born May 28 1660, now King of Great Britain, &c. of whom more anon. 2. *Frederick-Augustus*, born in 1661, kill'd in a Battle by the Turks in *Transylvania* in 1690 and left no Issue. 3. *Maximilian Wil-*
liam

Isam, born December 4. 1666. is one of the Chief Generals in the Emperor's Service, and not yet Married. 4. *Charles Philip* born in 1669, and was kill'd by the Tatars in *Albania* in the Emperor's Service in 1690. 5. *Christian* who was Field General to the Emperor, kill'd by the French at *Münsterkingen* near *Ulm*, in 1703. *Ernest Augustus*, born September 17, 1674. not yet marry'd. All Protestants except it be *Prince Maximilian*, who has not declared himself a Papist.

The Elector *Ernest* had an only Daughter *Sophia Charlotte*, born in 1668, marry'd to *Frederick* King of *Prussia*, and dy'd in 1705.

We return to *George Lewis*, now King of Great Britain. He has in right of his Wife *Sophia Dorothea* of Zell, her Father's Dominions, and his Majesty's Issue by her are, 1. *George Augustus* Prince of Great Britain &c. and Prince Electoral of *Brunswick-Lunenburg*. He was born October 30 1683, and marry'd August 22 1705, *Wilhelmina Charlotte*, Daughter of *John Frederick*, Marquis of *Brandenburg-Anspach*. She was born March 1. 1682. And besides being a most accomplish'd Princess in all other Respects, she is so Zealous a Protestant, that tho' solicited in Marriage by the present Emperor. when King of *Spain* in 1704, she prefer'd her Religion to the first Throne in *Christendom*; for he was at that time in a fair Prospect of the Imperial Crown, which he has since obtain'd. His rais'd her Character so high in the Esteem of the Elector of *Hanover*, now King *George*, that he thought her the fittest Match for his Son the Prince, whom Heaven has bless'd with the following Issue by her, 1. *Frederick Lewis*, born January 19th 1705. 2. *Anne*, born October 22d 1709. 3. *Amalia Sophia Eleonora*, born May 30th 1711. 4. *Elizabeth Carolina*, born May 30th 1713.

His Majesty King *George* has also a Daughter, *Sophia Dorothea*, born March 16th 1685. and marry'd in 1706 to *Frederick William* King of *Prussia* her first Cousin, born in 1688, by whom she has one Son, *Charles Frederick*, born January 13th 1711, and two Daughters, 1. *Frederica Augusta* born June 22d. 1709. 2. *Frederica Louisa* born September 17. 1714.

'Tis fit to observe here, that as his Majesty's Grand-Father *Frederick* King of *Bohemia*, and his Grand-Mother *Elizabeth* were depriv'd, not only of that Elective Crown in 1620, but of their own Hereditary Dominions in *Germany* in 1621. for their firm Adherence to the Protestant Religion, his Majesty by the over-ruling Hand of Providence, is not only advanc'd to the Dignity of an E-

lector, but to the Crowns of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*; so that the Protestant Offspring of those Royal Confessors, is amply rewarded and advanc'd to a higher Degree of Honour, both in *Great Britain* and *Germany*, than what they lost, for besides the Advancement of his Majesty, his Sister *Sophia*, their Grand Daughter, was honour'd with the Crown of *Prussia*, and their Great Grandson and Great Grand Daughter are now possess'd of the same Dignity. What still adds to the Glory of those Confessors, and to the Comfort of all true Protestants, there are now actually in being of their Posterity, two Protestants King, and one Queen, and besides his Majesty King *George* who is in Possession of the *British* Crown, eleven Protestant Princes and Princesses, that have a Title to the Reversion of it by our Laws.

We come next to the other Branch of this Family, which we referr'd to in the Genealogy.

The first is that of *Grubenhagen*, descended from *Henry* the wonderful Duke of *Brunswick Grubenhagen* above-mention'd. He was chole Bishop of *Hildesheim*, but the Pope disallow'd it; he kept it however against several Popes for 37 Years, and at last the See of *Rome* brought him to this Expedient, that he shou'd resign it to the Pope, and have it confer'd upon him again. *Henry* attempted to seize the Dutchy of *Brunswick* after the Death of his Brother *William*, but was prevented by *Albert the Fat*. He marry'd *Agnes*, Daughter to *Albert* the Degenerate Marquis of *Misnia*, by whom he had four Sons and three Daughters, he dy'd in 1322.

The first Son was call'd *Henry the Younger*, Duke of *Brunswick Grubenhagen*. He accompanied the Emperor *Andronius* to the Holy Land, brought home many Curiosities, and dyed about 1357. He had two Wives, the first *Helena*, Daughter of *Woldemar* Elector of *Brandenburg*, by whom he had two Sons, the first *Oisbo*, Duke of *Brunswick Grubenhagen* and Prince of *Tarento*. He marry'd *Joan* the First Queen of *Naples* in 1376. He was very kind to Pope *Urban VI*. before his Exaltation to the Pontificate, but that Pope was afterwards so insolent, that *Oisbo* holding the Cup to him at Dinner on his Knee, he let him kneel so long before he took it, that the Cardinals were sham'd of his treating so great a Prince in that manner, and told him, It was time for him to Drink, but he was still more ungateful to *Oisbo* as appears by the following Story. That Prince finding he was like to have no Children by his Queen, he perswaded her to adopt *Charles de Duras* his Cousin and marry him to her Niece. Pope *Urban*

was *Ernest* who dy'd 1344. but left Issue of whom anon.
Henry the Wendenfuk had three Daughters, two of which
 we have no Account of, but the second call'd *Adelheid*,
 (as the *Greeks* call her *Frene*) was marry'd in 1318 to
Andronicus III. Palaeologus, Emperor of *Constantinople*, and
 dy'd in 1326.
 We return to Duke *Ernest*. By his Wife *Agnes*, Daugh-
 ter of *Henry*, Count of *Eberstein*, he had three Sons, 1.
Albert, Duke of *Brunswick Grubenhagen*, who continued
 the Line as we shall hear presently. 2. *Frederick* of *Ostern*,
 who marry'd *Elizabeth* of *Hornburg*, and dy'd in 1404.
 His Son *Otto* marry'd a Daughter of *Nassau*, and dy'd in
 1411, leaving only one Daughter who marry'd *Bogislav*,
 Duke of *Pomerania*. *Ernest's* third Son, was call'd *Ernest*
 the *Warlike*, made Provost of *Einbeck* and Abbot of *Corbey*,
 and slain in 1422, leaving no Issue.
 We return to the first Son *Albert*, who was call'd Duke
 of *Saxony*. He assisted the Bishop of *Hildesheim*, marry'd
 a Daughter of *Saxe-Liemburg*, and dy'd in 1397. His Son
Eric succeeded, marry'd *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Otto* the
Red Duke of *Goringen*, by whom he had *Henry* his Suc-
 cessor, who marry'd *Margaret*, Daughter of *John* Duke of
Sagan, dy'd in 1469, and was succeeded by his Son *Henry*
 who was a Papist, and dy'd without Issue in 1526.
Eric's third Son call'd *Ernest*, was Canon of *Hulst*,
Red, and Provost of *Elbeck*, and dy'd without Issue.
Eric's second Son *Albert* succeeded to the Dukedom, marry'd
Elizabeth Daughter to *Palat* Count of *Baden*, assisted Count
Norbenstein against those of *Achrolbach*, and dy'd in 1498.
 He left three Sons, the first call'd *Philip*, Duke of
Brunswick Grubenhagen, who was a Protestant, establish'd
 that Religion in his Dominions, and continued the Family,
 of which by and by. His second Son *Ernest* dy'd un-
 marry'd. His third Son *Eric* was Bishop of *Osabrug*, a
 Papist, and dy'd in 1532.
 We return to *Philip*. He marry'd *Catharine*, Daughter
 of *Ernest* Count of *Mansfeld*, by whom he had five Sons, all
 Protestants, and dy'd in 1551. 1. *Ernest* who succeeded him,
 marry'd *Margaret*, Daughter of *George* Duke of *Pomerania*,
 by whom he had only one Daughter, *Elizabeth*, marry'd
 to *John* Duke of *Hessen*. *Ernest* dy'd in 1567.
 His second Brother, *Albert*, dy'd in Battle against the
 Papists in 1546, and left no Issue. His third Brother,
John, dy'd at the Battle of *St. Quintin* in 1557, also with-
 out Issue. His fourth Brother, *Wolfgang*, dy'd in 1595; and
 his fifth, *Philip*, in 1596, who being the last Male of the
 Line, the Succession fell to *Henry Julius*, Duke of *Brun-*
swick. So much for the Line of *Grubenhagen*. The

The next Line is that of *Brunswick*, of which *Henry*, third Son to *Magnus Torquatus* was the Founder as above-mention'd. He was taken in Battle by the Count of *Lippe*, and releas'd on promise of a Ransom. He had two Wives, and dy'd in 1416. His first Wife was *Sophia*, Daughter of *Wartislaus* Duke of *Pomerania*, whose Issue continued the Family. His second Wife was *Margaret*, Daughter to *Herman*, Landgrave of *Hesse*, by whom he had a Son call'd *Henry Lappencraig*. He marry'd *Helena*, Daughter of *Adolphus I.* Duke of *Cleves*, dy'd in 1473, and left only one Daughter, *Margaret*, marry'd to *William* Prince of *Henneberg*.

We return to *Henry's* Son by his first Wife who continued the Family as above-mention'd. His Name was *William*, the Victorious Duke of *Brunswick*. He defeated the *Hussis* in *Babemia* in 1421, marry'd *Cecilia*, Daughter to *Frederick I.* Elector of *Brandenburg*, and dy'd in 1482. He left two Sons, the first *William* who continued the Family. 2. *Frederick* call'd Duke of *Hanover*, who had two Wives, but left no Issue, and dy'd in 1494.

His eldest Brother *William* bought the Town of *Helmstadt* from the Abbot of *Verden*, marry'd *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Botbo*, Count *Stolberg*, and dy'd in 1504. He left two Sons, 1. *Henry* who continued the Line. 2. *Eric* Duke of *Hanover* and *Goslingen*. He marry'd *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Joachim I.* Elector of *Brandenburg*, dy'd in 1543, and left a Son *Eric*, who dy'd without Issue in 1584.

William's eldest Son *Henry*, marry'd *Catherine*, Daughter of *Eric II.* Duke of *Pomerania*. He besieg'd *Brunswick*, but rais'd it on Conditions, dy'd at the Siege of *Orb* in *Friesland* in 1514, and left six Sons, the first *Christopher*, who was made Bishop of *Verden* in 1493, Archbishop of *Bremen* in 1511, and dy'd without Issue in 1558. The second was *Henry* who continued the Line, as we shall see presently. The 3d Son was *Eric*, Commandator of the *Teutonic Order*, who dy'd 1525 without Issue. The 4th, *Francis*, Bishop of *Minden*, who dy'd in 1539. The 5th, *William*, Commandator of the *Teutonic Order*, dy'd in 1558 without Issue. The 6th, was *George*, Bishop of *Minden*, and *Verden*, afterwards Arch-bishop of *Bremen*, and dy'd a Protestant in 1566, but left no Issue.

We return to *Henry* who continued the Line. He liv'd a most violent Papist, but dy'd a Protestant in 1568. By his Wife *Mary*, Daughter of *Henry*, Count of *Wurtemberg*, he had three Sons, 1. *Charles Victor*, a Papist, slain in the Battle of *Silverbusch* in 1553, and left no Issue. 2. *Philip Magnus*, a Papist, kill'd at the same time, and left no Issue. 3. *John*, a Protestant, he inherited the Dominions of *Calenburg*.

enberg, and founded the University of *Julius* at *Helmstat*. He marry'd *Hedwig*, a Daughter of *Joachim II.* Elector of *Brandenburg*, and left four Sons, all Protestants. 1. *Henry Julius* who continued the Line. 2. *Philip Sigismund* Bishop of *Verden*, and afterwards of *Osnaburg*; he dy'd 1623. 3. *Joachim Charles*, Provost of *Strasburg*, who dy'd in 1615. 4. *Julius Augustus*, Abbot of *Miebelstein*, who dy'd in 1616. all three without Issue.

We return to *Henry Julius* the Eldest Brother. He marry'd first *Dorothy* of *Saxony*, and then *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Frederick II.* King of *Denmark*. He besieg'd the Town of *Brunswick* in vain, dy'd in 1613, and left four Sons all Protestants, who dy'd without Issue. The first was *Frederick Ulrich*, who dy'd in 1634, the Duchy of *Brunswick* fell to *Augustus* of the Line of *Lunenburg Dannenburg*, now call'd the House of *Brunswick Wolfembutte*, 2. *Christian*, Bishop of *Halberstat*, who dy'd in 1626. 3. *Rudolph*, who was also Bishop of *Halberstat*, and dy'd before *Christian*, who succeeded him. 4. *Henry Charles*, who was also Bishop of the same Place, and dy'd before his Brother *Rudolph* who succeeded him.

The next Line is that of *Harburg*, all Protestants, founded by *Osbo* Duke of *Lunenburg* as mention'd before, who was also a Protestant. He marry'd *Maud de Campen* a *Lunenburg* Lady, by whom he had *Osbo* Duke of *Lunenburg Harburg*, who marry'd first, *Margaret*, Daughter of *John Henry* Count of *Schwartzburg*, by whom he had two Sons, and then *Hedwig*, Daughter to *Enno*, Count of *East-Frise*, by whom he had five Sons, but all of them dy'd without Issue. The first was *Osbo Henry*, who dy'd unmarried in 1591. The second was *John Frederick*, who dy'd in 1619. The third was *William*, a very able Divine, who surviv'd all the rest and dy'd unmarried in 1642. The fourth was *Christopher*, he marry'd *Elizabeth* of *Brunswick*, and dy'd in 1606. The fifth was *Osbo*, who dy'd in 1641. The sixth was *John*, who dy'd in 1625. The seventh was *Frederick* who serv'd the King of *Sweden* and was kill'd in Battle in 1605.

The next Line is that of *Brunswick Wolfembutte*, which was founded by *Henry* Duke of *Lunenburg Dannenburg* as formerly mention'd. He was a Protestant, dy'd in 1598, and left three Sons all Protestants. The first was *Julius Ernest*, Prince of *Dannenburg*, born in 1571. His first Wife was *Mary* of *East Friesland*, and his second *Sibylla* of *Lunenburg*, according to the Atlas; but *Mr. Disney* says, she was *Mary* of *Mecklemburg*; he dy'd without Issue in 1536. His second was *Francis* Dean or Canon, of *Strasburg*, and was drowned near that City in 1601. The third was *Augustus* Duke

Duke of Brunswick Wolfenbüttele, who continued the Line as we shall hear by and by. Henry had also one Daughter call'd Sibylla, marry'd to Count Anthony of Oldenburg Delmenhorst, and dy'd in 1630.

We return to Augustus. He was born in 1579, and had three Wives; the first was Clara Maria of Romerania; the second was Dorothy of Anhalt, and the third Sophia Elizabeth of Mecklenburg. He dy'd in 1666, and left three Sons. The first was Rudolph Augustus by Dorothy of Anhalt, born in 1627. He took the Town of Brunswick, and marry'd Christina Elizabeth of Barby, Daughter to Albert Frederick, the last Count of that Name, by whom he had no Male Issue, but three Daughters, 1. Dorothea Sophia, born in 1653, and marry'd to John Adolphus, Duke of Holstein Ploen. 2. Christina Sophia, born in 1654. She was Abbess of Gandersheim, afterwards marry'd her Cousin Prince Augustus William, Duke of Brunswick Wolfenbüttele, and dy'd in 1695. 3. Eleonora Sophia, who dy'd unmarried in 1656. Augustus's second Son was Anthony Ulric, Duke of Brunswick Wolfenbüttele, who continued the Line as we shall see by and by. His third Son was Ferdinand Albert, Prince of Bevern, who founded the Line of that Name, of which in its Place.

Augustus had three Daughters, 1. Mary Elizabeth, who marry'd Adolph William of Saxe Eysenack, and after his Death, Albert of Saxe Coburg; she dy'd 1687. The second Sibylla Ursula, she marry'd Christian of Holstein Glücksburg, and dy'd in 1671. The third was Clara Augustina, who marry'd Frederick of Wirtemberg Neustad, and dy'd in 1700.

We return to Anthony Ulric, Duke Augustus's second Son by Dorothy of Anhalt. He was born in 1633, succeeded his Brother Rudolph Augustus, and marry'd Elizabeth Ferdinanda, Daughter of Frederick Duke of Holstein Norburg. He had the Character of a very learned Prince, and his Library was one of the best in Europe. He professed himself a Protestant till the 76th Year of his Age, when some cunning Papists improving his Dotage, prevail'd upon him by Promises of great Advantages to his Family, &c. to profess their Religion. He seem'd, however, to be but an awkward sort of a Convert, and dy'd in 1714. He had the following Children, 1. Augustus Frederick, a Protestant, born in 1657. He receiv'd a Wound before Philipsburg, of which he dy'd in 1676 without Issue. 2. Elizabeth Eleonora born in 1658, marry'd first to John George, Duke of Mecklenburg, and after his Death, to Bernard of Sax Menningen. 3. Anne Sophia born in 1659 marry'd to Charles Gustavus of Baden Durlach. 4. Leopold Augustus, born in 1661, and dy'd in 1662. 5. Augustus William

William, a Protestant, Duke Regnant of *Brunswick Wolfemburg* born in 1662. He marry'd *Christina Sophia* of *Brunswick*, and after her Death *Sophia Amalia* of *Holstein Gottorp*. 6. *Augustus Henry* born in 1663, dy'd in 1664. 7. *Augustus Charles*, born and dy'd 1664. 8. *Augustus Francis*, born in 1665, and dy'd in 1666. 9. *Augustina Dorothea* born in 1666, and marry'd to *Ambrog. Gunter* of *Schwanburg Arnstat*. 10. *Henrietta Christina* born in 1669. She was Abbess of *Gandersheim*. 11. *Lewis Rudolphus*, a Protestant, he was born in 1671, and marry'd *Christina Louisa*, Daughter of *Albert Ernest* Prince of *Oettingen*.

He had three Daughter, 1. *Elizabeth Christiana*, a Papist, born in 1691, and marry'd in 1708, to the present Emperor, by whom she has yet no Issue. 2. *Charlotte Christiana Sophia*, a Protestant, born in 1696. she was marry'd in 1711, to *Adrius Petrowitz*, the Prince Royal of *Muscovy*. 3. *Amalia*, a Protestant, bore in 1696, and marry'd in 1712 to her Cousin *Ferdinand Albert* Prince of *Beuern*.

The next Line is that of *Beuern*. It was founded by *Ferdinand Albert*, third Son to Duke *Augustus* as above-mentioned. He was born in 1636, marry'd *Christina*, Daughter to *Frederick*, Landgrave of *Hesse*, had his Residence at *Beuern*, dy'd in 1687, and had eight Children, all Protestants.

1. *Augustus Ferdinand*, Prince of *Beuern*, a Protestant. He was Major General of the Troops of *Wolfemburg*, and kill'd at the Battle of *Schellernburg* or *Donaues* in 1704, he left no Issue. 2. *Ferdinand Albert*, Prince of *Beuern*, born in 1680, a Lieutenant General in the Emperor's Service, and now Prince Regnant. 3. *Ferdinand Christian*, born March 4. 1682. He was Provost of the College of *Brunswick*, and dy'd in 1706, without Issue.

4. *Sophia Eleonora*, Canoness at *Gandersheim*. 5. *Ernest Ferdinand*, born March 4. 1682, and Provost of the College of *Brunswick*. 6. *Henry Ferdinand*, born in 1684, kill'd at the raising the Siege of *Fulda* in 1706, and left no Issue. 7. *Leopold Charles*, born and dy'd in 1690. 8. *Frederick Albert* born in 1672, and dy'd in 1673.

Having thus gone thro the Genealogy of the Family as exhibited by *Mr. Disney* and the *Atlas Historique*, 'tis proper to take Notice of another Account of it that was printed at *Brunswick* since his Majesty's Accession to the Throne of Great Britain, which I shall improve by making his Majesty's Descent from the Kings of *Stoiland* and *England*, more clear than that Author has done,

The

His Majesty's Genealogy from the Ancient Kings of Scotland, of the Britons, Picts, English Saxons, Danish and Norman Race, taken from Boethius, Major, Bishop Leslie, Sir George Mackenzie, &c.

Ferquhard, King of Ireland, had two Sons who were Princes of great Fame for Valour, *Fergus* and *Feritharis*. The Scots who came from Ireland into the Northern Parts of Britain, and had liv'd in a sort of Aristocracy under Captains or Heads of Clans for some Ages, falling in War with the Picts, sent to *Ferquhard* King of Ireland for Assistance, which he granted and sent them Troops under the Command of his said two Sons,

1. *Fergus* the Eldest was by the Scots chosen their first King, and they settled the Crown upon his Posterity, according to the Julian Period 4382, 330 Years before our Saviour. *Fergus* died in the 23th Year of his Reign; leaving two Sons under Age, *Ferlegus* and *Mainus*.

2. *Feritharis* his Brother was chosen, the Year before Christ 305, and kill'd after 15 Years Reign, by means of his eldest Nephew, who was Ambitious to have the Crown; but he being excluded because of that Murder.

3. *Mainus* his younger Nephew succeeded, the year before Christ 290, and reign'd 29 years.

4. *Dornadilla*, his Son succeeded, the year before Christ 261, and reign'd 28 years, leaving a Son under Age.

5. *Notharus*, Brother to *Dornadilla*, was chosen, the year before Christ 233, reign'd 20 years, and being kill'd for his Tyranny.

6. *Reuther*, Son to *Dornadilla*, succeeded, the year before Christ 213, about the time when *Judas Maccabeus* govern'd the Jews, he reign'd 26 years, and left his Son *Theudas* under Age.

7. *Reutha*, Brother to *Reuther*, succeeded, the year before Christ 187, and resign'd after 14 years Reign.

8. *Thereus*, Son to *Reuther*, succeeded the year before Christ 173, was banish'd for his Tyranny, and dy'd at York in the 12th of his Reign.

9. *Fosina*, his Brother succeeded, the year before Christ 161, and reign'd 24 years.

10. *Fennanus*, his Son succeeded, the year before Christ 137, and reign'd 30 years.

11. *Durflus* his Son succeeded, the year before Christ 107, reign'd 9, and was kill'd in Battle for his Tyranny.

12. *Evenus* 1,

12. *Evenus* I. his Uncle succeeded, the year before Christ 98, and reign'd 19.

13. *Gillus*, his Bastard Son, usurp'd the Crown after his Father's Death, the year before Christ 79, but was taken in Battle and beheaded in the second year of his Reign.

14. *Evenus* II. Grandson to King *Fosha*, by his second Son *Dowal*, succeeded, the year before Christ 77. and resign'd in his 17 year.

15. *Ederus*, Grandson to King *Durstus* succeeded, the year before Christ 60. In his time *Julius Caesar* invaded *Briton*, and *Ederus* assisted the *Britons* and *Picts* against him. He reign'd gloriously 48 years.

16. *Evenus* III. his Son, succeeded the Year before Christ 13, was put in Prison for his Lewdness and Tyranny, and kill'd there by a private Person, in the 7th year of his Reign.

17. *Metellanus*, Nephew to King *Ederus*, by his Brother *Curanus*, succeeded, the year before Christ 7. He made Friendship with the Emperor *Augustus*. Our Saviour was born in the 10th year of his Reign. *Metellanus* dy'd in his 39th year.

18. *Caractacus*, his Nephew by his Sister, and Son to *Gadallanus* a noble *Scott* General, succeeded, A. D. 29. His Sister *Voada*, says *Lesley*, was that Noble Queen of the *Britons*, Wife to *Arviragus*, who behav'd herself like an *Amazon* against the *Romans*. *Caractacus* was betray'd to the *Romans* by his Step-mother *Cartumandus* a *British* Queen, after he had maintain'd a glorious War against them. He was carry'd to *Rome*, very well treated by the Emperor *Claudius*; and has a noble Character given him by *Tacitus*, *Annals* Book 12. who exhibits his Speech to that Emperor. *Cesar* restor'd him to his Government, where he dy'd in the 21st year of his Reign.

19. *Corbredus* I. his Brother, succeeded, A. D. 54. He made War against the *Romans* with various Success, and dy'd in the 18th year of his Reign, leaving a Son a Minor.

20. *Dardanus*, Nephew to King *Metellanus* succeeded, A. D. 71. He prov'd a cruel Tyrant, and was kill'd in Battle in the 4th year of his Reign.

21. *Corbredus* II. surnam'd *Galdus* because he was bred with his Aunt Queen *Voada* among the *Britons*, succeeded A. D. 75. He was Son to *Corbredus* I. He is the same whom *Tacitus* calls *Galgacus*; overcame the *Romans* in several Battles, but at last was defeated by them on the *Grampian* Mountains. *Tacitus* in his Life of *Agriola*, gives us a noble Speech which *Galdus* made to his Army before he engag'd. *Agriola* being call'd home by *Domitian*, the

Romans

Romans lost the Opportunity of pushing their Conquests farther, so that *Galdus* dy'd in Peace the 30th year of his Reign, *A. D.* 130. leaving a greater Character behind him than any of his Predecessors.

22. *Luftacus*, his Son mounted the Throne after his Father's Death; but proving a wicked and flagitious Tyrant, the Nobility in a general Council condemn'd him and his Minions, and put them to Death in the 3d year of his Reign.

23. *Mogaldus*, Grandson to *Corbredus* II. was chosen in his stead, *A. D.* 106. In the beginning of his Reign he was equal to the best of his Predecessors; but degenerating into a Tyrant, the Nobility took Arms against him and cut him off in the 36th year of his Reign. The Scots Historians say that in this Reign *Adrian* built his Wall from the Mouth of *Tine*, to the Mouth of *Esk*, to guard the Roman Province against the Scots and *Picts*.

24. His Son *Conarus* succeeded *A. D.* 148. follow'd his Father's Foot Steps, was put in Prison and dy'd in the 14th year of his Reign.

25. *Erbodius* I. Nephew to King *Mogaldus* by his Sister, was chosen to succeed *A. D.* 192. He joyn'd the *Picts* against the Romans, whom he put to Flight, extended his Boundaries beyond *Adrian's* Wall, and was murder'd by one of his Musicians, related to a Rebel whom he had executed in the 30th year of his Reign, leaving a Son under Age.

26. *Satrael*, his Brother, was chosen King *A. D.* 194., and becoming a Tyrant was kill'd in the 4th Year of his Reign.

27. *Donald* I. his Brother, succeeded *A. D.* 197. He was the first King of Scots who embrac'd the Christian Religion, prov'd an Excellent and Pious Prince. In his time *Severus* invaded *Britain*, drove the Scots beyond the Rivers *Forb* and *Clyde*, and built a Wall between those two Rivers to guard the Roman Province against them. He establish'd Christianity *A. D.* 203. and dy'd in the 21st year of his Reign.

28. *Erbodius* II. Son to *Erbodius* I. succeeded *A. D.* 216. He was Imprisoned for his Tyranny, and kill'd in a Tumult of his own Servants in the 16th year of his Reign.

29. *Athirco*, his Son, succeeded *A. D.* 221. He reigned well at first, but growing a lewd and cruel Tyrant, the Nobility took Arms, put him to Flight, and to avoid the Punishment which he dreaded, he kill'd himself in the 12th year of his Reign.

30. *Nathalocus*, Lord of *Argyle*, one of the chief of the Conspirators, usurp'd the Crown by Fraud and Force, *A. D.* 242. and endeavour'd to cut off the Princes of the Royal Blood, but was kill'd in the 11th year of his Reign.

31. *Findocus*,

31. *Findochus*, eldest Son to King *Arbirco*, succeeded. He was an Excellent Prince, but kill'd by Conspirators in the 10th year of his Reign.

32. *Donald II.* his Brother, succeeded, was defeated in a Battle by *Donald* of the Isles, who rebelled against him, and dyed of his Wounds the 1st year of his Reign.

33. *Donald III.* the Islander before-mention'd usurp'd the Crown after his Victory, govern'd tyrannically, and was kill'd in a Battle by the Nobles in the 12th year of his Reign.

34. *Crathilintus*, Son to King *Findochus*, succeeded, *A. D.* 173. He was a Valiant and Excellent Prince, and dy'd in the 34th year of his Reign.

35. *Fincomarcus*, Brother to *Findochus*, succeeded. He was Successful with the *Picts* and *Britons* against the *Romans*, a Religious and Excellent Prince, and dy'd in the 47th year of his Reign.

36. *Romachus* succeeded *A. D.* 358. He was Brother's Son to King *Crathilintus*, was a cruel Tyrant, and cut off by a Conspiracy of the Nobles in the third year of his Reign.

37. *Angusianus*, another of *Crathilintus*'s Nephews, succeeded *A. D.* 361. He was successful against the *Picts*, but kill'd in a second Battle with them, where their King also fell, the second year of his Reign.

38. *Fetbelmachus*, another of *Crathilintus*'s Nephews, succeeded *A. D.* 363. He defeated the *Picts* several times, and wasted their Country, but was murder'd by two *Picts* employ'd for that End by *Hergestus* King of the *Picts*, the 7th year of his Reign.

39. *Eugene I.* Son to King *Fincomarchus*, succeeded *A. D.* 369. He was successful at first against the *Romans*, but kill'd by them in Battle afterwards the 10th of his Reign, and the *Britons* and *Picts* joining with the *Romans* against the *Scots*, the latter were expell'd from the Continent, and those who cou'd not find convenient Habitation in the West Isles call'd *Hebrides*, dispers'd themselves into *Ireland*, *Denmark* and *Norway*, so that there was an Interregnum of 44 years.

40. *Fergus II.* Grandson of *Eubodius*, Brother to *Eugene I.* by the King of *Denmark*'s Daughter, having signaliz'd himself in the *Gothick* War against the *Romans*, in which he justly acquir'd the Character of a Great General, was invited not only by the *Scots* who liv'd in the Islands, but also by the *Picts*, that grew weary of the *Roman* Yoke, to take upon him the Crown of his Ancestors which he did *A. D.* 422. bringing with him a considerable Number of Troops

Troops from *Atabalaric*, King of the *Goths*, under whom he had serv'd in taking and sackings of *Rome*, and joyning the *Scots* and *Picts*, he defeated the Roman Legat *Vitorius* but in a third Battle was kill'd by them in the 16th year of his Reign.

41. *Eugenius II.* his Son succeeded *A. D.* 430. He was successful against the *Romans* and *Britons*, enlarg'd his Boundaries as far as the *Humber*, say the *Scots* Historians, and dy'd without Issue, but left a great Character behind him *A. D.* 460.

42. *Dongardus*, his Brother, succeeded that same year, was an Excellent Prince, and fell in Battle against the *Britons* and *Romans*, tho' he obtain'd the Victory in the 5th of his Reign.

43. *Constantine I.* his Brother succeeded in 464. was a wicked and tyrannical Prince, and kill'd by a Nobleman, whose Daughter he had Ravish'd, in the 17th Year of his Reign.

44. *Congallus I.* Son to King *Dongardus*, succeeded *A. D.* 482. He was successful against the *Britons*, who call'd in the *Saxons* to their Assistance, and dy'd the 20th year of his Reign, with the Character of a great and good Prince, his Children being Young.

45. *Coranus* or *Gornaus*, Brother to King *Dongardus*, was chosen King *A. D.* 501. He was kill'd by an Ambush of some Criminals whom he prosecuted, in the 34th year of his Reign.

46. *Eugene III.* Son to *Congallus*, succeeded *A. D.* 535. He was an Excellent Prince, and dy'd in the 33d year of his Reign.

47. *Congallus II.* his Brother, succeeded *A. D.* 561. He was an Excellent Prince, and dy'd without Issue.

48. *Kimarellus*, his Brother succeeded, in 578, was a very good Prince, and dy'd in the 2d year of his Reign.

49. *Aidanus*, Son to *Coranus*, succeeded in 599. He was a religious Prince, a great Justiciary, and successful in War against the *Picts* and *Saxons*. He dy'd in the 27th year of his Reign.

50. *Kenneisbus I.* Son to *Congallus*, succeeded, in 606, but being sickly, resign'd in the 4th Month of his Reign.

51. *Engenius IV.* Son to *Aidanus*, succeeded, in 606, was very good Prince, and dy'd in the 15th year of his Reign.

52. *Ferquhardus* his Son succeeded, in 620, was a vile Tyrant and put in Prison, where he kill'd himself in the 12th Year of his Reign.

53. *Donald IV.* Son to King *Eugene III.* succeeded in 692. He was was a Brave and Religious Prince, and propagated Christianity amongst the *Saxons* in the North of England.

England. He was unhappily drown'd as Fishing in *Loth-*
way in the 15th Year of his Reign.

54. *Fergubard II.* Son to *Fergubard I.* succeeded in 646.
 He was a wicked Prince, the Nobility design'd to de throne
 him, but were prevented by his Death in the 12th Year of
 his Reign.

55. *Malduinus*, Son to *Donald IV.* succeeded in 664. He
 was a good Prince, but murder'd by his Wife, who was
 jealous of him, in the 20th Year of his Reign, for which
 she was burnt alive.

56. *Eugene V.* Son to King *Dongardus*, succeeded in 684.
 He was successful against the *Saxons*, and dy'd in the 4th
 Year of his Reign.

57. *Eugene VI.* Son to King *Fergubard*, succeeded in 688.
 He was successful against the *Picts*, and dy'd in the 10th
 Year of his Reign.

58. *Amberkelethus*, Son to King *Eugene V.* succeeded,
 in 697. was a wicked Prince, and kill'd by an Assassin in his
 2d Year.

59. *Eugenius VII.* his Brother, succeeded in 699. was a
 Pious Prince, and dy'd in the 8th Year of his Reign.

60. *Mordacus*, Nephew to *Eugene VI.* succeeded in 716.
 was an Excellent Prince, and dy'd in the 16th year of his
 Reign.

61. *Eitfinus* succeeded in 732. He was Son to *Eugene VII.*
 a pious and just Prince, and dy'd in the 30th year of his
 Reign.

62. *Eugene VIII.* Son to *Mordacus*, succeeded in 762.
 He was a wicked Prince, and kill'd by his Nobles for wrest-
 ling the Law to deprive them of their Lives and Estates, in
 the 3d year of his Reign.

63. *Fergus III.* Son to King *Eitfinus*, succeeding in 765.
 was a very hopeful Prince at first, but grew afterwards Ty-
 rannical and Lewd, and was murder'd by his Wife because
 of his Whoredom in the 3d year of his Reign.

64. *Solvatbius*, Son to *Eugene VIII.* succeeded in 768.
 He was an Excellent Prince, and dy'd in the 20th year of
 his Reign.

65. *Achais*, Son to King *Eitfinus*, succeeded in 789.
 He was a pious, prudent and warlike Prince; enter'd into
 a League with *Charlemaign* against the *Saxons*, and this
 League continued betwixt the *French* and *Scots*, according
 to their Historians till the Union of the Crowns. He
 dy'd in the 32d year of his Reign.

66. *Congallus III.* Son to *Fergus III.* succeeded in 819.
 was an Excellent Prince, and dy'd in the 5th year of
 his Reign.

67. *Don-*

67. *Dongallus*, Son to King *Solvathius*, succeeded, in 824. Was an excellent brave Prince; a good Justiciary, but unhappily drown'd as crossing the River *Spey* against the *Picts* in the 6th of his Reign.

68. *Alpinus*, Son to *Achaius*, succeeded, in 830. He was a valiant Prince, and successful against the *Picts*, but at last taken by them in Battle, and beheaded in the fourth year of his Reign; which laid the Foundation of the Quarrel that ended in the Extermination of the *Picts*.

69. *Kennethus II.* his Son succeeded, in 834. He insisted on his Father's Title to the Kingdom of the *Picts*, as Son of *Fergus* the only Child of their King *Hungus*. He was so successful against them, that he destroy'd them almost entirely, so that the Remains of 'em fled into *England*, *Denmark*, and *Norway*. He made very good Laws, and dy'd in the 20th year of his Reign.

70. *Donald V.* Brother to *Kennethus*, succeeded, in 834. He was a slothful Voluptuous Prince, surpriz'd and taken by the *Saxons*, and the Remains of the *Picts* who joyn'd them, after he had defeated them, he was redeem'd by his Nobles on Promise of Governing better, but returning to his old Courses, was put in Prison, where he kill'd himself in the 6th year of his Reign.

71. *Constantine II.* Son to *Kennethus*, succeeded, in 860. He was an excellent Prince, successful against the *Danes* who invaded him; at first, but was defeated and kill'd by them in the 13th year of his Reign.

72. *Eribus*, his Brother succeeded, in 874. promis'd well at first, but grew a Luxurious Tyrant, for which he was put in Prison, where he dy'd in the second year of his Reign.

73. *Gregorius*, Son to *Dongallus*, succeeded, in 875. He was a Pious and Gallant Prince, drove the *Danes* out of the North of *England*, and subdued *Cumberland* and *Westmorland*; assisted *Duncan* King of *Ireland*, his Kinsman, in subduing his Rebels; renew'd the League with *Charles III.* King of *France*, and dyed without Issue in 893, in the 18th year of his Reign, and for his Noble Achievements, was call'd *Gregory the Great*.

74. *Donald VI.* Son to *Constantine II.* succeeded in 893. was an excellent Prince, and dy'd in the 11th year of his Reign.

75. *Constantine III.* Son to King *Eribus*, succeeded in 903. He resign'd the Crown and turn'd Monk in the 40th year of his Reign, after a Defeat by the *Saxons*.

76. *Malcolm I.* Son to *Donald*, succeeded in 943. He was a brave and good Prince, recover'd what *Constantine* had

lost; but was kill'd in the 15th year of his Reign in an Ambush, by the Relations of some Robbers he had put to Death.

77. *Indulphus*, Son to *Constantine III.* succeeded in 959. He was successful against the *Danes*, but kill'd at last by them in the 9th year of his Reign.

78. *Duffus*, Son to King *Malcolm*, succeeded in 968, was an Excellent Prince, but murder'd in the 4th year of his Reign by Assassins, hir'd by one of the Family of *Donald*, for which he and they were justly punish'd.

79. *Calenus*, Son to *Indulphus*, succeeded in the year 972. was a wicked Prince, and kill'd by a Nobleman whose Daughter he had ravish'd in the 5th year of his Reign.

80. *Kennethus III.* Son to King *Malcolm*, succeeded in 977. He was a sober and brave Prince, defeated the *Danes* in a great Battle, but tarnish'd his Character by getting his Brother's Son *Malcolm* murder'd, that he might settle the Crown on his own Family; for which he was murder'd himself by one of that Prince's Relations, Anno 1000.

81. *Constantine IV.* Son to *Calenus*, succeeded by Consent of the Nobility, who were provok'd to Violate *Kenneth's* Law for making the Crown Hereditary to the next of Blood, because he murder'd his Nephew, who according to the Custom till then observ'd, ought to have succeeded next after him. *Constantine* was kill'd in the third year of his Reign, as marching against *Malcolm*, Son to *Kennethus*, who claim'd the Crown according to his Father's Law.

82. *Grimus*, Nephew to King *Duffus*, assum'd the Crown by Consent of the Major part of the Nobility and People, Anno 1002, but was hated for his Tyranny, and slain by *Malcolm* in Battle, in the 9th year of his Reign.

83. *Malcolm II.* Son to *Kennethus*, succeeded, 1010, confirm'd his Father's Law for Lineal Succession, was successful against the *Danes*, and made good Laws; but growing Tyrannical was cut off by a Conspiracy in the 31st year of his Reign.

84. *Duncan I.* Grandson to *Malcolm* succeeded in 1040. He was an excellent Prince, but too mild, which encourag'd the Highland Rebels, so that he was oblig'd to make his Kinsman *Macbeth*, Grandson to *Malcolm II.* his Viceroy: *Macbeth* had very good Success against the *Danes*, which so rais'd his Ambition, that he aim'd at the Crown, and murder'd *Duncan* in the 6th year of his Reign.

85. *Macbeth* usurp'd the Throne in 1046, and prov'd such a Tyrant, that the Nobility call'd Home *Malcolm Canmor*, Son to King *Duncan*, who had fled to England from *Macbeth's*

ber's Cruelty, and kill'd the Tyrant in Battle in the 6th year of his Reign.

86. *Malcolm* succeeded in 1061, was a Gallant and Good Prince, marry'd *Margaret*, Sister to *Edgar Atheling*, the Heir of the *English* Crown, was successful against *William*, the *Norman*, brought him to Terms for *Edgar* and his Friends, but was fraudulently kill'd in the 36th year of his Reign at the Siege of *Alnwick* Castle by the *English* Governor, who pretending to surrender the Keys to him, stabb'd him with a Spear on which he held them out.

87. *Donald VI.* his Brother, usurp'd the Throne during the Minority of *Malcolm's* Son, by the assistance of the King of *Norway*, to whom he made over all the Islands; but the Nobility being against him; *Duncan*, Bastard Son to *Malcolm*, who had acquir'd great Fame in *France* and *England* by Military Atchievements, was sent for, and bringing Troops with him from *England*, *Donald's* Soldiers deserted, and the Tyrant fled in the 18th Month of his Reign.

88. *Duncan II.* was for his good Service advanc'd to the Throne in 1099, but proving Tyrannical, *Donald* who fled to the Western Islands got one to Murder him, and reassum'd the Throne; but the Nobility hating him, they sent to *England* for *Edgar, Malcolm's* 4th Son, who defeated *Donald*, and put him in Prison, where he dy'd in the 4th year of his Usurpation.

89. *Edgar* ascend'd the Throne in 1103, was a Pious and Excellent Prince, and dy'd in the 9th year of his Reign.

90. *Alexander I.* his Brother, succeeded, was a Pious and Just Prince, and dy'd in the 17th year of his Reign without Issue.

91. *David I.* his Brother succeeded, was one of the Bravest and most Religious Princes of his time, and dy'd in the 10th year of his Reign.

92. *Malcolm IV.* his Grandson, succeeded in 1151. He had War with *Henry II.* King of *England*, who took *Northumbreland* from him, but allow'd him *Cumberland* and *Huntingtonshire*. He dy'd in 1160, without Children.

93. *William*, his Brother succeeded, in 1160, and for his severe Justice and Valour, was call'd the *Lion*. He was taken in Battle against the *English*, redeem'd and dy'd in the 49th year of his Reign.

94. *Alexander II.* his Son succeeded in 1214. He took part with *Lewis* of *France*, against King *John* of *England*, and dy'd in the 35th year of his Reign.

95. *Alexander III.* his Son, succeeded in 1249, married the Daughter of *Henry III.* King of *England*, assisted him against his Rebels as he did *St. Lewis* of *France*, with Troops for the Holy War, and dy'd by a Fall from his Horse in the 34th year of his Reign, without Issue, except a Grand-daughter by the King of *Norway*, whom *Edward I.* King of *England* sought in Marriage for his Son, but she dy'd before it was consummated.

96. *John Baliol* succeeded in 1283. He was Great Grandson to *David* Earl of *Huntington*, Grandson to *David* King of *Scotland*. His Competitor was *Robert Bruce*, who was Grandson to the aforesaid *David* Earl of *Huntington*, by a second Daughter, so that being a Male, and as nearly related to *David* Earl of *Huntington* as *Baliol's* Mother, he pleaded several Precedents for being prefer'd to her in the Succession of the Crown, but *Baliol* being descended of the Eldest Sister, and supported by *Edward I.* King of *England*, on condition that he wou'd hold the Crown of *Scotland* in Fee of him, he carry'd it; but being hated by the Nation, and quarrelling with *Edward*, who defeated and took him Prisoner, he resign'd in the 4th year of his Reign to his Son *Edward*, and retired to an Estate he had in *Normandy*. After a long War maintain'd by *Wallace* and others against *Edward I.*

97. *Robert Bruce*, Son to the Competitor, then dead, was sent for out of *England* privately by his Friends, and crown'd by the Nobility in 1306, exclusive of *Baliol* and his Posterity for ever, because he had betray'd the Sovereignty of the Crown, which was settled on *Bruce* and his Posterity, but with preference to his Brother and his Male Issue, before his own Daughter and hers, and in Case of any future Controversy about the Succession, it was to be determin'd by Parliament to prevent the like Competition in time to come. *Robert* was one of the greatest Captains of his time, drove the *English* quite out of the Kingdom, extended his Boundaries as far as *Stranmore*, and dy'd in the 24th year of his Reign.

98. *David II.* his Son succeeded in 1329, and being a Weak Prince,

99. *Edward Baliol*, Son to *John*, assisted by the *English*, invaded him, put him to Flight, was crown'd by those of his Father's Faction in 1332, but was defeated and drove out again by the Friends of King *David*, who had retired to *France*. return'd upon this Victory, but was taken Prisoner by the *English* at the Battle of *Durham*, redeem'd again, and dy'd in the 39th year of his Reign.

100. *Robert II.* Grandson to *Robert I.* by his Daughter *Margery* succeeded in 1370, and was the first of the *Stewarts*. He was an honest Prince, tho' no great Warrior, yet was successful against the *English* by his Generals, and dy'd in the 19th year of his Reign.

101. *Robert III.* his Son succeeded. He was a Prince of mean Spirit, so that his Brother the Earl of *Fife* and *Montrose* govern'd the Nation, who designing to settle the Crown upon his own Posterity, got his Brother's eldest Son murder'd, for which King *Robert* dy'd of Grief in the 14th year of his Reign.

102. *James I.* his Son, who was drove ashore and detain'd Prisoner in *England*, as bound to *France* to avoid the Cruelty of his Uncle, succeeded in 1424. He was a learned, virtuous and just Prince. He marry'd *Jeane*, Daughter to *John* Duke of *Somerset*, Son to *John* of *Gaunt*, by whom his Posterity had the Title of the Family of *Lancaster*. He was murder'd by *Water*, Earl of *Arbol*, who pretended a Title to the Crown, which was severely reveng'd upon that Earl and his Confederates.

103. *James II.* his Son succeeded in 1437. He marry'd *Mary*, Daughter to *Arnold* Duke of *Guelderland*, Niece to *Charles the Hardy*, the Great Duke of *Burgundy*, and was kill'd by the bursting of a Gun at the Siege of *Roxburgh*, in the 24th year of his Reign.

104. *James III.* his Son succeeded in 1460. He marry'd *Margaret*, Daughter to *Christian I.* King of *Denmark*, *Norway* and *Sweden*, and being Tyrannical, the Nobility took Arms against him, and kill'd him in Battle at *Banockburn*, in the 29th year of his Reign.

105. *James IV.* his Son, succeeded in 1489. He marry'd *Margaret*, eldest Daughter to *Henry VII.* King of *England*, was a valiant Prince, and kill'd at the Battle of *Flodden* in *Northumberland* in the 25th year of his Reign.

106. *James V.* succeeded in 1514. He was a brave Prince, and a good Justiciary. He marry'd first *Magdalen*, Daughter to *Francis I.* King of *France*, but she dy'd without Issue. Then he marry'd *Mary* of *Lorrain*, and dy'd in the 29th year of his Reign.

107. *Mary* his Daughter succeeded in 1543. She marry'd first the Dauphin of *France*, afterwards *Francis II.* by whom she had no Issue. After his Death she marry'd *Henry Steward*, Duke of *Albany*, Lord *Darnley*, &c. Son to the Earl of *Lenox*, and by his Mother the Lady *Margaret Douglas*, Great Grandson to *Henry VII.* King of *England*; so that he was the first Prince of the *English* Blood Royal. She was a Princess of great Beauty and Parts. She was Educated

cited in France, which made her so fond of Popery and Arbitrary Power, that the Nobility took Arms against and dethron'd her; she was afterwards put to Death in England in 1586. for being in a Plot against Queen Elizabeth, whose Legitimacy being question'd, by the Popish Faction, the Queen of Scots was by them reckon'd the true Heiress of the Crown.

108. James VI. her Son succeeded upon her Dethronement in 1567. He marry'd Anne, Daughter to Frederick II. King of Denmark, by Sophia of Mecklenburg, who brought him the Lady Elizabeth, an incomparable Princess, marry'd to the Elector Palatine, afterwards King of Bohemia as already mention'd, by whom she had the Princess Sophia, Mother to his present Majesty King GEORGE.

To Sum up the Matter it appears by the Historys and Genealogies above mention'd, that his Majesty's Family is descended from and inter-marry'd with most, if not all of the Sovereign Princes of Europe: That his Majesty is the 10th Sovereign of the Family of Brunswick by Lineal Descent according to undoubted History, since Azo or Albert of Este, who dy'd in 1081, besides what Historians say of a long Race of Princes in the Family before that time. It is also to be observ'd, that there have been two Emperors of Germany, and an Empress of Constantinople of this Family, besides one Empress Dowager, and an Empress Consort of Germany now living. That the Electors of Bavaria and of the Palatinate, and the Dukes of Modena are descended from this Family by the Male Line, and that by Daughters, the Kings of Sweden, Denmark, Prussia and Poland, the Families of Hesse, Baden, Mecklenburg, and several Princes of the House of Saxony are also descended of this Family.

There has been also one Cardinal, 18 Archbishops and Bishops, all Princes of the Empire of the House of Brunswick.

But what adds the greatest Lustre to all, is, that his Majesty is the 50th Sovereign of England, and has the Blood of all those Princes in his Veins since the Heptarchy was united in the Person of Igbert, till the Reign of Charles I. and that he is the 11th King of Scotland, as appears by the History and Genealogy of those Kings, by whom he has also the Blood Royal of France, of the House of Burgundy, and of the ancient Kings of the British, Irish, Danish,

Danish, Saxon and Norman Race, with whom they marry'd, center'd in him; so that he exceeds all the Sovereigns on Earth for the Antiquity of Royal Descent, and what adds to our Blessing, as well as to his Majesty's Honour and Satisfaction, he has already a numerous Royal Issue, which gives him a fairer prospect of having the Succession continue in his Family, than any other Prince in Europe can pretend to.

FINIS.

(22)
Duchess, James and Henry Race, with whom they marry,
conceded to him, to that the records all the Sovereigns on
the Continent, the Archbishop of York, the Count and what adds
to our blessing as well as to the Majesty's Honour and
Satisfaction, he has made a numerous Royal line, which
gives him a fair prospect of having the succession con-
firmed in his Family, than any other Prince in Europe can
pretend to.

1741

